and

War Cuts Clippings

Vol. VI

From JUL 28 1916

To SEP 5 1916

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17

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War Cuts and Clippings

VOL VI.

Collected by A.C. Evans.

'16

From

28th July 1916 — to — 5th Sep. 1916.

a continuation from

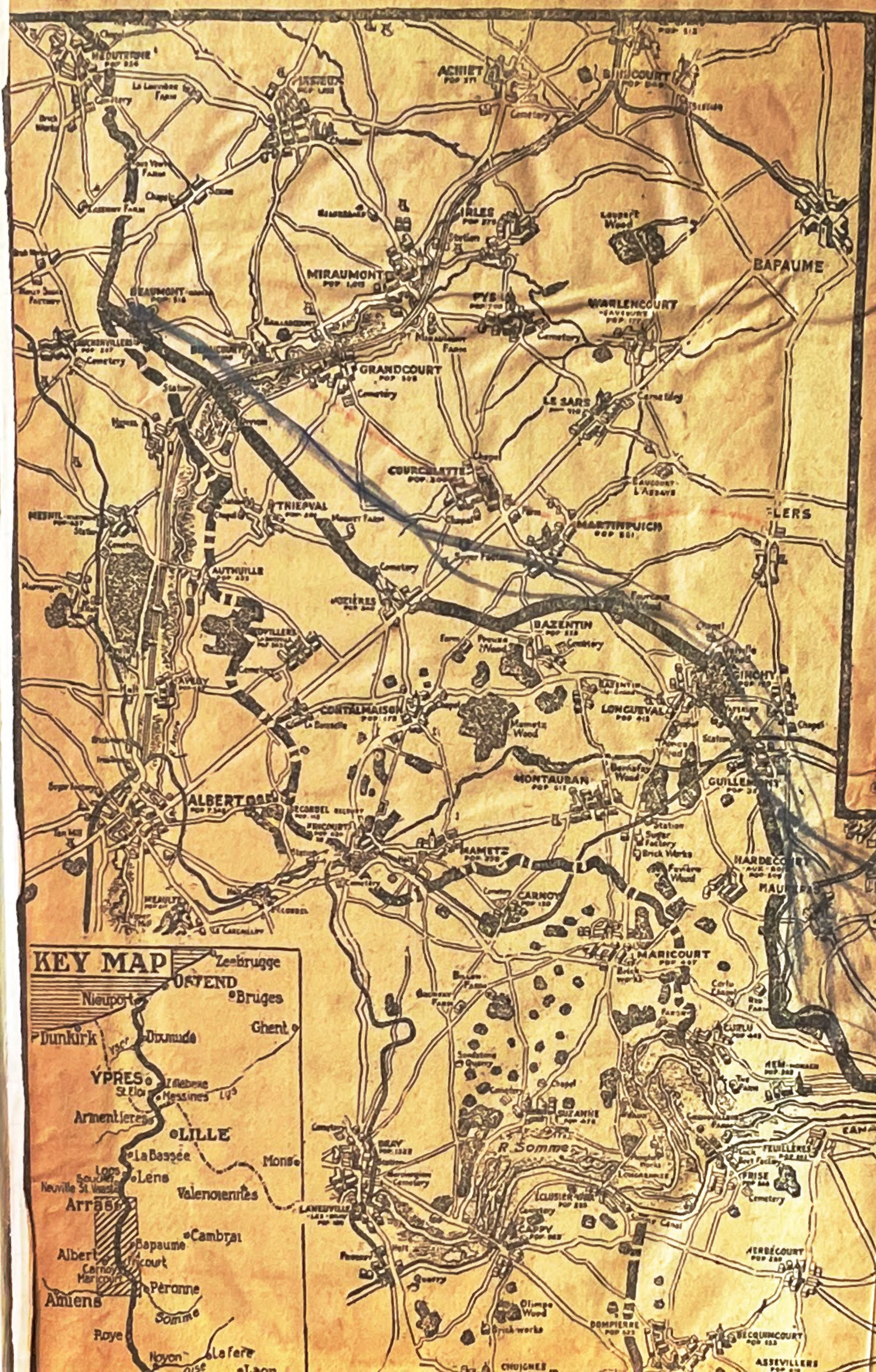
Books 1—5.

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17

49ND BATT
RFC CEF
BLACK WATCH

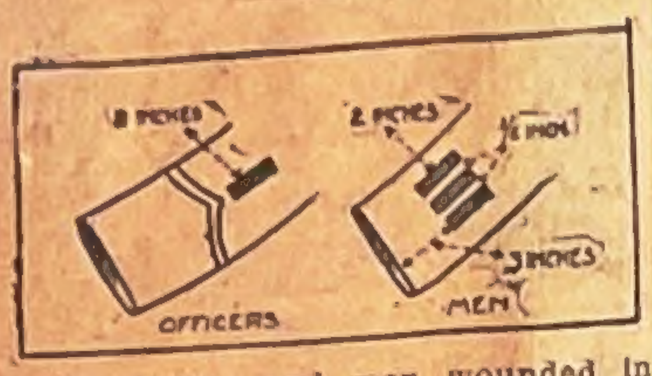
DETAIL MAP OF SOMME BATTLE FRONT



JUL 28 1916

JUL 29 1916

GOLD STRIPE FOR EACH WOUND OF GALLANT HEROES



All officers and men wounded in any campaign since August 4, 1914, are to wear a gold stripe according to an Army Order issued last evening.

The following is the full text of the Order: —

Strips of gold Russia braid, No 1, two inches in length, sewn perpendicularly on the left sleeve of the jacket to mark each occasion on which wounded.

In the case of officers the lower end of the first strip of gold braid will be immediately above the upper point of the flap on cuff. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men will wear the gold braid on the left sleeve, the lower edge of the braid the bottom

War News Summary

Driving forward at two points less than sixty miles apart, Russian forces have captured Brody, in Galicia, and have broken the Austro-German first lines west of Lutsk, in Volhynia, according to the latest Russian official communication. In addition the Russians have taken 9,000 prisoners and 46 guns.

Vienna admits the penetration of the Austrian line on the Brody-Lezyniow road and says the Austrians are continuing the battle on the southern border of Brody. The capture of Brody, an important railway junction, some fifty miles northeast of Lemberg, opens a direct road to the Galician capital. The occupation of the town also may have the effect of causing the entire Austrian line southward toward Tarnopol and Bucacz, which has been held tenaciously in face of Russian attacks to fall back.

The success in Volhynia, while also a menace to Lemberg should General von Linsingen be unable to withstand the Russian attacks which Petrograd reports are continuing, threatens the stronghold of Vladimir-Volynski, and makes more insecure the Austro-German hold on Kovel.

British troops north of the Somme in France have succeeded in occupying the whole of Longueval against a stubborn defense by the Germans. Their march towards Bapaume also has been aided by the re-occupation of the Delville Wood, which was captured July 15 and surrendered a few days later in the face of German attacks. Fighting continues in the vi-

On the front held by the French north of the Somme region is reported by Paris. In the Vosges, however, the Germans have attempted to break the French line. In one attack south of Sainte Marie Pass, the Germans gained a foothold in French positions, but were driven out, Paris says. A second attack was broken up.

The French have made some progress to the west of the Thiaumont work on the right bank of the Meuse.

In a naval battle between several German submarines and three British patrol boats, off the coast of Scotland, Berlin reports the sinking of one of the British vessels. It adds that the other two patrol boats are supposed to have been sunk. London says that in a raid by a German submarine on a fleet of British fishing vessels, eight of the vessels were sunk.

SWEDEN TO LAY MINES

Have Lost Patience With German Violations

London, July 28.—The Swedish Government has decided to lay mines, beginning Saturday, in the channel, between the Bredgrund Light and Cape Falsterbo, says a Reuter despatch from Stockholm. Bredgrund Light is south of the Island of Landsort, south of Stockholm, while Cape Falsterbo is on the southern extremity of Sweden, southeast of Malmo.

The distance in nautical miles from the light to the cape is probably more than 300 miles.

A despatch from Stockholm, dated July 24, said that as a result of a royal decree, the Swedish naval and military forces had been ordered to attack foreign submarines in Swedish territorial waters unless they were recognized as merchant ships. The decree excepts certain parts of the Sound.

SERB ARMY STARTS FOURTH CAMPAIGN

Speculation in London as to Whether Another Phase of Allied Offensive Begun

London, July 29.—The news that the Serbian army again is in action arouses speculation in London as to whether another phase of the great Allied offensive is about to be opened in the Saloniki theatre. For the past three days the Serbians have been engaged in a series of operations with the object of driving the Bulgarians from positions which they occupy of Greek territory about a half dozen miles from the frontier. They already have captured a series of heights, where they maintain their positions despite the artillery fire and counter-attacks of the Bulgarians.

A despatch from Saloniki says: "The Serbian army has begun its fourth war in four years. Reorganized and re-equipped, it is again fighting its old enemies, the Bulgars, and the first skirmishes at Kopil and north of Vodena have gone in its favor."

A special despatch from Bucharest says: "The Balkan peninsula, after providing us with many surprises, perhaps holds others in store. The relative calm which has prevailed recently in that region has been more apparent than real. The signal for the advance has been well chosen by the Allies and the Serbian army is waiting with impatience for the moment which will allow it again to tread the soil of its Fatherland."

9,000 MEN AND BRODY SEIZED; ENEMY ROUTED

In Brilliant Sweep Russians Captured Important Railway Junction, 58 Miles From Lemberg

LUTSK DRIVE STARTS

Teutonic Armies Driven Back on Whole Front Westward —Forty-six Guns and Two Generals Were Captured

London, July 28.—The Russians announce another important victory in the capture of Brody. This Galician town, 58 miles northeast of Lemberg, is a great railway junction and it had been expected the Austrians would retain it at all costs. The swiftness of this new Russian stroke was unexpected and may lead to the capture of Lemberg itself.

The Russians, according to a report from Petrograd, also have broken the whole Austro-German front west of Lutsk. In this success they are reported to have captured two generals, 9,000 prisoners and 46 guns.

The fall of Brody is a serious threat to Lemberg and the rapid and successful advance of General Sakharoff's forces menace the whole Austro-German line of communications from the north to the south. For the present Kovel yields in importance to Lemberg. The position on this portion of the Russian front seems to be that General Kaledines, having driven General von Linsingen's left wing behind the Stokhod River, has suspended his advance toward Koval and is holding up the great Teutonic forces there, while Sakharoff is pressing on toward Lemberg, which is defended by the forces of General Roehm-Ehmolli

LONGUEVAL NOW COMPLETELY IN BRITISH HANDS

Brandenburgs Driven From Delville Wood, Which Gives British Entire Possession Here

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Capture of Wood and Longueval Will Greatly Facilitate Anglo-French Advance Beyond Somme River

London, July 28.—The battle of the Somme is continuing with methodical success for the British. Tonight's official report of the British War Office shows that the British are continuing their successful progress. The whole of Longueval is now in their hands, as well as the Delville Wood, from which they drove the fifth Brandenburg division.

The final capture of Delville Wood is very gratifying to the British people. It was first taken July 17, but was afterwards abandoned. For many days the wood and the village of Longueval have been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the whole campaign. The possession of this wood and of Longueval is expected to facilitate greatly the further progress of the Franco-British forces.

Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 28.—British troops have captured Delville Wood in its entirety, a British official statement announced this afternoon. This German position in the Somme region had been defended by the Brandenberg division, which was driven out.

The text of the official statement follows: After severe fighting we have driven the fifth Brandenberg division from their remaining positions in Delville Wood, capturing three officers and 153 men.

The whole wood now is in our hands and two German counter-attacks have been beaten off with heavy loss to the enemy.

We made further progress in Longueval village and near Pozieres, and in the latter area we captured 48 wounded Germans.

Last night the enemy guns were active against our new positions and there were heavy artillery duels in

London, July 28.—The last German strongholds inLongueval have been captured by the British troops, according to the official statement given out tonight by the War Office. Hand-to-hand fighting continued throughout the day in the vicinity of Pozieres, the statement adds.

Following is the statement: Continuing their success of yesterday, our troops have captured the last enemy strongholds in Longueval, together with a number of prisoners. In the vicinity of Pozieres hand-to-hand fighting has continued throughout the day. Elsewhere on the battlefront there was considerable artillery activity on both sides.

Two hostile aeroplanes were destroyed by one of our aerial patrols in the neighborhood of Bapaume yesterday.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 28.—Russians reconnoitering at Auberivein in Champagne, says the French official statement issued this afternoon, penetrated the German trenches and cleared them with hand grenades. The Russians took some prisoners.

A German attempt to attack near Lihons, north of Chaulnes, was arrested by French infantry fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, German preparations to attack Thiaumont Work, were stopped by artillery fire.

Two German aeroplanes were shot down in the Somme region.

The text of the communication follows: To the north of Chaulnes an enemy attack on one of our trenches near Lihons was repulsed by rifle fire.

In the Champagne, in the region of Auberive, a Russian reconnaissance pentrated a hostile trench, which was cleared with grenades. The Russians brought back some prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a German attack, which was about to debouch upon our positions west of the Thiaumont Work, was completely stopped by the heavy fire of our artillery.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Aviation: In the course of yesterday our pursuit aeroplanes engaged in numerous fights.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Somme, one near the river at Brie and the other in the neighborhood of St. Christ. A third enemy machine was attacked by one of our aeroplanes and brought down at Vrille, to the south of Ornes, in the region of Verdun.

In the Vosges a German aviatick machine, which was attacked, was forced to abandon the fight and was overturned in landing.

On the night of July 26 one of our air squadrons dropped heavy calibre bombs on railway lines to the north of Tergnier on the station of Chauney and on enemy convoys on the road in the neighborhood of Coucy. Our aeroplanes also carried out bombardments between Lain and Rhimes on military establishments at Menne, Lavannes [illegible] Laurel.

JUL 28 1916

MACGREGORS LEAD WITH HIGHLANDERS

Capt. Hoyles Encourages Clan Spirit With First Overseas Reinforcement Draft

PIONEERS CAUGHT PADRE

New Chaplain Put Up Cigars When Caught Incorrectly Dressed—Rev. Dr. Sullivan Speaks Tonight

The third week of the 1st Reinforcing Company, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, has been satisfactory, over twenty recruits having been added to the strength. The Clan MacGregor still leads in the number of recruits, there being five of them already in the company, the Davidson and Robertsons are, however, running them a close race.

It is the desire of the O.C., Capt. Hoyles, that all friends should be in the same platoons, and any man joining who has a friend in the company or brings a friend along with him, is assured that they will be able to serve together.

Great rivalry is already being shown between the different platoons regarding their work. No. 1 Platoon, so far, has come out first in all the physical drill competitions and in regular drill, No. 3 Platoon making the best showing in swimming competitions.

A sports committee was formed at the beginning of the week, with Lance Corporal King as chairman, and Ptes. Burnette, Jorbahs and Robertson. It is expected that, as soon as the hot weather is over, leagues will be formed in basketball, football, bowling and indoor baseball.

PADRE PUT UP SMOKES.

Capt. Rev. J. Wesley Johnson, who was recently appointed chaplain of the 5th Pioneer Battalion, began his new duties yesterday, but his first day did not pass without an incident that caused considerable amusement among the other officers. Capt. Johnson now enjoys the reputation in the battalion of being "a good sport."

It is an understood thing that anyone appearing in faulty dress in the officers' mess must pay the penalty of standing treat to the other officers. Capt. Johnson appearing in his new uniform for the first time, was not aware of this rule, and had not been long in the mess when someone found a vulnerable spot in his dress. The chaplain, as a consequence, had to put up the cigars for all of the other officers, and everyone smoked except himself.

The Pioneers held a muster parade at 4.30 o'clock yesterday morning, and the remainder of the day was spent in recruiting by the majority of the men of the battalion.

Despite the fact that a large number of rejections were made by the Medical Board at the Y.M.C.A. among the recruits for the Pioneers yesterday, the results obtained were quite satisfactory. The quality of the men as a whole was not up to the standards made earlier in the week, although one or two excellent men were accepted. Among them was Arthur H. U. Burnett, an all-around tradesman, who had 12 years' service with the 1st Leinsters, of Halifax.

The third and final inoculation of the Pioneers with the typhoid antitoxin will take place at 9 o'clock this morning. The men have been bothered but slightly by the first two inoculations, despite the fact that they were given during the hottest spell of the summer. For this reason they do not anticipate any trouble with the final inoculation.

MR. A. B. WARE AT RECRUITING MEETING.

There was a good crowd at the recruiting meeting at Dominion Square last evening, when A. B. Ware, captain of Cadets, who has taken an active part in the publicity campaign for the Irish Rangers, gave an excellent address. During the evening a number of selections were given by the Battalion Glee Club.

This evening the speaker will be Rev. Dr. Sullivan, who was for some years pastor of Olivet Baptist Church. Rev. Dr. Sullivan will speak this evening on "Important [illegible] of State."

DEVIL'S WOOD FULL OF DEAD, IS DEATHTRAP

Worst Place on Earth Say Those Who Come Out of It—Crawl Under Log and Hope For Best

IN HOLE EXPECT WORST

Philip Gibbs Says Never Again Will Allied Soldiers Have to Be Sent to Assault Such an Evil Position

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Armies in the Field, July 27.—At about 10 o'clock this morning our troops again took Delville Wood, all but a narrow strip on the north, and, perhaps, it is the last time it will be necessary to send men to the assault of this evil position which has earned the nickname of Devil's Wood from the soldiers who have been through it and out of it.

One of our officers said to me this morning: "I wish to goodness we could wipe the place off the map or burn it off. A good forest fire there would cleanse the ground of this filthy wreckage of trees, which has been the deathtrap to so many good fellows."

It is a queer thing that so many trees are still standing, and that it looks like a wood, as I saw it the other day, when the enemy was barraging this side of it. In spite of all the trees that have been cut down by the shells, the foliage still looks dense at a distance, and hides all the horror underneath.

Today many more trees have been slashed off and hurled upon the other fallen trunks. I am told that our concentration of guns for this morning's bombardment secured the most intense series of barrages upon one position since the battle of Picardy began twenty-seven days ago. Twice as heavy as any similar artillery attack, the bombardment began this early morning and took line after line from south to north above the ground held by our men in progressive blocks of fire.

Our batteries over an area of several miles from the long range "heavies," to the eighteen pounders flung every size shell into Devil's Wood and filled it with high explosives and shrapnel so that one great volume of smoke rose from it and covered it in a dense pall. It seems impossible that any Germans there could still be left alive, but it is too soon to know whether our men found any of them crouching in holes or lying under the shelter of the great trunks and roots. Perhaps a few German soldiers may come out from this place of death, having escaped by what seems like a miracle except that every day men do escape in the strangest way from shells which burst above them and under them and around them. But there will not be many who tell the tale of this morning's bombardment of the wood, for the enemy has not had time to make an elaborate system of dugouts here deep enough to protect them from the six-inch or eight-inch shells, but had no more cover than our own men who held the wood when it was the turn of the enemy's artillery.

I was talking to some of these men this morning, and they all had the same tale to tell.

"Devil's Wood," said one of them, "is easily the worst place on earth. As far as I can guess, it's just crowded with corpses, and to stay there is to join their company. The only cover one can get is to crawl under a log and hope for the best or crawl into a shell hole and expect the worst, which generally arrives. I had the Devil's own luck—a puncture of the left leg—so I can't walk back there."

He was amazed to have come out so easily and because he had still life and could see the sun shining through the flap of the tent, he was in high spirits, like all our men who had the luck to get a "cushie" wound, which in this war is the best of luck. [illegible] men in such places as Devil's

The other men were eloquent about the German snipers, who were hidden in the foliage of the trees with rifles and machine guns and waited very patiently until any of our men began to crawl through the tree trunks. That game is finished. Our bombardment this morning must have swept away all such men with whatever weapons they had.

Devil's Wood has become more crowded with dead, and it is over these bodies that our men stumbled this morning when they went forward slowly and cautiously behind the barrage of our guns, which cleared the way for them.

They advanced in waves, halting while another barrage was maintained for half an hour or more, ahead. They had to cross Prince's Street, which is a sunken road made into something like a trench by the South Africans and afterward by the Scots from home, striking across the glades from west to east, and then they pushed northward. I have no details of the fighting, which is still in progress, but it is probable the attack has succeeded without many casualties. It is in holding ground that the worst time comes to the men who capture it.

The history of the fight that has gone on in this corner of ground since July 14, is one of the most wonderful things for sheer stubborn courage that has been done in all this great battle.

JUL 27 1916

AUSTRIANS TAKE 1,000 PRISONERS

Special Cable to The Montreal Star, by United Press.

BERLIN, July 29, (via wireless to Sayville).—The capture of 1,000 Russians during the fighting north of Brody is reported in the Austro-Hungarian headquarters statement of July 27, which also ecords Russian repulses in this district. A success for the Austrians in the Prislop region, where heights were captured from the Russians, is announced. The statement says:

"Russian front: West of Berestechk a Russian night attack was repulsed. Violent attacks by the Russians between Radziviloff and the Styr broke down. On both sides of the Lesznlow Road the Russians were repulsed. Russians to the number of 1,000 were taken prisoner.

"North of the Prislop Ridge, the Austro-Hungarians began an advance, crossed the Czarny and gained the opposite heights, where they repulsed Russian counter-attacks.

"Italian front: Near Uanveggl several Italian attacks were repulsed."

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 20,000

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, July 29, via London, 3:50 p.m.—The captures by Russian troops in the fighting yesterday on the western front included 400 officers and 20,000 men, it was officially announced today. Fifty-five Teuton guns were taken. The Austro-Germans were driven back along the whole front from the Kovel-Rojitche railway to Brody.

Gen. Letchitzsky, the Russian statement adds, won an important victory to the south of the Dniester in the direction of Stanislau.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, July 29.—Brody, the largest Galician city north west of Lemberg, and one of the chief objectives of the Russian drive, which aims at a new invasion of the crown land and the capture of its capital, fell into the hands of the Russians yesterday morning. The fall of the city was announced by the War Office last night in a brief sentence supplementary to the regular official night report, which told of the pursuit after the Austro-Hungarians "in the direction of Brody."

Evidently with a view to preparing the public for the loss of this important city, the Vienna War Office in the night statement, after admitting that the Russians last night penetrated the Irzznioff, Brody Road, added: "We are still fighting on the southern edge of Brody."

Brody lies three and three-quarter miles from the Galician frontier. The city had been in Austrian hands since September 1, 1915, when it was captured in Field Marshal von Mackensen's great drive, which carried his troops more than thirty miles westward beyond Brody.

SUCCESS IN THE NORTH

Simultaneously with the success at Brody, which makes the long expected new Russian invasion of Northeastern Galicia an accomplished fact the Russian army operating farther north, to the west of the Volhynian fortress of Lutsk, broke through the whole first line of the Teutons, driving the defenders into a precipitate flight and taking 9,050 prisoners including fifty officers, among whom are two generals and two regiment commanders, according to the Petrograd statement.

The Austrian official statement is silent on this area of fighting, but summing up the situation in Volhynia says that since the middle of July the Russians have taken only 31 1-4 miles of Austrian front, "bought with incessant attacks at enormous sacrifices."

The fate of Brody's garrison is not known. It is believed that the Austrians had sufficient time to withdraw the bulk of the city's defenders. The Russian statement issued before the capture was known says explosions were heard at Brody, and trains were seen moving.

JUL 29 1916

TWO GERMAN ATTACKS ON FRENCH ALSO BEATEN OFF, SAYS PARIS OFFICIAL

Huns Driven Back in Fierce Fighting at Vermandovillers and Fleury—Russians Capture Brody in Galicia — British Make Steady Advance

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 29.—Two desperate German counter-attacks against the positions in Delville woods recently won by the British were repulsed, Gen. Sir Douglas Haig reported today. The Teutons, he said, suffered heavy losses in the attacks, which occurred during the night.

"Hand to hand struggles northward and northeastward of Pozieres continue without intermission," the British commander-in-chief continued. "We are making progress despite violent opposition."

PARIS, July 29.—Two strong German detachments which attempted to reach the French lines at a point west of Vermandovillers, on the Somme front, were repulsed, an official statement issued today reports.

In the region of the French fortress of Verdun two German attacks on a redoubt in the ravine south of Fleury were checked. There have been artillery duels.

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JUL 29 1916

KITCHENER'S ARMY GAINS GROUND

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, July 29. — One of the most furious battles of the war was waged last night on the five-mile Pozieres-Longueval front, where the British and Germans have been gripped in a bloody struggle for more than a week. The British troops are continuing to gain important ground against the most desperate resistance yet faced in any theatre. With their full weight of guns and with thousands of trained reinforcements the Germans are contesting every inch of the blood-soaked territory. The Germans have been completely driven from the Delville Wood, just north of Longueval, a forest-fortress behind the German third line of defence.

The British won the last inch of ground in this vital position by night attacks. The wood was held by the famous Brandenburg Corps, which has distinguished itself on every field from the Mons to Verdun, and it was against these trained veterans that "Kitchener's Army of Clerks" scored its victory.

Under cover of an artillery fire so makes special comment on it in the official report, the British today continued the onward swing, attacking the Teutons at Longueval, the fortified village which has seen some of the heaviest fighting of the war.

With the Germans already driven from most of their outlying positions the British troops attacked the main defence works of the village carrying several of the strongest. At the same time the opposite tip of the day's battle front, the British engaged the Teutons in hand-to-hand fighting in the neighborhood of Pozieres.

Berlin reports that repulses were inflicted on the British troops in this sector during the night, but the home and Australian corps returned to the assault.

"Our success of yesterday continues," was the word last night from Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, commanding. On the whole front both British, French and Germans are bringing the full weight of their artillery to bear, and one of the most colossal big gun combats of the war is raging along the greater part of the forty-mile l[illegible] ... ready from ... off

ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLISH COAST IS UTTER FAILURE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 29.—A German air raid in the early hours of today over Lincolnshire and Norfolk caused "no material damage" according to official statements today.

"Three airships at 1:30 this morning dropped 32 bombs over Lincolnshire and Norfolk without material damage," the War Office asserted. "There were no casualties."

Details of the raid are still lacking. An unofficial despatch, however, says that a German airship proceeded inland for a short distance and dropped two bombs at the side of a railway.

The Zeppelin then proceeded to an adjoining village, where eight bombs were dropped. The missiles fell in fields and roads, where no damage was done.

The Zeppelin cruised about for twenty minutes and then went off in a northerly direction towards the coast.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a Zeppelin flew over Sluiskil, on the Dutch-Belgian border, going in a northeasterly direction. It was fired upon by Dutch guards.

This is the first German airship raid on England in twelve weeks. Misty weather helped the raid.

WAR IS WON, AVERS LORD NORTHCLIFFE

No Fault to Be Found with John Bull Now—Britain Slow Getting Started, But Germany Misunderstood Free Nations and is Beaten

Special Star Cable by Lord Northcliffe.

LONDON, July 29—Writing on this 4th July, 1916, I do not think any person can find fault with what John Bull and Company have now done in the great war.

We must first of all remember that hardly any one in England or the United States believed that war was coming. I made a series of statements when traveling in America and in Canada in 1909 in which I particularly called attention to its certainty. In the cities I visited I was regarded as a war-monger.

England was almost as slow as the rest of the world to believe that Germany meant war. Our successive Administrations had no excuse except that the vast German influence in our public life and press threw dust in our eyes. We were much too busy acquiring new territory and new businesses and storing up money to want to believe in war. The American people are in exactly the same condition as we were. Americans in London tell me that although you were the inventors of the aeroplane you have practically an eyeless army and a blind navy.

AMERICA IN SAME POSITION.

Judging from the amount of advertising in the American newspapers you are now enjoying a sort of commercial boom that up to 1914 we had got to regard as our normal state of affairs. In those days the annual golf championship ranked in our news columns as of greater importance than the annual review of our army, and it certainly aroused much more discussion. Whole pages were given over to stock markets. To use a common Londonism, "Everything in the garden was lovely."

When the war arrived it came with just four days' notice and all the wiseacres and business folk who had predicted that the world had outgrown such evil things as wholesale slaughter were aghast.

They speedily plucked up spirit again and said—not only on our side but on yours—that the thing would son be over; a business-like settlement would be come to and all the rest of it. We have now been at it for nearly two years and so far as John Bull is concerned, after a tremendous amount of backing and filling, apathy and muddle, he has at length got into his stride and, let me add, a great deal more rapidly than the United States did when it started on its comparatively small scrap in 1861.

FLEET ALMOST PERFECT.

Though the war found us almost as unprepared on land as America is today, national instinct and annual recurrent newspaper agitations had provided us with an almost perfect fleet.

Germany's giant blunder, the chief of all her blunders, worse than her attempt to capture Paris or her bloody struggle to get to Calais—was her astonishing miscalculation that John Bull would allow little Belgium to be trodden on.

In my own opinion, the principal agent in Germany's undoing is that fleet of ours which, despite the Germans' boasted victories, keeps commercially possible and above water German shipping as clear of the seas as if the Hamburg-American and the North Duetsche Lloyd were non-existent.

Of what value would have been the glorious heroism of France if Germany could have landed troops at almost any point on the French coast she chose? Of what value would have been the numberless brave but at that time unorganized Russians, if the Germans could have transported their armies by the sea to Riga?

NAVY SAVED LAND FORCES.

I will not dilate upon the fact, which is obvious to any outside observer and has been stated over and over again by American experts, that without the Bitish fleet the long prepared German war machine might, probably would, have proved invincible.

As to our muddles. The first of our blunders was inability to realise the injustice and waste of a voluntary army. There never was any real objection to compulsory military service except in the minds of the vote-hunting politicians who, when it came to a "show down," as Americans say, are rarely proved to have any real knowledge of national will and purpose.

Because America had riots in New York over the raising of Mr. Lincoln's "drafts", fifty-five years ago, under the old-fashioned system by which rich men could purchase substitutes, our vote-hunters really persuaded themselves that the modern young man would not stand military service. But I have no doubt that the young men, if necessity arises, who pour out of American tall buildings at six o'clock in the evening will welcome compulsory service as readily as ours do.

CAUSED NO DISTURBANCE.

When conscription came to be introduced with us it was done without one single disturbance of any sort. Had we inaugurated that system in August, 1914, the war might have been finished by this time. As it was the politicians were obliged to resort to all kinds of degrading methods of raising men by advertisement and by low threatening appeals. A book of their speeches and newspaper writings I have before me makes pitiable reading today.

Our next blunder was in ordering the wrong kind of shell and the wrong kind of guns. For this the soldiers were to blame as much as the politicians. The very first battles proved that the machine gun was vital. In those days before the censor waxed fat, newspaper correspondents saw a great deal of the fighting and it became perfectly clear that the man with the machine gun magnifies himself by a hundred.

It was known also that the Germans and Austrians had at the outset between 60,000 and 100,000 machine guns.

Our third blunder was the total neglect to use the services of the business men and inventors of the country and the Empire. British capital and the Canadian brains have done wonderful railroad making in the Dominion, yet for more than a year we did not begin to realize the instant necessity of rail transport for the army in the field.

EASY TO UNDERSTAND.

It is quite easy to understand these deficiencies. Our wars have been little wars, like the Indian wars or the Cuban and Mexican wars, and brains had not—as a rule—gone into the army since Wellington's day. And so between the politicians and the military experts and the astounding optimism of the Government, who always thought the war was nearly over, our land showing was not good at the outset, despite the wonderful bravery of Lord French's "Contemptible little army" as the Kaiser called it.

Democracies are bad war makers. But though they have often proved to be bad war beginners, they have often proved to be good war finishers. The character of a free people like that of France or the British Empire does not lend itself to military service in peace time willingly, but when aroused by injustice and ill-treatment is more than able to meet the calculations of a military monarchy like Germany. And thus it is today that while Germany talks of nothing but peace the French and English democracies speak of nothing but a war to the finish.

TOO MUCH FOR GERMANS.

The emptiness of the German working man's dinner pail has doubtless added to the wearying effect of an unexpectedly long struggle. But I question whether the Prussian brain and Prussian character and Prussian system are really adapted to the kind of war that is now being waged.

There is such a thing as over-organization in business. All of us in the world of journalism know of newspapers whose mechanical equipment is in excess of the brains in the editorial sanctum. It seems almost inconceivable that Germany, with her army of spies, her Consuls, Ambassadors, commercial travellers and insurance agents, should not have found out that the British would certainly go to war in defence of British treaties.

Never was there so much clipping of British newspaper files in the German War Office; never so many thousand written reports of German semi-spies as during the five years preceding the war. The Germans clipped the wrong British newspapers and their spies—Teuton-like—were unable to read the souls of our people and based their reports on the absence of external signs of military preperation.

THINK U. S. DEGENERATE.

They have the same view of the United States today as they had in the British Empire before the war. "Dollarica," as they call America, is from their point of view a nation of degenerates, eaten up with the lust of money grubbing, extravagance, amusement and pacifism. Eager enough to copy and cheapen any American invention, willing enough to make use of the American aeroplane and machine gun, they have not the perception to realise that when the necessity arises the better part of the American people, though no more aggressively inclined than the British, will see to it that America is what she was in 1776, 1812 and 1861.

Germany cannot understand that at such a time as this Americans can indulge in frivolous games like golf or that women in the United States should be allowed to have a voice in the household. The placing of a whole nation upon a card index basis for several generations past in matters of education, soldiering, industry, civic administration and the rest has merely added to the obtuseness of the massed mediocrities of the United German States.

GERMAN MIGRANTS CHANGE.

From time to time, as in 1848, many Germans have escaped to other countries and as I rule I find that these escaped Germans have no sympathy whatever with the Prussia which has reduced the other German States to the condition of vassals.

The glint and glitter of the German army, its perfection of detail and the extreme orderliness of German cities are apt to impose upon the transient visitor to Germany. Ask any American citizen who has resided there a number of years and see what he thinks of it. Ask him if he has any faith in a Governmental machine so rigidly built that it has no suppleness with which to meet an unexpected strain.

The unexpected strain has come and the rigid machine is bearing the shock badly. Germany ought to have known that the horrors of Belgium and of Northern France would arouse the whole world against her.

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She ought to have known that, for she had been warned by British example and British character. The violation of the Belgian treaty put Great Britain in the position of instant action or a "back-number." German calculations omitted the hearts and souls of the Entente Allies.

SURE OF TEUTON DOWNFALL.

When I look at those hard-faced Canadians with their elan and originality; tall, lean Australians whose indifference to death is almost oriental; when I am among the doured, determined Scotch and the gay and dashing Irish and compare them with the dull monotony of the German prisoners we have taken in such a great haul lately, I do not doubt the final crash of the Teuton.

I do not wonder at the constant efforts of peace, news of which reaches me privately from Germany, and of which reports come out into the world through Madrid and Washington. Germans dare not officially ask for peace, because that would be a revelation of the shameful imposture that has been imposed upon the German people by the Kaiser and the coterie—the colossal deception that would bring about a revolution in Germany unless the facts are handed out with great deliberation and care.

GERMANY BEATEN AT CREPY.

Germany was beaten the day she turned back from Crepy, outside Paris.

Since then every plan has miscarried as badly as the first plan. Her best friends are those who ask her to get back home, hand out her indemnities and reflect that, when it comes to raising armies, the free nations of the world have proved that they are quite able to do so if called upon.

A severe critic of our politicians, I am now sure that John Bull is putting forth an effort the like of which the English-speaking world has never hitherto attained. The war may be long, but it is won.

(Signed) NORTHCLIFFE.

(Copyright, 1916)

LORD NORTHCLIFFE

Who Says Victory is Here.

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CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 29.—With a record of patriotic achievement and general prosperity in the face of conditions at times adverse, Canada concludes next week her second year as a participant in the European war.

Such a lot has been done, so many events have transpired, and so much history made, that any brief review must be superficial and general in its character.

CANADA'S ARMY OF 360,000.

The greatest problems were those which were encountered in the first year or more, and particularly in the first six months of the war. Since then, things have been systematized, the military machine has worked more smoothly, while the country's splendid response to the call to arms has been maintained. We are down to raise half a million men. Nearly 360,000 of that number have so far been enlisted or will have been by the end of the month.

PREDOMINANT SPIRIT OF BUOYANT OPTIMISM.

Likewise, the nervousness displayed at the outset of the war has completely disappeared from commercial circles. The country's business is good, crops are good, finances are in good condition, and underlying all, is the predominant spirit of buoyant optimism in the inevitable issue of the great conflict.

In view of all, the Canadians enter upon the third year of the struggle in better spirits and confidence than at any time since the memorable August 4, two years ago.

THE MEN THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

The men we have raised and sent, or are preparing to send, to fight the Empire's battle, are the great and outstanding achievement of Canada's two years at war. While, as stated, the number is approximately 360,000, the latest figures up to July 15, give the total exactly as 350,655.

Ontario leads with 145,193; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, comprising one military district, have contributed 71,825; Quebec province, 36,890; the three Maritime Provinces, 31,688; British Columbia, 33,379; and Alberta, 31,785.

NEARLY FOUR CANADIAN DIVISIONS.

Canada has three complete divisions at the front, with the greater part of the fourth division gone as reinforcements. The total overseas is around 175,000 men. To make up this total there have been sent abroad or in progress of organization, 12 battalions of mounted infantry; four divisional cavalry squadrons, 74 batteries of artillery, 246 battalions of infantry, five pioneer battalions, and two construction battalions.

There are big training camps at Barrie (Camp Borden); Valcartier; Sewell, Manitoba; Sarnee, Alberta; Vernon, B.C.; and Aldershot, N.S.

THEIR ACTUAL FIGHTING WORK.

What Canadians have done at the front is too recent history to need to be gone over. The heroism and efficiency at St. Julien, at Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy and more recently at Hooge, are all fresh in the public mind. The casualties reported up to date are around forty thousand, with about a quarter of that number dead—either killed in action or having succumbed as the result of wounds.

WAR COSTS CANADA $260,000,000 TO DATE.

The war comes high, financially. The expenditure so far on that account, is roughtly speaking, $260,000,000. The present rate, according to an official statement this week, is twenty millions a month, or about $700,000 a day.

CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN REVENUE.

While all this is going out, gratification is derived from favorable conditions of trade and the resultant corresponding increase in national revenue.

The fiscal year has started with a volume of trade aggregating, in the first quarter, recently ended, the total of $527,512,344, an increase of almost a hundred per cent over a year ago.

Both imports and exports figure in the big increase, the latter more prominently.

Consolidated revenues in the first quarter of the fiscal year totalled $50,772,303, as against $33,193,266.

ANOTHER CALL FOR LOAN NEXT MONTH.

Canadians, when asked to subscribe to a domestic war loan of fifty million dollars last year promptly put up over a hundred millions. Next month another call will be made and a similar response is looked for.

The munitions industry figures conspicuously in the country's prosperity. By this imperial agency something like three hundred millions has been or is in process of being spent. As in the Old Country and the United States scores of establishments whose activity was arrested by the war have long since been making money, turning out munitions or the thousand and one things which enter into an army's equipment. There is no lack of employment but rather in most centres a scarcity of labor.

CAUSE FOR PRIDE AND SATISFACTION.

With these as the outstanding factors of our two years at war Canadians may well be proud of their achievements at the front and satisfied with the domestic fiscal conditions at home.

Our soldiers have fought and won imperishable glory and the good work of recruiting, save for a few weak spots, goes on; bumper crops, especially the essential wheat crop, are assured; the trade balances are in god shape, banking on a sound and favorable basis, money reasonablyeasy, and, with the sitation on the allied front daily improving, there is little but optimism in the outlook, domestically and imperially.

The writer of this article is a neutral, and his subject is handled in a frankly partial way. Some of his conclusions may be a bit unwelcome, and some may be incorrect. His summary is, in brief, that the first year of this war was a German triumph, with the exception of the defeat on the Marne; that the second year was largely a period of deadlock, with the Germans in control of the offensive, until the Allied advance in and July; and that now Germany has definitely lost the offensive, is in sore straits, and unless it can definitely smash through the chain again, will, if the Allies keep up the pressure, face certain defeat. He does not, however, see any prospect of peace this year, or until the Serbian gateway is closed again and the iron ring which Mackensen broke is forged solidly once more.

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The Second Year Of The Great War

The first year of the Great War was marked by three well defined campaigns: the opening attack upon France, with its Belgian prelude, which began at Liege and culminated in the defeat at the Marne and the engagements terminating in the Battles of Flanders, by which the deadlock of trench war was made absolute from the sea to Switzerland; the Russian attack upon Austria, which began in the great victory before Lemberg, was continued by the subsequent victories in Galicia and the Carpathians, until in the closing days of April Russia stood at the edge of the Hungarian plains and but a few miles east of Cracow; the German attack upon Russia, which began with the victory at the Dunajec about May 1 and was still continuing on the first anniversary of the coming of Armageddon.

The history of the second year has been marked by five equally well defined major campaigns: the continuation and culmination of the great German attack upon Russia; the successful defensive stand of Germany in the west from August, 1915, to February, 1916, and her resistance in the Battles of Loos and Champagne; the successful Austro-German drive through Serbia to the frontiers of Greece and Bulgaria; the second German attack upon France in a campaign for Verdun; finally, as the year closes, the beginning of a grand concentric Allied attack upon Germany and Austria, which has only just opened, but has already deprived Germany and her ally of the offensive on all fronts for the first time in the entire conflict.

Accepting these divisions as the basis for a review of the year and ignoring for the most part the minor and subsidiary operations, I mean now rapidly to survey these four great German campaigns and touch somewhat briefly upon the Allied attack, which is just beginning and has as yet attained no decisive result in the larger sense, either in the East or in the West, although in the former field its progress has been greater than any other advance on the Allied side during the whole year.

I. GERMANY AND RUSSIA

The last days of July, 1915, saw the Austro-German drive against Russia in full swing. The fate of Warsaw was in doubt when the military critics were casting the balance for the first year, but it was not long to be in doubt. In rapid succession the fortresses that barred the advance of Hindenberg from East Prussia fell; Mackensen stormed on between the Pripet Marches and the Vistula. Warsaw fell, Ivangorod, Novo-Georgievsk followed the fate of Maubeuge and Liege, Warsaw was evacuated and the whole Russian line reeled backward to Brest-Litovsk and Kovna.

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II. GERMANY'S WESTERN STAND

The closing days of September saw the long promised Allied attack upon the German lines in the West. After many months of preparation, after a relatively quiet which had lasted since the desperate and abortive French efforts in Artois in May and June, the French in Champagne, the British in Artois launched terrific attacks.

In ten days of bitter fighting the French advanced some three miles on a front of eighteen, took above 25,000 prisoners and many guns; they penetrated two lines of German trenches and at one point actually broke through the third and last. But the result was nothing. The German line was restored, the French attacks were beaten down, the whole offensive was really over in three days.

In Artois the British fared even less well. Their initial success was considerable. There was a moment when the capture of Lens seemed inevitable, but old faults reappeared. The blunders of Neuve Chapelle were repeated at Loos, supports did not come up; ground won had to be surrendered; for great sacrifices in life there was little to show.

The German lines had held, although masses of German troops had been sent to the East in the great attack upon Russia. Some of these had now to be recalled, and the failure in the East may have been influenced in a small measure by the Allied pressure in the West, but only a little, for Russia had practically escaped when the attack began.

Here was plain testimony to the fact that Britain was not yet ready, that France alone could not free her own territory; it finally denied all the hopes and claims of the Allies that France would be freed, Belgium liberated, in 1915. The spring drive, so long forecast, came only in the closing days of September and had terminated before October began.

III. GERMANY GOES SOUTH

Meantime a new situation demanded German attention. The Allied landing at Gallipoli in the spring of the year had imperilled Constantinople. The Turk was making the finest fight in his fighting history, but isolated from his allies by a hostile Serbia and an unfriendly Rumania, lacking in munitions and in guns, he was slowly giving evidences of an increasing weakness which might bring collapse.

Accordingly Germany and Austria planned and executed the most brilliant and successful campaign of the war. While Allied diplomatists bargained with Greece and Bulgaria and restrained Serbian soldiers, who were eager to attack Bulgaria before she mobilized, Germany concentrated

But there was no halting here. North and south the peril of envelopment continued, and so the Russian army went back behind the Dwina, behind the Pinsk Marshes, and the Volhynian fortresses of Dubno and Lutsk fell to the Central Powers. Lemberg was lost, and there was left to Russia of all the fruits of her great Galician campaign only a tiny sliver of Austrian territory, the Tarnapol district.

August saw the whole world watching to know if the Russian army, the main army retiring from Warsaw by Vilna, would be enveloped and captured. A Sedan ten times magnified seemed imminent, and for a time German cavalry were across the only line of retreat of the greatest Russian army. But the Russians escaped, to a state of balance and a condition of trench conflict like the Western.

Not unnaturally Vienna and Berlin proclaimed that the Russian phase of the war was over. Russia had received a blow from which it would take her years to recover, and she had passed out of the reckoning for the term of the present war. Indeed the press was filled with the reports that Russia was seeking a separate peace. At no time since the Battle of the Marne had the fortunes of the Central Powers seemed so prosperous, and the German press promised its readers a victorious peace before snow flew.

Yet the truth was quite different. Russian armies had been defeated, but they had retained their form and escaped destruction or capture. For Russian purpose, in the hour of dejection the Czar himself took the command of his armies, sent the Grand Duke to the Caucasus and staked his dynasty on the continuance of the war and the restoration of Russian military power. Whether his act was spontaneous or the result of the impulse that sprang from the Russian people we cannot know, but the fact is that it was the first step in the wonderful renaissance of Russia, the consequences of which are now unfolded to a whole world and recognized by a Berlin that marvels as it confesses the mistakes of its calculations of the [illegible]

And in this measure the German drive at Russia has failed as the German drive at France had failed. France had parried the blow at the Marne and won the precious time necessary to reorganize her own military resources and obtain the help of a Britain still for long months to be unready.

Bloody battles at the Dwina, like those at the Yser, failed to change the Eastern situation, and the effort to get Riga failed as the struggle for Calais had failed. Autumn saw the end of the German effort in the East. From the Carpathians to the Gulf of Riga the lines were to stand unchanged until the Russian flood, gathered behind this dike, should once more burst through and overflow into Galicia.

The real significance of the German failure against Russia was to be appreciated but tardily by a world justly impressed by the magnitude of the conquests in territory and by the achievements of German generals and soldiers on the field. Yet not improbably the failure of the Central Powers in the summer campaign may be reckoned hereafter as the beginning of the end.

NORTH SEA
DOVER
DUNKIRK
CALAIS
OSTEND
DIXMUDE
YPRES
ARMENTIERES
Anglo-French Offensive Sept/15
LILLE
LOOS
LENS
SOUCHEZ
ARRAS
DOUAI
TOURNAI
GHENT
R. SCHELDT
ANTWERP
BELGIUM
BRUSSELS
MONS
MAUBEUGE
CHARLEROI
NAMUR
DINANT
LIEGE
AIX LA CHAPELLE
MALMEDY
COLOGNE
DUSSELDORF
R. RHINE
COBLENZ
GERMANY
TREVES
LUXEMBURG
MEZIERES
R. MEUSE
German Offensive since Feb./16
THIONVILLE
METZ
LES EPARGES
VERDUN
S. MIHIEL
NANCY
LUNEVILLE
STRASSBURG
COLMAR
EPINAL
R. RHINE
BAPAUME
ALBERT
R. SOMME
PERONNE
S. QUENTIN
Present Anglo-French Offensive
NOYON
BEAUVAIS
COMPIEGNE
SOISSONS
RHEIMS
TAHURE
R. OISE
R. SEINE
R. MARNE
MEAUX
PARIS
French Champagne Offensive August 1915
VITRY LeFrancois
FRANCE
MELUN
TROYES
CHARTRES

The Eastern war map. The dotted line on the west shows the location of the German front before the great offensive drive began last year. The dotted line to the east shows the limit of the German advance. The shaded portions indicate recent Russian gains, and the black line the present battle front.

a great army on the Serbian frontier along the Danube and the Drina, gave the command to the victorious Mackensen and prepared to open the road to Stamboul, to Cairo and to India, as German prophets proclaimed.

At the agreed moment Bulgaria mobilized and atacked Serbia, Greece mobilized and remained neutral, Venizelos was ousted from power and the Serbian ally was left to perish under the threefold blow that was now to fall. And, brave as was the Serbian resistance, this fall was immediate. Austrian and German armies pushed south and east, Bulgarian

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[hearted he shuffled ... especially if it's as short as Mi was. The lively glint in his bro eyes and the impertinent cock of right ear (the left one hung do forlornly), stamped him unmist ably as a young American vagabo

Mustering up all the comm sense, painfully learned through experience of his four months three weeks sojourn in this world ours, he dodged the shuffling r ber-clad feet, the swishing skirts the dripping umbrellas with surpr ing good humor.

Mike looked into the street. Co it be? Yes, there was that imp dent little fox terrier again, crossing over toward him, too.

"Humph, he thinks he owns whole place," thought Mike. "I'll lie his hash."

Mike's tail (at least all there of it) wagged for all it was wo in joy at the coming fray. Reckle ly, he dashed into the street.

A great limousine skidded arou the corner and bore down upon h noiselessly at full speed.

A little girl on the pavement s Mike rush heedlessly in front. S turned away shuddering and cover her face with her hands.

Somebody yelled "look out, there but it was too late.

Poor little Mike, bewildered, hes tated a minute, but that minute w one too many. A piercing whine, f lowed by shriek after shriek of pa rent the air.

A brusque business man, hurr ing by, glared at the chauffeur a muttered, "Why don't you look whe you're going?"

And old lady murmured "poor do and passed on.

The little newsboy at the next co er threw down his papers, a dashed toward the pup.

Mike staggered up. His right for aw hung limp. Whining pitiful e limped toward the curb.

"Go on, Stephens, get away fro his place," came a muffled voi rough the speaking tube to th auffeur's car. The great limous e glided rapidly away.

Harry, for that was the newsboy ame, came up breathless. Carefull e lifted Mike and examined the lim aw.

"Ah, there, pup, quit yer whinin ll soon fix you up all right," h aid smilingly looking into Mike yes. By way of encouragement h ugged the pup close to his ragge at and picking up his papers, wa ff.

Harry doctored the broken pa nd now it's as good as new. Mayb ese two little vagabonds aren' riends.

Any day, if you should chance t o by Harry's corner, you may s Mike looking up at him or barkin nd licking his hand.

Mike has learned the value of riend, but best of all, Harry, in giv ng in to the promptings of his war heart, has felt the great joy of be ing that friend.

When King Edward school, Win nipeg, was struck by lightning th other night, one of the teacher struck up "Keep the Home Fire Burning," and so averted a panic the children forgetting their frigh in their enthusiasm.

V. GERMANY LOSES THE INITIATIVE

The Russian victories in Armenia in the late winter, the fall of Erzerum and Trebizond, had been plain warning that Russian strength was gaining. But these events had failed to impress a world watching the terrible struggle before Verdun, and they carried no message to German and Austrian generals, who, confident of Russian exhaustion, continued to send troops from the East to the West and the South.

All through the first four months of the Verdun attack it was plain that Germany reckoned on precipitating a premature offensive by the British, and before their lines she massed most of the troops withdrawn from Russia. As the strain upon the French increased, the British, as was natural, volunteered to begin, but Joffre did not count them yet ready and grimly held the French to the gigantic task on the Heights of the Meuse.

But as Verdun held out, the time approached when Russia would escape from the chains of winter and the Eastern field would be again fit for military operations. Still the world awaited, not a Russian attack, but that Allied offensive which had been, in the minds of the uninformed of neutral and belligerent countries alike, scheduled for the spring; and when it did not come credit was given to German assertions that the Verdun attack had exhausted France.

On June 1, however, there came a sudden awakening. On a vast front extending from the Pripet Marshes to the Roumanian frontier the Russian armies, heralded by tremendous artillery operations, stepped forward, broke the Austrian lines north and south, took the fortresses of Dubno and Lutsk, lost in the preceding summer, and began to sweep the defeated Austrian armies before them in a rout that recalled the worst of the Lemberg disaster.

In a month the total of prisoners claimed by the Russians passed 200,000; it has since reached 300,000. Guns, ammunition, supplies of every sort, fell to the victors. Bukovina was retaken. On the north Kovel was threatened and in the south Kolomea fell, and Cossacks again reached the summit of the Carpathians and began to flow down the Kirilibaba and Jablonitza passes toward the Hungarian Plain.

Once more it was for Germany to come to the rescue of her Austrian ally, and fresh German troops pouring down from the north passed Kovel and halted the Russians, first at the Styr and then, yielding under pressure, retired behind the Stakhod, where they still hold. On the Strypa other German troops held firm, but to the south, across the Dniester, the Russians continued to press on, and have only recently slowed down.

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was claiming British and French corps. There was time before Russia could "come back," before Britain could get ready, to make a final, supreme effort against France and deal with her and dispose of her.

So from November to late February Germany prepared that gigantic attack upon Verdun which in the last week of February suddenly claimed the attention of the world and for many weeks seemed certain to end in a crushing French defeat.

But Verdun, after the first chaos, held. The broken lines were destroyed; Castelnau, Petain, Balfourier, came, and came in time. Before the old forts a second line was erected and the German advance was halted. The repulse of March 9 was fatal to German hopes for a sudden and sweeping victory, a piercing of the line, such as France had sought and missed in Champagne in September. The repulse of April 9 ended the possibility of success by any sudden and tremendous general thrust. Henceforth Verdun fell to the level of a siege operation and Germany advanced by yards over mountains of her own dead, while on the hills across the Meuse new French lines sprung up until the Verdun salient became the strongest sector in the French front.

Still Germany persisted and persists. Her generals and her statesmen reasoned that France, wearied of the conflict, unaided yet by British counter attack, would give over the struggle; the battle for Verdun became an assault upon French confidence, endurance, nerves, and as such it endured for five months and continues; but now it has fallen from the highest estate in a world war, the focal point in the attention of a whole planet, and become an almost forgotten detail, as remote as Przemysl.

Coincident with the German attack upon France, Austria launched a drive at Italy only less powerful and wholly similar in character. Stripping her Eastern lines of men and guns, as Germany had stripped her Polish and Courland fronts, Austria collected a host in the Trentino and struck south along the Adige and Brenta valleys, the historic pathways of northern invaders, at Verona and Vicenza.

Austrian success was more immediately great than Germany's. Italian resistance crumbled; the mountains and valleys gained in the earlier attack were lost. Austrian troops victoriously repassed the old frontier and approached the plain of Venetia. For weeks the Austrian advance pushed slowly, steadily forward until Italian apprehension became great and an Italian Ministry fell. It remains a matter for conjecture what might have happened had not Austrian troops suddenly been recalled by a new event which was to change the whole character of the war and serve as the opening move in the second Allied offensive.

Never in the war had Allied prospects looked darker than on May 1, when the Kut surrender, the Austrian advance, the slow but sure German pressure at Verdun all bore testimony to the strength of the arms of the Central Powers and the press talked of a coming German attack upon Russia that should carry to completion the work of the previous summer and achieve at Moscow what had been missed at Warsaw. The Irish rebellion added to the dismal face of Allied prospects and even the French press began to murmur at the continued quiescence of British arms, the magnitude of the blood-tax levied upon the sons of the Re-

Should the British pierce the German lines for [illegible] the Russian advance upon Kovel by Lutsk, should they r[illegible] territory already taken by the armies of the Czar, France would [illegible] stantially freed of German troops. But, on the other hand, should the British advance be stopped substantially where it now stands, the German resistance would be as effective as it was a year ago in Champagne and Artois and in both instances the small area of recovered territory would have little military value and the minor successes on the firing line, trenches, prisoners and guns taken, would not modify the results.

Nor can we now form any estimate of the capacity of the new British armies just beginning their gigantic task. Superficially they would seem already to have done better than they did at Neuve Chapelle and Loos. We know that they have numbers, guns, munitions, things they have not before had since the Great War began. But it may be for another year to determine whether the British armies and officers are yet trained to the point of employing the resources now in their hands.

The French success along the Somme has so far been more considerable than the British and General Foch has again sustained the great reputation acquired in the decisive phase of the Battle of the Marne, when he defeated the Germans about *La Fere Champenoise*. An exhausted France has blazed forth in a new victory, wholly local and without present decisive character, to be sure, but a victory making answer to the German claims that France had been put out of the war by the sacrifices exacted at Verdun and that France was now at the end of her resources in men.

VI. SUMMARY

The measure of the meaning of the Second Year of the Great War is perhaps best had by a contrast between the situation as it ends and the situation a year ago. We did not know then what the extent of the German victory in the East was to be. But the year closed while Germany was still going forward in the greatest campaign of the war.

One year later the change is unmistakable. It is the Central Powers, Germany, for she is the heart and head of the war in her own camp, which are on the defensive and the Allies who are advancing. In remote Armenia, in Volhynia, in Galicia, in the Baltic provinces and in Northern France, as well as along the Alps in the Trentino district, Russian, French, British and Italian troops are attacking, and there is every promise of a new offensive from Salonika aimed at Bulgaria and designed to liberate Serbia.

It is no longer possible, as it was in 1914 and in 1915, for Germany to move troops from east to west or north to south as one field after another became interesting or unimportant in her calculations. On all fronts with equal pressure the flood is beating upon her battle lines, and in the southeastern field a breach has already been opened, which must be closed before long if the consequences are not to be serious for the Central Powers.

[illegible] too [illegible] ment of the Russian offensive. It goes over into another year, as did the German attack upon Russia of last year, which advanced two hundred miles beyond its July limit before it finally halted. But it is clear that the Russian attack has not yet been checked, that it carries a plain menace for Lemberg and that it has disclosed an Austrian weakness that may be the sign of an approaching collapse. A year ago Berlin talked of a separate peace with a defeated Russia; today Petrograd is talking of a separate peace with an exhausted Austria. Berlin was wrong; not improbably Petrograd is wrong; but the change is the thing to be noted.

In the seven weeks of fighting Russia has recovered between 10,000 and 15,000 square miles of territory lost last year, far more territory than Germany holds to ransom from France, a larger area than Belgium. What the moral effect upon Roumania and Bulgaria will be when the Russian victory is finally established it is impossible to forecast; but it is possible to recall the effect in the Balkans of the German victories in Russia a year ago, and Bukowina is under the eyes and in the minds of all Roumanians.

Russian victories automatically ended the Austrian attack upon Italy and Italian armies leaped forward to recover lost ground and are still making progress. Austrian troops were promptly recalled from Albania and from the Balkans, and their going was the signal for new Allied activity about Salonica, which has been accepted as the forerunner of an effort to dispose of Bulgaria, free Serbia and cut the railroad line that binds Berlin to Constantinople and the Turk to the Teuton. Unmistakably we are soon to have a new campaign in the Balkans—a campaign directed north and south—an effort to restore the iron ring inclosing the Central Powers and isolate the Turk, who may not long endure if he loses the aid of his great German ally.

THE WESTERN ATTACK

Exactly one month after the Russian armies had stepped out in Volhynia and Galicia the French and British armies along the Somme began a great attack, which at the present hour is going forward and still remains but a beginning.

The actual achievement of this Western Drive, still too small in the decisive sense to have any bearing, is in the minds of all who have read the recent newspapers. We must wait weeks and perhaps months before we shall know whether Britain—for the main work must be done by Britain—can repeat in Picardy the Russian achievement in Volhynia and, piercing the German lines, compel the withdrawal of the Teuton from French territory occupied now for nearly two years.

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It follows that the year is ending without the smallest promise of peace. There is no prospect that the Allies will be able tbetween now and winter to win a victory that will bring Germany to her knes. There is no present promise that Germany will be able to regain the initiative and in the same time accomplish what she failed to accomplish at the Marne and about Vilna. Allied successes, small as they still are, will hold out the promise to the Allies of a real victory next year. German resistance, maintained as it now is, will sustain the German belief that Germany should continue the war until she is able to make a peace conforming to the extent of the war map.

Every outward evidence that a reasonable man can accept points to another year of war, to the fulfilment of Kitchener's forecast of a three years' war. Nothing is yet decided save that Germany has failed to crush France or Russia and to compel Britain to ask peace by menaces directed on land at Egypt and India and on water at the sea-borne trade of Britain by the submarine. Possessing Belgium, thousands of square miles of northern France, all of Poland, most of the Baltic provinces and much of Volhynia, the Central Powers still have a tremendous booty, which is not yet counterbalanced by Germany's lost colonies and vanished sea trade.

Finally, holding Serbia and having enlisted Bulgaria and Turkey, Germany possesses the keys to that "place in the sun" for which her statesmen have long yearned, and no man can believe that she will surrender them and forsake her allies until she has suffered defeats which are not yet to be forecast. Until the gateway to the Near East is bolted at the Danube again talk of peace is futile short of that hour when exhaustion comes, and that is still far away. It is more war, not peace, that the year-end promises—this is unmistakable.

Copyright, 1916—The Tribune Ass'n. (The New York Tribune).

Three times, at the Marne, in Russia and in the Verdun attack, Germany has sought to destroy one of her foes, by a single colossal blow to put one of her great opponents out of the reckoning, as Napoleon disposed of Austria at Austerlitz, Prussia at Jena and Russia at Friedland, in the prosperous early days of the imperial drama. Failing in all three attempts, she now sees the third year of the war open with all her enemies standing, with France unbroken, Russia returning to the charge with numbers and efficiency which evoke unfailing wonder in Berlin and undisguised apprehension in Vienna and Budapest. Britain has now millions, where she had tens of thousands in August, 1914, and hundreds of thousands a year ago.

As the year ends we have a full measure of Germany's difficulties and dangers, but we have no information to prove her capacity to meet them and only Allied assertions to support the belief that her resources are exhausted, her economic situation desperate and that the ever growing problem of food continues to worry her statesmen and weaken her people.

We perceive that Germany has lost the offensive, but we are not able to decide whether the loss will prove temporary or permanent. We see that the attack on all sides is made by the Allies, and German and Austrian effort is confined to meeting these attacks, so far successfully in the west and unsuccessfully in the east. We have the Allied assertion that German lines are now too extended for German numbers to hold. Of this we lack proof as yet. We have the parallel of the days of the Civil War after Gettysburg frequently called to our mind, and Joffre, following Delacroix, has likened Verdun to Gettysburg. But of these things there is yet no proof, save only as we have the German confession that on all fronts German troops and the troops of Germany's allies are outnumbered. This, after all, must be patent, given the resources in men of the great nations combined against the Central Powers and the enormous casualty lists that Austria and Germany have suffered, lists that must now in killed, wounded, captured and incapacitated far pass the 7,000,000 mark.

We may say with justice that in losing the offensive, the initiative, if it be permanently lost, in failing to put out one of her enemies before all were equally prepared, Germany failed to win the war on Grman terms failed to conquer, and the second year of the war has seen the coming of the failure. But this is a long way from saying that Germany can be conquered.

Bernhardi forecast German defeat if Germany failed to eliminate one of her great opponents before all were in the field with equal preparation. But Bernhardi's prophecy is old, and the war has abolished many articles of faith in the minds of all observers, neutral and belligerent. What one can say with absolute accuracy is that as the year ends there is unmistakable evidence that a new phase has begun, the phase dominated by Allied attack upon Germany, as the preceding two years have been dominated by the great German offensive combinations.

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ANOTHER SCORE TO BE SETTLED

John Bull (marking up latest Hun savage mur der)—The miserable cowards! Their day of reckoning is approaching rapidly now.

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ADVANCES REPORTED BY ALLIED ARMIES ON ALL FRONTS OF GREAT WAR

British Make Progress North of Bazentin-le-Petit —French Drive Back Fierce Attacks at Hem Wood and Monacu Farm—Russians Drive Past Brody in Galicia

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 31.—Further British advance at points north of Bazentin-le-Petit was announced by Gen. Sir Douglas Haig today.

"As the result of local encounters," he said, "our posts have advanced at points north of Bazentin-le-Petit."

"The night was spent in improving the positions we gained yesterday," the British-Commander-in-Chief continued.

"There were no further developments in the situation."

FRENCH REPEL HUN ATTACKS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

Paris, July 31.—French troops brilliantly retrieved a temporary German footing obtained around Monacu farm, according to today's communique. The enemy had taken a slight hold there, but French counter attacks drove them out and back.

At Hem Wood all the German assaults were repulsed by French counter attacks. At the same time the French batteries on the left bank of the Somme, the statement continues, infiladed the German troops, inflicting

attack

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great loss.

On the left bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, a German on the north east side of Hill 304 failed.

The text of the French official statement follows:

"To the north of the Somme towards the close of yesterday evening and in the course of the night the Germans multiplied their counter-attacks against our positions in Hem Wood and on Monacu Farm. The fighting was particularly violent around Monacu Farm, where the enemy succeeded for a moment in gaining a foothold, but a brilliant offensive return of our troops regained possession of the place.

"At Hem Wood all enemy attempts were repulsed by our fire.

During these attacks the fire of our batteries on the left bank of the river enfiladed the enemy troops and inflicted heavy losses on them

"On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack against the northeastern slopes of Hill 304 failed in our fire. On the right bank a minor operation enabled us to advance in the region south west of Fleury and to capture some 20 prisoners.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE AGAIN

PETROGRAD, July 31.—After fierce fighting around Brody the Russian forces have thrust their way forward again, this time taking ground from the Teutons up to the rivers Graberki and Seret. The War Office statement today made this announcement.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 31.—In a summary of the work done by the Russian Gen. Kaledines' army during the past five weeks, the Times' Lutsk correspondent declares that the achievements of this branch of Russia's forces are the "most important performed by a single army since the beginning of the war."

A few weeks after taking command of this force, Gen. Kaledines advanced forty-seven miles and then, against the heaviest concentrations the Germans were able to bring, he held the advantage he had gained until a redistribution of the Russian forces compelled the Germans to retire to the positions on the Stokhod.

This extraordinary commander, with his brilliant staff and superb troops, aimed straight for Kovel from a point only twenty-one miles away and threatens the whole German defensive plan

"The enemy," the writer concludes, "is now concentrating troops at Kovel and the battle is developing into one of the fiercest of the war. The Russian losses thus far have been incredibly small."

FIGHT IN SWELTERING HEAT

Cy Canadian Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, July 30. (via London, July 31.)—French and British soldiers made today's attacks in sweltering mid-summer heat. The first real hot wave of the season struck northern France last night, and this morning British and French infantry co-operated in an action north of the Somme, in front of Guillemont and Maurepas.

For the last few days the one word on everybody's tongue has been "visibility," which has come into universal use since Admiral Jellicoe's first fleet despatch. Formerly artillery men spoke of good and bad light. Persistent bad light or low visibility, which did not permit the gunners to register their targets, and delayed any important infantry action. Yesterday the light became better as the heat grew triple and offensive operations were renewed.

Every day the Germans have been increasing the number of guns and men in the Guillemont sector, which is among the last portions of high ground they hold. By prisoners taken, ten German battalions, or ten thousand men, have been identified in front of 2,000 yards, where the Germans are still in their old second and fortifications.

trenches and deep dugouts built long ago and strengthened since the offensive began. The Germans appear to regard this sector of critical importance, since the British broke the second line on the adjoining front for a length of two miles on July 14.

Part of the British attack from the bloody Trones Wood and the other part on the flank while the Germans tried to man machine guns as usual after a British bombardment. The Germans repeated the British bitterly, thrusting under the broiling sun as if every inch of ground was precious.

The British got possession of the railroad station, which they had reached in a previous attack, and this time, according to last reports, was still holding it. Some of the attackers got into Guillemont and reached the church where the Germans, swarming in dugouts, outnumbered the advance party, which fought against their foe on all sides. It was one of those hand-to-hand and hide-and-seek conflicts in the village ruins of indescribable ferocity.

The British had to retire from the edge of Guillemont, but made good a considerable advance southward on the flank of the town where, through the hot night, fighting continued to maintain their gain.

HUN CLAIMS VAINGLORIOUS

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 31, by wireless to Sayville—An official statement issued by Austro-Hungarian headquarters under date of July 30, reads textually as follows:

"Russian war theatre: The battles in east Galicia and in Volhynia continue with undiminished violence. In east Galicia, especially near Molodylov, northwest of Kolomea, and west and northwest of Buczacz, the struggle is bitter. The enemy continued his efforts both day and night but all failed under the heaviest losses.

"Russian attacks between Beresteck and the Stokhod, in spite of the great loss of human lives, had no success whatever—in most cases the attacks were stopped by our artillery and infantry fire.

"Where the Russians entered our trenches temporarily like they did to the west of Lutsk—army of Col. Gen. von Terzyansky—they were ejected by a counter-attack.

"Near Kuszokva, on the Stokhod, after repulsing several Russian attacks, the defence was placed along the Sultense of the far advancing Stokhod bend.

"Italian war theatre: An Italian battalion attacking southwest of Tanevezgio was repulsed."

ARABS TAKE TURKISH TOWN

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 31.—An Arab force disputched to the Hejaz Coast of the Red Sea after the fall of Jeddah has captured the Turkish town and fort of Yembo, says a despatch from Cairo to Reuter's Telegram Company. The Turkish garrison were made prisoners, and in a short time capture of the garrison, guns and ammunition were captured.

Apparently, the chief seaport of Mecca, the Grand Sherif's town of Jeddah, is the next place of attack. Yembo is the Red Sea port of the City of Medina, which lies 125 miles to the west. Yembo is situated on the Holy City of Mecca, and is a place of pilgrims from Egypt to

doctors to study hygiene in the army and has named a competent police instructor.

The Grand Sherif of Mecca, the chief magistrate of the Holy City, proclaimed his independence of Otto man rule early in June and was supported by Arab tribes in the west and central parts of Arabia. The Sherif began operations about June 9 and in a short time capture of the garrison of Mecca, Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, and the town of Taif.

Yembo is the Red Sea port of the City of Medina, which lies 125 miles to the west. Yembo is situated on the

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Condolence.

WE extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. W. P. Evans, Senior director of Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb of Liverpool, who lost his son Lieut. Edward Herbert Evans in the great battle on the Somme on Saturday July the 22nd. Mr. Evans has three sons, all of whom are at the front. His eldest, Capt Sandford Evans, was severely wounded at the beginning of the war at the battle of Mons, but he recovered and returned to duty.

The late Lieutenant Evans was a very promising young man. He had worked through all the various departments of the great drug house of Evans, and was in the accounting department when he enlisted for service at the front.

Let us hope that this flow of Britain's best blood will soon be stanched, yet not before complete victory.

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MOLSON BROTHERS RETURNING HOME

Capts. Herbert and Percy Molson, Both Wounded, Arrive Next Week

RECUPERATE AND RETURN

More Men from N.C.O. Class of "Kitchener's Own" Promoted Sergeants and Corporals

Word was yesterday received that Capt. Herbert Molson, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, and Captain Percy Molson, of the Princess Patricias, were on their way home. Both officers were wounded, and are returning to convalesce, while their cousin, Capt. Stuart Molson has also just arrived, after having served from the start with the First Canadian Contingent. They will be met on arrival by Captain Walter Molson, of the 244th, and a family reunion of the Molsons in khaki will be held.

A number of promotions were yesterday listed from the N.C.O. Class of the 244th Battalion to the regular forces, as follows:—

To be sergeants—J. Driscoll, D Jones, G. H. Locey, J. C. Grant, E. C. Royle, H C. Walker, F. P. Butler.

To be corporals—A. Averill, F. S. Brophy, G. S. K. Brown, R. Carter, D F. Harrison, J. F. Cordasco, W. Kinloch, A. Luker, G. T. O'Connor, J. J Raverty, W. B. Smith, H. Willmot, J Woodward, D. B. Bailly, D. B. S. Johnston.

ONLY QUESTION OF TIME FOR A GREAT VICTORY

Sir Douglas Haig Says Britain Will Use Whole Strength Now With Maximum Next Summer

BRITAIN USING POWER

They Patiently Struggled Two Years For—Wresting of Initiative from the Enemy

With the British Armies in the Field, July 31, via London, July 31.—At the close of two years of the war and of the first month of the British offensive, General Sir Douglas Haig commander-in-chief of the group of British armies in France, in speaking of the situation, laid particular emphasis on the fact that the beginning of the third year of the war saw the initiative entirely with the Allies on all fronts, while England for the first time was exerting something like a power worthy of her numerous resources on land.

"The tide has turned," he said. "Time has been with the Allies from the first. It is only a question of more time till we win a decisive victory, which is the one sure way to bring peace in this, as in other, wars. Until this victory is won it ill becomes a British soldier in France to think of peace."

Those who had the freedom of the battle lines the last four weeks had glimpses of the youthful and scholarly features of Sir Douglas in a passing automobile on dusty roads, thick with moving troops and transports, and again of his athletic figure, alighting from his car at the headquarters of one of the army commanders for a conference. But mostly his time is spent in a quiet room in a small chateau, which is his personal headquarters. In the centre of this room, where he talked with the Associated Press correspondent today, was raised a map of the region of the offensive, with every detail, roads, woods, villages, trenches, ridges and valleys, and all the contours revealed at a glance. The only other visible machinery of command were little sheets of reports which come from the firing line through the curtains of shell fire, giving the situation at intervals in every sector of the front.

"The problem of the first summer's campaign and the second for the Allies" he said, "was to hold the Germans from forcing a decision with their ready numbers of men, guns and shells. Whether it was the able generalship and heroism of the French on the Marne, the dogged retreat of the little British expeditionary force from Mons, the stubborn resistance of the French and British to the German effort for the channel ports, the Russian retreat last summer, Belgium's or Serbia's sacrifice, Italy's stonewalling against Austria's offensive, or France's immortal defence of Verdun, the purpose was always to gain time for preparations necessary to take the offensive away from the enemy."

He mentioned the days of Ypres in the fall of 1914, when the British had not battalions where they have divisions now and fought with flesh and blood against superior gunfire. Since he took command of the army, which he had to train and form, his favorite word has been patience to his subordinates and callers.

"Our unpreparedness at the start of the war, due to its unexpectedness, no secret," he continued. "Whi France, which had a great nation army, and universal service, was giv ing all her strength, we had to beg building from the bottom. The ma jority of our best regular officers ha been killed or wounded in the ear fighting. With the remainder as nucleus to drill and organize the vo unteers, who were raw, but had th spirit that quickeneth, we undertoo to create an army of millions, whic must be officered largely by men no military experience, to fight th German army, with its forty years preparation. We had to make un forms before the men who had enlis ed could be taken out of civilia garb, to build plants before the man ufacture of rifles before we could ar our recruits, and to build guns an munition plants before we had arti lery.

"Meanwhile we had to keep stone-walling in France with suc troops as we had ready against th prepared foe, whose blows were th sturdier in his efforts for a decisio owing to his realization that tim was against him. Now the new arm has had its first practical experienc in attack on a large scale."

AWAITING THE NEWS.

After his plans were made an the order given to advance on Ju 1 he could only await news of th results in this quiet room, with i atmosphere of detachment. There we no change in his imperturbality, the half hour's suspense before th first definite information arrived ou of the mantle of shell smoke and con fusion into which the infantr charged over a sixteen mile front.

When night came he listened the reports of his subordinates, mad plans for the morrow, and gave d rections of customary brevity, an sometimes with pithy homily.

RUSSIAN ARMY STARTS STRIDE TOWARDS KOVEL

Stokhod River Crossed on Whole Stretch From Sarny-Kovel to Kovel-Rojitche Railroads

BIG BATTLE NEAR BRODY

Austro-Germans Using Utmost Efforts in Desperate and Bloody Combat to Stop Russian Advance Here

London, July 31.—Russian troops advancing toward Kovel have crossed the Stokhod River along the whole stretch between the Sarny-Kovel and the Kovel-Rojitche railroads, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

SLAVS WELL ADVANCED

Relentless and Vigorous Offensive Has Enemy Guessing

Petrograd, July 31, via London, August 1.—With General Kaledine's army in full control of the Stokhod River, which had been the chief obstacle to the westward progress of the northern wing of the Russian forces under command of General Brussiloff, and the troops under General Sakharoff driving the Austrian army commanded by General von Boehm-Ermolli westward from Brody, the Russians are now well advanced in the campaign against the two important centres of Kovel and Lemberg.

The Russian offensive conducted in both these directions has been so vigorous and unrelenting that the Austro-Germans apparently have been in a predicament, not knowing from which point to spare troops to reinforce the defense of some other part of the front. The result has been that the Germans are exclusively occupied with the defense of Kovel while von Boehm-Ermolli's army without assistance, has been mainly striving to protect the roads to Lemberg.

Of the two objectives, Kovel is in the position of greater danger, being threatened from the west, where the Russians have successfully passed the Stokhod River, and from the south, where the Russians recently reached an advanced point on the Vladimir-Volynski road, south of Kisolvin.

GERMANS FIRED ON OWN TROOPS WHO HAD QUIT

Scots Were to Fore in Advance on Waterlot Farm, Chasing the Germans Out of Their Lines

SICK OF SHELL - FIRE

Germans Who Surrender Disgustedly Say They Have Had Enough — Give Themselves Up in Batches Without Fight

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Armies in the Field, July 30.—There was some infantry fighting today in co-operation with the French, on the British right wing, and as far as the British troops are concerned, some progress was made to the east of the Waterlot Farm, which is on the road from Longueval to Guillemont. It was a very hot day, with a scorching sun, but the artillery observation was not easy during certain hours owing to a rather thick haze. In spite of this, the British guns maintained a heavy bombardment on the German line in support of their troops who advanced over the difficult ground. Many prisoners surrendered at an early stage of this progress, one batch of 170 men being captured first, and another group being rounded up later, bringing the total up to something more than two hundred.

It is more than a week ago that some of the British pushed their line down from Longueval to the Waterlot Farm, on the road to Guillemont, which they held against repeated attacks. The Germans were very busy digging new trenches to the east of the road, and through these they were able to send up bombing parties and machine gunners to protect the northern and western approaches to the ruins of Guillemont itself.

The first forward movement from the Waterlot Farm was made by some Scots, who had already been fighting hard since July 14, when they helped to break the second German line. These Scots chased the Germans out of their lines. The Waterlot Farm was found to be a collection of ruined buildings and yards which the Germans seemed to have used as a dumping ground for old iron and machinery.

In the darkness of that night and the next, patrols went out to discover the strength of the Germans. The young British officers and their men went crawling forward over the broken ground and satisfied themselves that the Boche was there in strength.

The artillery bombarded the German trenches, to make the work of the infantry easier. The advance was made on the farm before dawn, and was led by bombing parties of Scots. They reached a trench north of the railway line with only three men and one officer wounded, but it was impossible to go further at that time. The Germans were holding very strongly a trench immediately across the railway line, and had dug a nest of trenches on the east of the road from which they could enfilade the British with rifle and machine gun fire.

The Scots went down into the trench, but a large force of German soldiers with machine guns were seen coming down the main road from Guillemont. At the same time from the trench parallel with the British the Germans sprang on to the parapets and came over.

The Scots were hardly strong enough to resist these attacks, supported by an enfilade fire. They were ordered to fall back and the retirement was carried out without disorder. It was covered by the machine gunners, who remained as a rear-guard sweeping down the advance parties of the Germans so as to gain time for the Scots to get back.

The second move from the Waterlot Farm was made by the same Scots, supported by other troops. The Germans suffered badly. A very strong force of their bombarders made a brave counter-attack on the Scots, but were caught by a rifle and machine gun fire and fell almost to a man.

Some of the German soldiers said they were sick of the business, and had had too much shell fire. When dusk was creeping over the countryside a group of them came out of a ruined farm, holding up their hands as a sign of surrender, and some of the Scots went out to bring them in. The Germans in the trenches beyond, however, opened fire on their own countrymen and some of the British were killed or wounded.

When, later on, another party came out they were not received in a friendly spirit. That night the British stretcher bearers went out to bring in their wounded and found among them one man of theirs who had been discovered by a German patrol but was left behind because he gave them his water to drink. They thanked him and said: "Good luck and a safe return to your own lines."

But when they went away he thought he had been left to die.

War News Summary

Germany entered upon the third year of the war with her forces in nearly all portions of the main theatres of operations on the defensive and with her lines at numerous points in France and Russia pressed back from where they stood a year ago.

Her allies also have turned over the initative to the Entente Allies almost everywhere. The Austro-Hungarians in Volhynia and in Italia, respectively to the Russians and the Italians and the Turks in Asia Minor to the Russians.

In addition, along the Greek border unofficial reports seem to show that the Serbs, and the British and French are preparing to throw down the gage of battle to the Bulgarians and the soldiers of the Central Powers.

The Russians, according to the latest Petrograd communication, are keeping up their forward march against the Teutons in the Stokhod River region of Volhynia and have captured there the entire thirty-first Honved Regiment, together with its commander and his staff. To the south, near Brody, the Russians also are pressing the Austro-Germans, who are answering the attack by bombarding Brody and the crossings of the Boldurovka River, endeavoring to hold their lines of defense. Large reinforcements are being brought up to keep the Russians from further gains toward their objective, Lemberg.

While an unofficial report from Petrograd says the Russians have crossed the Stokhod River between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojitche Railroads, Berlin says that on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny Railway, south of the Turga River and on both sides of the Lipa attacks by the Russians against General von Linsingen's troops were repulsed with heavy casualties and that nearly 2,000 Russians were made prisoners. In the sector of Buczacz, Galicia, Russian attacks also were repulsed, Berlin asserts.

In the Somme region of France both the British and the French are engaged in consolidating positions won Sunday from the Germans. The French were forced to sustain counter-attacks made in the Hem Wood, and the Monacu Farm, which Paris says were put down with serious losses to the Germans. There was no fighting on the British front during the day. Violent artillery duels are in progress in the Thiaumont Wood and Fleury sectors, near Verdun. In the Astico Valley, the Italians are keeping up their pressure against the Austrians in Monte Cimone and have put down Austrian attacks in the Adige Valley and the Travignolo Valley.

Petrograd reports a further advance for the Russians in the region of Erzingan, Turkish Armenia, and the repulse of a Turkish attack, in the Mosul district, while Constantinople says the Turks have driven the Russians from Revandus and are pursuing them toward the Persian border.

The British casualties in all the war theatres during the month of July numbered 7,084 officers and 52,591 men.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, August 1.—News reaches me that it was the Canadians who pulled off the successful raids last Saturday. They took a heavy toll from the Wurtemburgers and sustained few losses themselves.

From material gathered, it was evident that the Hun battalions were soon to have shifted south to assist in stemming the great push.

The Canadians have been having the quietest time since they took over the salient, with the exception of one or two clashes of night patrols.

"We have been annoying the enemy considerably, but he has no fight left just now," says a Montreal officer who has been slightly wounded.

"Each day of the advance we hoisted signs in German on the parapets, telling the Huns of the British and French successes on the Somme.

"If their artillery opened fire our guns soon quieted them. The British heavy guns in our district are wonderful. We can easily credit what Mr. Hun must have suffered in the great push."

ROLAND HILL.

ONE YEAR AGO WE HAD ONLY 75,000 SHELLS IN RESERVE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—"On the 1st of June, 1915," said David Lloyd George, the British Secretary for War, in conversation with Maurice Barres, the French academician and novelist, "the British Army had one week's supply of munitions and only 75,000 shots in the reserve stock at the rear. It had nothing more.

"If there had been a great attack, what would have become of us? If the Germans had turned upon our soldiers the forces they then hurled at the Russians, I don't see how we could have saved ourselves."

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BIG TOLL TAKEN BY CANADIANS

Made Successful Raids Against Wurtemburgers at Small Cost

HUNS WERE GOING TO BUCK BIG PUSH

Times Quiet Generally — Montrealer Says Enemy Has No Fight Left

LOOKS LIKE DASH BY DEUTSCHLAND DURING THE DAY

Special to Montreal Star, United Press.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1. — It looked along the old Patapsco this forenoon as though at last the German submarine Deutschland was ready for her daredevil dash back to Germany.

But a myriad of manoeuvres, including a 'ten — twent — thirt" melodramatic search for mines in the harbor, resulted in no getaway.

Rumors wafting on the Patapsco breezes still said the Deutschland would quit this harbor of dope dreams today.

Affairs began to warm up around the Deutschland pier shortly after sunrise. The tug Timmins, mother ship for the Deutschland, hooked a drag on to the Efco launch and dragged the harbor. Apparently the spy obsession of the Deutschland managers made them think some allied ship had villainously spread a flock of death dealing, diabolical dastardly mines on the Deutschland's onward path.

But the only thing the drag pulled up was a dozen hard shelled crabs and a ton of mud.

SOME RUSSIAN VIEWS.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Today, the second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war on Russia, was commemorated in the French press by special articles and features. A number of messages were printed from prominent personalities in Allied and neutral countries, including the kings of Serbia and Montenegro, Admiral Jellicoe, General Sir Sam Hughes, Elihu Root, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, General Cadorna, Premier Romanones of Spain, General Alexieff, chief of the Russian staff and the Russian and Belgian Premiers.

General Alexieff says: "I think that we may now be said to have passed through the most difficult period of our great war. While still offering stubborn resistance our enemy is beginning to weaken, but we have need to summon all our powers yet before we can hope to attain the definite goal of our hopes."

Premier Sturmer, of Russia, says: "At the moment when the Allies are entering upon the third year of the war the Russian Government is more than ever resolved to continue the struggle to the end and is firmly convinced that, with the help of the Almighty, the Allies and their cause of justice and equity will triumph."

ALLIES ENTER UPON THIRD YEAR WITH BRIGHT PROSPECTS

War Will Not Be "Drawn Game," Says Lord Newton on Second Anniversary of Declaration of Hostilities by Germany

Special Cable to The Montreal Star by W. S. Forrest, of the United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The great war will not be a "drawn game." The Allies will surely win the reward of their sacrifices—and those sacrifices will have been vain unless the result will be new world conditions of comity and better understanding.

So declared Lord Newton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a statement prepared today for the United Press. It was in response to a query addressed to the Foreign Office for comment on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the European conflict.

"Entering the third year of the war," Lord Newton asserted, "one is struck by the fact that contemporary events in France indicate the Allies' effort, which until now, has been largely that of preparation, will not result in the depressing state of equilibrium which some have prophesied for it, using the metaphor 'a drawn game.' The sacrifice of our men and those of the great French Republic and our other allies on shattered gigantic fronts will quite assuredly win their reward.

"What is to be the reward of all this sacrifice and effort?

"It is not only punishment of the bloodguilty, or new hope for Belgium, Serbia, and the Armenians and Syrians that those who planned such deeds of violence will assuredly meet just recompense—but beyond what is to be meted out, there stands the possibility of the future, and our sacrifice and effort will have been in vain unless there shall arise from all this bloodshed, new world conditions in which action between state and state is conducted in an atmosphere of better understanding, or when mutual understanding fails, the points at issue be decided more under the influence of the principles of justice."

OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, Aug 1.—The second anniversary of the world war is being observed throughout the whole of Scandinavia, says a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Two hundred peace meetings are being held in Denmark and 300 in Sweden. All the church bells are being rung and prayers for peace are being said.

The Politiken of Copenhagen, commenting on this observation, says:

"What is the use of ringing bells and making speeches? Let us acknowledge the facts as they are. After two years of war there are no real prospects of peace."

KAISER'S PROCLAMATION.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1 (via London.)— Emperor William, according to a telegram received here today from Berlin, has issued the following proclamation to the German forces on land and sea:

"Comrades, the second year of the world war has elapsed. Like the first year it was for Germany's arms a year of glory. On all fronts you inflicted heavy blows on the enemy.

"Whether the enemy retreated, borne down by the force of your attacks, or whether reinforced by foreign assistance collected and pressed into service from all parts of the world, he tried to rob you of the fruits of former victories, you always proved yourselves superior to him.

"Even where England's tyranny was uncontested, namely, on the free waves of the sea, you victoriously fought against gigantic superiority. Your Kaiser's appreciation and your country's proud admiration are assured to you for these deeds, for your unshaken loyalty for your bold defence and your tenacious bravery.

"Like the memory of our dead heroes your fame will endure to all times. The laurels which our forces have won against the enemies are inseparably linked with the devoted and untiring labor at home. This strength at home has sent an ever fresh inspiration to the armies in the field. It has continually quickened our swords, has kindled Germany's enthusiasm and has terrified the enemy. My gratitude and that of the Fatherland are due to the nation at home. But the strength and will of the enemy are not yet broken. We must continue the severe struggle in order to secure the safety of our beloved home land, to preserve the honor of the Fatherland and the greatness of the Empire.

"Whether the enemy wages war with the force of arms or with cold, calculating malice we shall continue as before into the third year of the war. The spirit of duty to the Fatherland and an unbending will to victory pervade our homes and fighting forces today as at the beginning of the war. I am convinced that your deeds will equal those of the past and present.

"Main headquarters.

WILHELM."

ZEPPELIN STRUCK DURING RAID ON ENGLISH COAST

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—One of the Zeppelin airships which raided the eastern and southeastern counties of England last night was picked up by searchlights and heavily fired upon, says a southeast coast correspondent of the Central News Agency. It is believed that the airship was hit, as she appeared to stop, tremble and then dive.

An official account of last night's Zeppelin raid was issued this afternoon as follows:

"Last night, between 10 o'clock and midnight, our eastern and southeastern counties were attacked by several hostile airships. The raiders flew at a great height, and owing to this and to patches of mist the airships' movements gave rise to much uncertainty, and their number was difficult to determine.

"At least six ships could be reckoned by independent observers, and it is probable that one more flew over the country without dropping bombs.

"The number of bombs was at first greatly exaggerated owing to a majority of them falling in thinly inhabited districts, and having been heard at great distances. The actual number found to date is about 60.

"One raider was engaged by our aircraft and anti-aircraft guns. She was seen to drop to a low altitude, and she then disappeared in the mist."

TURKS CLAIM A SUCCESS

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.—An official statement given out at the Turkish War Department yesterday says:

"Caucasian front: Mount Antauk, situated twelve miles southwest of Mush, which was in the hands of the enemy, and which dominates the surrounding districts, has been recaptured from the enemy by a counter-attack.

"Fierce attacks delivered by the enemy against our positions in the Ogmota sector, 30 kilometres south-east of the village of Baschkeny, were completely repulsed by our ter-attacks with the bayonet. The enemy dead numbered more than 1,000.

"The enemy trenches miles southwest of Guemench were attacked by us, driven out of their positions and thrown back towards the east.

"Egyptian front: Our advanced detachments are gaining ground step by step towards the west."

BRITISH HOLD BACK HUNS

LONDON, Aug. 1.—"No change in the situation" was reported today by General Sir Douglas Haig, British Commander-in-Chief in France. Sir Douglas Haig related that north of Bazentine Le Petit a hostile attack against the British trenches was successfully repulsed, and said there had been heavy artillery firing during the night.

North of Bazentin-le-Petit, in the region of the river Somme the Germans last night attacked the British positions, but were successfully repulsed, it was announced today by the British War Office.

The text of the communication follows:

"There is no change in the general situation today. North of Bazentin-le-Petit a hostile attack on our line was successfully repulsed. There was heavy artillery firing on both sides during the night. Elsewhere on the British front there is nothing to report."

GERMAN ATTACKS BREAK UP

PARIS, Aug. 1. (Via London, 2.57 p.m.) — North of the river Ancre, in the Somme region the Germans last night attempted two attacks in strong force against the French postions in the Lihons sectors, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the French war department. Both attempts failed under the French fire, it is added.

"North of the Somme the enemy did not resume his attacks during the night.

"North of the Ancre, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attempted to carry out two coup de mains on our positions in the region of Lihons, which failed under our fire.

"On the right bank of the Mouse, Verdun sector, the artillery duel became extremely violent during the night in the region of Thiaumont Work. A bombardment with shells of heavy calibre took place at the Fumin Wood and La Laufee.

"West of Ponta-Mousson, in the Fleury sector, the enemy exploded three mines. We occupied the southern edge of the three craters in front of our trenches

"The ni-ht was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front."

BRITISH DRIVEN FROM WOOD

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Fierce fighting along the British front north of the Somme was reported in the War Office statement today. It was stated General Haig's men penetrated on a narrow front toward the west of Foureaux Wood, but were driven out by a German counter-attack.

On the easten front the German official statement says the Russians are exhausting themselves against the German line on the Stokhod river, in Volhynia, in fruitless attacks.

The Austrian official statement of July 31 announces that on the Trentino front an Italian attack in the Dolomites was repulsed. On the Isonzo front the Italian guns bombarded Austrian lines.

On the southeastern front a Russian attack, the night of July 30, on the heights east of Kirilbaba (Carpathian region), was repulsed. In [illegible] the situation [illegible]

The German official statement says:

"We destroyed a French position north of Flirey by a great explosion over an extent of about 200 metres. Our patrols, following up the explosion, took a few prisoners.

"Operations by enemy reconnoitering detachments failed west of La Bassee, north of Pulluch, south of Loos and southeast of Rheims.

"Unimportant military damage was caused by the dropping of bombs on Wervick, Belgian Communes, and other places behind our fronts. There were numerous victims among the civilians.

"An enemy aeroplane was brought down yesterday and another on July 30 by our anti-aircraft guns within our lines in the Somme region. Another aeroplane was brought down in an aerial battle near Lihons."

The foregoing was omitted from the condensed version of the Austrian official statement received last night by way of London, which re[illegible] the capture of 2,000 men by [illegible] on Sun[illegible] Russian [illegible]

AUG 1 1916

VON BOTHMER'S ARMY IS REPORTED SURROUNDED BY ADVANCING RUSSIANS

Cossack Divisions Destroyed Railways in Rear of Austrian Forces—Drive of Czar's Armies Continues in Kovel Region—British and French Report Further Successes on West

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Gen. Count von Bothmer's army is reported to be almost enveloped by the Russians in Galicia, says a despatch from Rome to the wireless Press. Cossacks divisions after the occupation of Brody are said to have destroyed the railways behind the Austrian army.

The Germans are withdrawing from Kovel their heavy artillery, food and munition depots, says another despatch from Rome to the wireless press. The city of Vladimir-Volynski, in Volhynia, is said to have been completely evacuated by the Germans.

AUSTRO-GERMANS DRIVEN BACK

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.—Russian troops at the bend of the Stokhod river, in the region of the village of Velickikuchary, forced the Austro-Germans back and fought their way through to a point west of this line, it was officially announced by the Russian War Department today.

All Teutonic counter-attacks in the Kovel and Lutsk regions, the statement adds, were repulsed by the Russians.

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FRENCH HOLD GROUND WON

By Canadian Press

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Germans, reacting with more than usual vigor north of the Somme, have made counter-attack after counter-attack during the last twenty-four hours without any way changing the positions of the French. According to French official reports all attempts of the Germans to regain the lost ground have been beaten off by the French rifle, machine gun and artillery fire while the work of strengthening and dapting the newly-won trenches is cing carried on speedily and methodically by the engineer corps

The French commanders regard the situation on the whole as excellent and say that the arrangements in the rear of the attacking forces have reached a pitch of perfection never before seen. Material of all kinds is in abundance, far exceeding, according to reports, the actual requirements and everything is in readiness for an attempt to push the advance further when the time is ripe.

The fury of the German assaults and the strength of the effectives engaged shows the determination of the Emperor's generals to spare no effort to prevent the French from working their way along the north bank of the river by way of Clery to attack Peronne from two sides.

Aviators report that the Germans are making feverish efforts to reinforce the already strongly fortified positions about Clery and are gathering reserves from several directions. Heavy fighting is looked for in the near future.

Numerous breaches in the railroad from Combles to Peronne, which is utilized by the Germans as the supporting point of their principal line of defences, were made by the French in their latest offensive. At the same time two battalions captured the German work at the crossing of the Ginchy-Hardecourt roads, and extending the progression to the east, reached the railroad facing Maurepas, less than 300 metres from the first houses of the village which is thus menaced from the west and south.

TIME IS NEAR FOR BREAK-UP OF THE ENEMY

General Joffre in Thanking His Troops Says Power of Germany Will Soon Be Broken

VICTORY IS CERTAIN

Between 1,700,000 and 2,500,000 Germans Opposed to Anglo-French—Fierce Efforts on the Somme

London, August 1.—Since Sunday combined advance on the Somme line by the British and French, the situation there has been comparatively quiet. The French have sustained the brunt of the German counter-attacks launched against positions captured in this region. The Germans claim to have driven back the Br[illegible] who had [illegible]

front territory west [illegible] F[illegible] wood, and to have successful[illegible] pulsed an eight-fold French atta[illegible] the neighborhood of Maurepas.

There has, however, been no important change in the line since the Anglo-French advance.

"VICTORY SURE" — JOFFRE

Generalissimo Thanks Poilus for Heroic Work

Paris, August 1.—The Bulletin Des Armeres, the official journal of the soldiers of the French army, will publish tomorrow copies of letters written by President Poincare, David Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, and General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops in France, together with an order of the day issued by General Joffre to the French army on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the war.

The order of General Joffre follows:

"Soldiers of the Republic — Your third year of fighting has begun. For two years past you have been supporting with unfailing strength the weight of an implacable conflict. You have caused all the plans of our enemies to fail. You vanquished them on the Marne, you checked them on the Yser, and you beat them in the Artois and in the Champagne, at a time when they were vainly seeking victory on the plains of Russia. Then your victorious resistance during a battle of five months' duration broke the German effort in front of Verdun.

"Thanks to your stubborn courage, the armies of our Allies have been able to manufacture arms, the weight of which our enemies today are experiencing over their entire front. The moment is approaching when, under the strength of our mutual advance, the military power of Germany will crumble.

"Soldiers of France, you may be proud of the work you already have accomplished. You have determined to see it through to the end; victory is certain.

(Signed) "JOFFRE."

Corporal Honored

Lieut. J. C. Watson, C Company, 1st Batt., 5th Royal Highlanders, was the host to the men of his company at a pleasing little dinner party which was given in the Edinburgh Cafe last evening and which was made the occasion of honoring Corporal J. W. Ash, who has been a member of C Company for four years and who is now in the reinforcing draft which is being raised for the 13th, 42nd and 72nd. Speeches by Sergt. Miller and Sergeant William Craig and songs by Sergeant Foole and dances by Messrs James Robertson enlivened the evening's proceedings.

Firemen Join 244th

Among the recruits accepted by the 244th Battalion yesterday were three members of the Montreal Fire Department. The men, who were found to be suitable in every way, are George Watson, aged 25 years, of 342 Charron street; Fred Jones, aged 22 years, of 624 Mullins street, and James Atkinson, 24 years, of 313 Liverpool street. All were formerly attached to No. 15 station in Hibernia Road, Point St Charles, under District Chief Carson. All three are married men and in addition to this Watson has two brothers at the front and Atkinson one, H. R. Leith, who signed on with Kitchener's Own yesterday, is the fifty-seventh member of his family to get into khaki. His son is in France with the 42nd Battalion. Mr Leith wished to go with the 42nd, but owing to the illness of his wife could not make arrangements to leave. His wife having since died, Mr. Leith is now preparing to go to the front. The name of Mr. C. P. R. Charlton, who hails from Grand Mere, Quebec, also appears on the list of recruits accepted yesterday for Lieut.-Col. McRobbie's unit.

GETTING READY FOR THE FRONT

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS, FIFTH ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, FIRST REINFORCING COMPANY.

Front Row—Ptes. J. Currie, A. G. Hengham, R. Stewart, M. Morrison, T. J. Maskell, Piper Wm. McGregor, Ptes. R. Hoffman, K. Matheson, C. W. Cross, A. T. Laing, J. C. Davies.

Second row—L.-Corps. A. T. Smitih, J. W. Ash, T. F. Trusler, Lieut. Nason, Lieut.. R. A. C. Young, Capt. Jos. Young, Capt. Hugh L. Hoyles, O. C. Coy, Sergt.-Major J. Robertson, Lieut. H. Newman, Lieut. I. L. Ibbotson, Lieut. M. H. Hutchison, Lance-Corp. F. J. nett, J. Mackie, J. Davidson, J. Corbett.

Third Row—Ptes. C. Poole, G. Brough, J. D. Bourne, C. MacGregor, J. Joly, D. MacGregor, S. Applin, Ptes. P. O. Reilly, A. Burson, J. Corbett.

Fourth Row—Ptes. R. Duval, N. Stanford, T. Mills, G. E. McGregor, G. Fox, E. Meech, Ptes. J. Quigley, A. D. Upham, T. Crawford, J. Heaney, S. Hellem, D. Robertson.

Back Row—Ptes. A. Douglas, E. T. Feeney, R. Young, N. Walker, G. Jorbahn, J. T. Prince, H. Burton, A. Ouellette, J. Leney.

—Photo by H. G. Stone.

AUGUST 1 1918

FOE LOST OVER 8,500,000 MEN IN TWO YEARS

Germans Admit 4,000,000 and Allies Most Cautious Estimate Puts Total Over 5,000,000

AUSTRIAN LOSS 3,500,000

Teutonic Wastage Is 10 Men a Mile a Day, or 8,500 a Week, or 250,000 a Month—Austrian Strength Under 500,000

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, Aug. 1.—Early reports that a Turkish army corps had been moved to the support of the Austrian line were received with skepticism here, where it was considered that the Turks needed all their available men to meet the Russian onslaught in Armenia. Now the report has received confirmation by eye-witnesses. This use of the Ottoman forces is regarded by some experts, who have been consulted, as giving a measure of Austria's dire distress.

One military writer said: "What have been the Teuton's losses in the two years of the war? The Germans admit the loss of about 4,000,000 men, and a most cautious estimate by Allied statisticians adds about 900,000 to this total. If we add the losses of July and a portion of June, which have not yet been particularized in the German official reports, we have a total well over 5,000,000 men.

"Austria, in the first fourteen months of the war, had casualties of 2,500,000. After that the Austrian army enjoyed a certain immunity from wastage. General Ivanoff accounted for about 45,000 between September and the end of November, and probably put another 50,000 out of action in his December offensive. In the present operations General Brusiloff has taken over 300,000 Austrian prisoners and put another 300,000 hors de combat.

"A conservative estimate of the Austrian losses since September last must put them at no fewer than 680,000, so that the end of the second year of the war, which began with Austria's offensive against Serbia, brings the Austrian losses approximately to 3,500,000.

"The losses of the Austrians and Germans therefore, can[illegible] be less than 8,000,000, and prob[illegible] 500,000. These figures do not, of course, represent the total losses, except in the case of Austria, of whom 2,500,000, the greater proportion, are definitely out of action.

UNDER HALF MILLION.

"Austria, like every other country engaged in the war, made extraordinary calls upon her population. She has about 6,000,000 men, that is to say, about twelve per cent. of her population available for service if their mobilization were possible. The Russian occupation of Galicia interfered to a great extent with that mobilization, and it is doubtful whether Austria ever mobilized more than 4,000,000, or at the most 5,000,000 men. Of these a very large number have been absorbed in non-combatant service, such as munition making, working on the railroads, etc., and allowing for the young and old men, at present doing garrison duty or training in depots, Austria's military strength is now under 500,000.

"The loss of guns and material makes it impossible for Austria to release the men employed in the munition works, while for the very salvation of the two empires it has been necessary to retain a very large number of men in agricultural employment. The Russian experts say their recent offensive resulted in the enemy losing 66 per cent. of his effectiveness, but this may be a too hopeful view.

"Colonel Feyler, the Swiss strategist, puts the German strength in the west at 1,476 battalions, that is to say, 1,622,000 men. In the east he puts about half that number, so that on all fronts he calculates the German army as numbering about 2,500,000 bayonets. At the outset of the Verdun offensive the Germans asserted that they had a sufficient number of men to hold all the fronts, and, in addition, had, or would have, in the next six months, a striking force of 1,500,000 men available for service on any front.

Estimating the German-Austrian losses as follows: Before Verdun, 300,000; in Trentino, 50,000; in Volhynia 700,000; between Riga and Pripa, 50,000; in the Allied offensive of the western front, 100,000, and taking the normal losses on the other parts of the line at the rate of two men a mile of each front a day, on the thousand-mile front since the end of February at 300,000, a total of 1,500,000 is reached.

"The Teutonic powers have about 1,250 miles of front to defend in the main theatres of the war. With the growing pressure of the Allies everywhere, apart from the special offensives, the Teutonic wastage is probably reaching the figure of ten men a mile a day, or 8,500 a day, or 250,000 a month.

"The conclusion drawn here by conservative military statisticians is that even if the German claims before the Verdun attacks begun were true, they are now no longer accurate, and that instead of a striking force of 1,500,000, the German headquarters staff must be hard put to provide one or half a million men not needed for purely defensive purposes and to meet the wastage along the extensive threatened front. If this conclusion is correct, some military experts say the Kaiser's declaration at the end of the second year that Germany is invincible, will be disproved before the third year is out."

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SUB NEARS BRITAIN'S WATCHDOG

Deutschland Past Tangier Island, and Nearing Cape Charles

MAY BRAVE BRITISH GAUNTLET TODAY

Is Taking Her Time and Has Not Asked Virginia Pilot

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 2.—Two aeroplanes were seen flying over lower Chesapeake Bay at Hampton Roads this morning. They were not from the Atlantic Coast Aeronautical Station here. It is believed they came from the armored cruiser North Carolina, on neutrality patrol. The machines manoeuvred back and forth over the water at a moderate altitude.

NEARING CAPE CHARLES.

Special to Montreal Star, United Press.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2. — Norfolk and Newport News are nearly blind from the strain of looking across the tumbling waters outside Hampton Roads in the hope of glimpsing the submarine Deutschland, coming in — or going by on her way out to sea.

Nobody had realized the hope. The Deutschland, by the best word reaching the harbor, was still somewhere between Tangier Island and the harbor. At nine o'clock she was reported fifteen miles below Tangier Island and slowly nearing Cape Charles.

No Virginia pilot has yet been asked for and this strengthens the belief that the Deutschland may shoot on out through the Capes without touching here. The thick weather makes conditions perfect for the hazard. The heavy haze conceals boats at a distance of two miles.

This haze has also hidden the warships of the Allies lying somewhere outside and caused the commander of the U. S. S. North Carolina to bring the American neutrality protector inside Cape Henry, where she is waiting for the Deutschland to appear.

AUG 2 1916

HOWS NO GREAT SPEED

The Deutschland, leaving Baltimore at 5:38 yesterday afternoon, made good progress during the night, though not showing any speed calculated to distress the press boats following her. At times she approached 16 knots, but for the most part was content to purr along guided by the tug Timmins, at about 10 knots.

Solomon's Island, at the mouth of the Patuxent river, was passed at 2:18 o'clock.

Over in Newport News, where the general expectation that the boat would put in there has been dissipated the last few days because of the fact that no cargo has been accumulated there, marine men were concerned last night with the behavior of the German prize crew on board the Appam. All night long they kept the Appam brilliantly lighted.

Lights were not doused until daybreak. The Appam is now in the stream, where she can be seen for several miles.

Departure Made Impressive Scene

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—The departure late yesterday afternoon of the German submarine Deutschland was an impressive sight. It was just 5:38 o'clock when the lines were thrown off and the craft was towed from its berth at the foot of Andre street, Locust Point, mid the cheers of a small crowd and the blasts of whistles from the small water craft surrounding.

The sun was setting in a clear western sky, and its radiance beamed from the waters as the little craft was started on its way.

The U-boat was painted a sea green. This had been done during the last few days. In irregular lines across the whaleback were lines of a dirty white, and when the boat reaches the spot where the waters are deep and green, it will be impossible to distinguish her, once she submerges. The crew of the submarine appeared to be thinking little of their possible fate while they were receiving final orders from Captain Koenig in preparation for the departure. A smile illuminated the face of each man, and they waved their hats, and those who did not have hats waved handkerchiefs in response to the cheers of those who wished them "bon voyage."

CHEERS FROM NECKAR.

The crew of the steamship Neckar, interned at this port, which has been standing beside the Deutschland, guarding her from curiosity seekers and those who might possibly have had hostile design, were lined along the deck of the big ship looking down upon the little one as she left. Their faces, too, beamed with happiness, and they were exuberant in their wishes of Godspeed.

The first final movements toward the movement of the Deutschland began a few minutes before four o'clock. At that hour an unusual activity aboard the Neckar was noticed. A few seconds later the Wissahickon, custom house boat, detailed to convoy the freighter to the three-mile limit, was observed making its way up into the inner basin.

On the pier of the Page Engineering Company, where the newspaper craft was tied, there was much speculation as to whether or not it was really a final movement toward the ship's departure. Finally the police boat Lannan came into view, and even then doubt was expressed as to the departure.

When the ship actually left there were about 150 persons on the piers. As the minutes flew the opinion was advanced that Captain Koenig was waiting for the sun to set, so that he could slip out and down the Chesapeake under the cover of darkness.

A few minutes before five o'clock the small power boat Efco made her way to the end of the slip and towed away the bomb of logs which had been placed to cut off any approach to the undersea merchantman. The revenue cutter locked into the slip alongside of the tug Thomas F. Timmins and the police boat, too, backed in beside the Wissahickon.

As the clock reached half after five, the Lannan pulled out of the slip; the Efco backed in and tied close to the Deutschland; the Wissahickon pulled away, and finally the Timmins backed further in and made fast her lines.

Then came the handshakes and the parting words from the crew of the Deutschland and the crew of the Neckar, and the officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company, who were on the pier. Excitement ran high on the pier. The Timmins pulled slowly and the little Efco chugged at the side of the merchantman. Finally the green end of the craft was seen. It was just 5:38 o'clock. Newspapermen leaped into their boats. The movie men set their cameras to take the pictures of the departure, whistles of the small craft, which dotted the waters, began to blow, and the cheers were set forth.

KOENIG WEARS SMILE.

Captain Koenig, clad in white, stood in the conning tower. His face was lit with a smile. Two of his officers joined him in the tower and after the craft was started on its way in Baltimore's thirty-five-foot channel, the lines of the ship convoying it were cast aside and under her own steam, the Deutschland started down to run the gauntlet of the Allied warships off Hampton Roads.

Everything taken on board the submarine was tested, even to the crude oil. This latter was run through a sieve and tested by German chemists before it was taken aboard.

In the morning the river leading out into the channel for a mile from the moorings of the Deutschland was dragged. It was about 6:30 o'clock when the log booms were removed and a net was thrown overboard between the Efco and the Timmins, and they started away abreast. The search was for something which might have injured the Deutschland.

No word has been heard from the Bremen, the Deutschland's sister ship, since it left Bremerhaven, according to Paul G. L. Hilken, a member of the Eastern Forwarding Company, the American agents of the Deutschland.

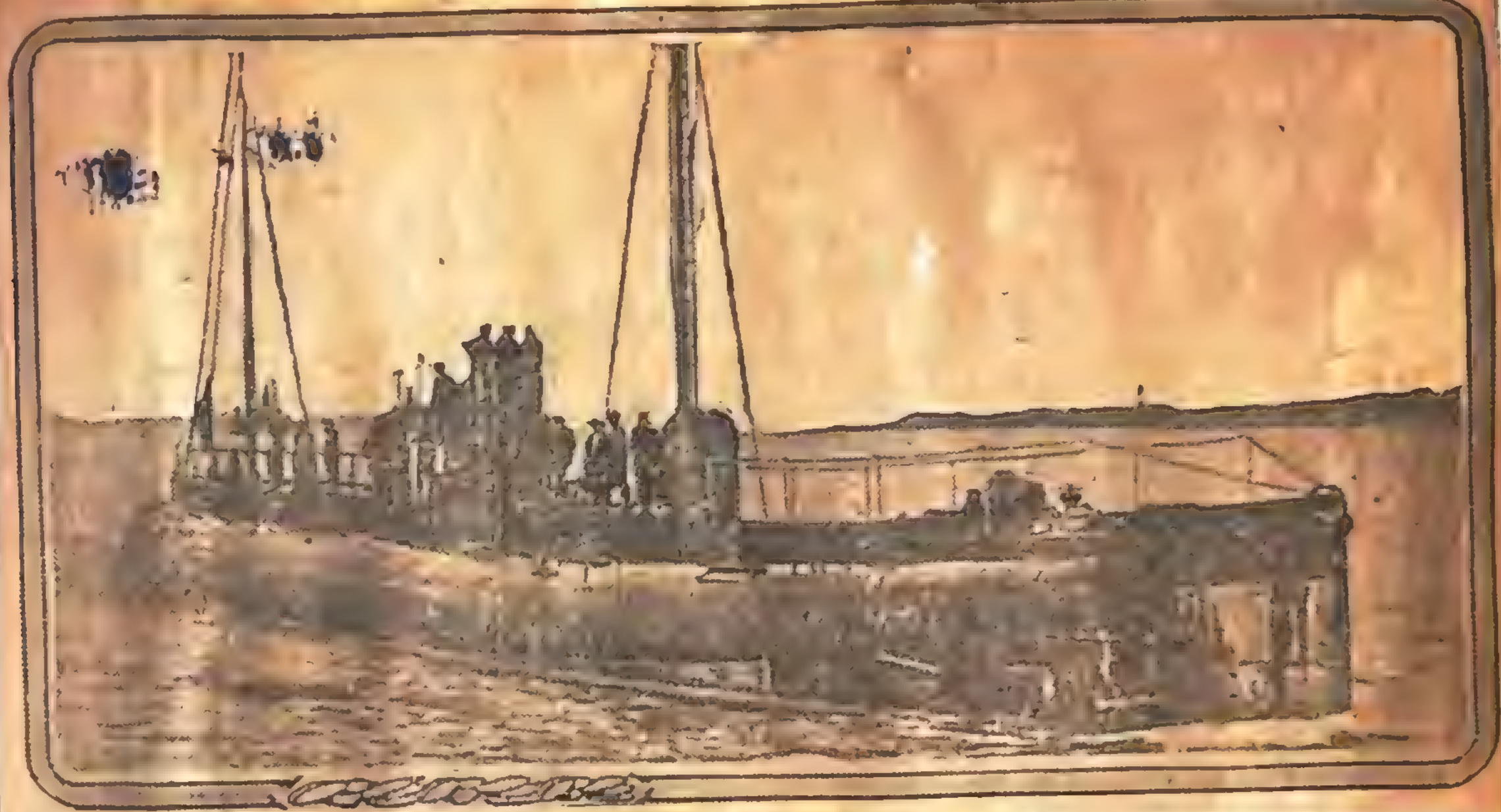
Purely as a guess, Mr. Hilken said today, the Bremen may arrive at Baltimore any time after tomorrow. He did not know the date on which she left the German port, he said. He admitted that preparations were going on at the Locust Point pier, just vacated by the Deutschland, to receive another submarine.

GERMANY MUST REPAIR DAMAGE SHE HAS CAUSED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—England regards as an essential part of any peace conditions the restoration by Germany of Belgium and Serbia, both materially and economically and the repairing of devastated portions of France and Russia, Premier Asquith today declared in a speech in the House of Commons.

THE DEUTSCHLAND, HER CAPTAIN AND HER ROUTE TO THE SEA



BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent, (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 2.—Today's casualties consist of 169 officers, of whom forty-one are dead, and 2,975 men, of whom 508 are dead.

The chief suffering regiments are the Bordor Regiment, South Staffordshires, Yorkshires, Manchesters, York and Lancashires, South Lancashires, South African Infantry and Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Sec.-Lieut. George Aitkin, of the Liverpool Regiment, only son of Hope T. Aitkin, of Birkenhead, and grandson of the late Sir W. W. Dawson, of Montreal, has died of wounds received in action on the 15th.

WINDERMERE.

The Deutschland left Baltimore last evening and is apparently proceeding with great deliberation. She was reported this afternoon to

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WELL-KNOWN LOCAL FOOTBALLER WOUNDED AT THE FRONT

Corporal "Dolly" Dalrymple, 42nd Batt., seated. He is now recovering from his wounds. He was very popular in the Second Division circles of the P.Q.F.A., having played with the Royal Highlanders Football Club.

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STRONGLY FORTIFIED POST WRESTED FROM ENEMY BY FRENCH YESTERDAY

Victory North of Somme Follows Fierce Fighting—Germans Make Slight Gain in Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood — Russian Wedge Driven Deeper on Eastern Front

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—North of the river Somme last night the French troops took a powerfully fortified German work between Ham Wood and Monacu Farm, it was officially announced by the French War Department this morning.

On the right bank of the river Meuse, north of the fortress of Verdun, there was a violent series of engagements throughout the night at Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood and Chenois, expanding to the east as far as to the south of Damloup. After a series of unsuccessful attacks, some with asphyxiating gas, the Germans gained a little ground in Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood and at Chenois.

During the actions the French took prisoner 100 Germans, including three officers. A Russian reconnoitering party, the statement adds, made a bayonet charge in the Champagne region, dispersing a German detachment.

The text of the statement follows:

"North of the river Somme, between the Hem Wood and the Monacu Farm our troops captured a fortified work strongly held by the enemy. South of this river an attack delivered by us in the vicinity of Estrees resulted in our occupation of a German trench to the northwest of Deniecourt. We also took some prisoners.

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RUSSIAN GAINS IN ARMENIA

The shaded portion indicates the territory already conquered.

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Charge that an enemy aeroplane had bombarded a transport carrying wounded soldiers and then flew over a divisional hospital dropping bombs on helpless men there, was made in the War Office statement today.

The statement also detailed rifle and artillery duels "at various places."

The attack on the transport carrying wounded occurred at Dusitchi. The bombs which the Teuton aviator dropped killed one and injured twenty. The same aeroplane, the statement asserted, continued on its way and dropped bombs over the divisional hospital, killing one and injuring eight orderlies.

"The Caucasus advance continues," the statement concluded.

Announcement that attempts made by small German detachments to attack the Russian positions on the western front were repelled by rifle fire, was made in the Russian official today which says:

"Western front: Rifle and artillery duels are proceeding at various places on the front. Attempts made by small enemy detachments to attack our positions were repelled by our fire.

"An enemy aeroplane bombarded a transport containing wounded near Dusitchi on the Vladimir-Volynskia, Lutsk route, killing one and injuring twenty already wounded men. The same aeroplane also bombarded the divisional hospital in Dusitchi, killing one and injuring eight hospital orderlies.

"Caucasian front: Our advance continues."

BRITISH STILL GAIN GROUND

LONDON, Aug. 2.—British troops are still grappling in hand to hand combats with Germans around Pozieres, but are gaining, according to General Sir Douglas Haig's report from the front to-day.

During the night the British Commander-in-Chief said additional progress had been made along hostile trenches east of Pozieres. There, he said, the "fighting is in close quarters between small detachments, and is still in progress.

The text of the British official statement follows:

"Last night some further progress was made east of Pozieres, where fighting at close quarters by small detachments has been in progress.

"Hostile counter-attacks delivered after dark yesterday evening against our new trenches to the west of High Wood failed to get through our artillery fire."

GERMANS ADMIT FRENCH GAIN

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (via London)—On the high road between Maricourt and Clery, in the region of the river Somme, French troops penetrated our completely demolished trenches," says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters. The Germans captured a hill in the salient northeast of Fort Souville, in the region of Verdun.

"In the Champagne district, to the west of Auberive, a Russian reconnoitering party delivered a bayonet charge against a detachment of the enemy, which was thereby dispersed, leaving behind a number of dead.

"On the right bank of the river Meuse the fighting continued last night with violence along the front between Vaux-le-Chapitre and Chenois and spread to the east as far as a point to the south of Damloups. The enemy, after a series of fruitless attacks, some of which were accompanied by the spreading of asphyxiating gases, gained a little ground in the Vaux-le-Chapitre wood and at Chenois, but elsewhere all their endeavors were checked by our fire. In the course of these engagements, which resulted in important losses to the enemy, we took 100 prisoners, including three officers.

"Along the Somme front our aviators yesterday showed great activity. A total of 33 aerial encounters took place over the lines of the enemy. One German aeroplane, attacked by two Nieuport machines, was seen to fall in flames, while fourteen other German machines, seriously damaged, were compelled either to land or were seen to dive down within their lines."

RUSSIAN WEDGE DRIVEN DEEP

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.—The Russian wedge separating the Austrian and German forces was thrust still further forward today. Not only has the separation been virtually accomplished, but today unofficial advices here indicated rapid progress of the movement from the south enveloping Kovel.

Although official statements were silent, military experts here believed that the terminus of the one remaining railroad line to Lemberg, at Stojanof has probably fallen before the advance northwest of Brody. The four railway routes to the Galician city from the east to the west would in that case all be in Russian hands.

Brody's capture gave the Czar's forces command of the terminus of the main tap line; another terminus of which is in Russian hands runs from Tarnepol and the third, running northwest from Kolomea has been tapped north of that city. Utilization of these and other railroad lines in Galicia will greatly aid the Russians in their advance. Floods still are hampering operations but the spirit of the Russian troops is so high that they make light of such obstacles as marshy lands, swollen rivers and rains.

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BRITISH TOOK ELEVEN ENEMY STRONGHOLDS

Full Month of Fighting Ends With Lull—Won Patch of Soil 8 Miles Wide and 3 Miles Deep

MORTAL BLOW TO PRIDE

Killed and Wounded at Least 100,000 of Germany's Finest Troops, Says Philip Gibbs of Picardy Battle

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British armies in the field, August 1.—It is a month today since the beginning of the great battle of Picardy. It has been a stupendous month. Since that hour on Friday morning, July 1, when the men looked at their wrist watches and said: "It is half-past seven," there has been no day's pause in the fighting until yesterday, when for the first time there was no infantry attack. After the first break through the German line between Fricourt and Montauban and the partial break through farther north on the left the fighting became a harder struggle as each day passed. It was no easy triumphal progress from one place to another with the Germans in steady retreat to new positions. It was intensive fighting, in which every bit of ground, every bit of broken dingle, every earthwork, almost every shell crater had to be attacked, sometimes twice or thrice by determined troops. The Germans fought stubbornly, not yielding any ground until forced to do so by greater stubbornness. Then machine gunners, especially, fired until they were killed or captured from strong emplacements in such fortresses as Ovillers and La Boiselle, but also from broken parapets, shell holes and any kind of cover in which they could hide. But for the supreme courage of all the British troops, it would have been impossible to carry the positions which now are in British hands.

The second phase of fighting was what has been called the "Battle of the Woods," when the British troops were called upon to capture Trones Wood, Bernafay Wood, Caterpillar Wood, Mametz Wood, and Bailiff Wood before a great effort could be made to break the second German line. By this time the Germans had brought up great reserves of heavy guns and they were hurling enormous quantities of shells in steady barrages along the British line of attack.

The British battalions had to advance through this fire, and when they captured such places as Mametz Wood and Trones Wood by a most desperate resolution, they had to hold them under terrific bombardment by day and night.

The tide of battle ebbed and flowed in and about those woods, and it was a tide of blood. The German dead marked the lines of their own losses as when the Prussian Guards walked into a barrage near Contalmaison and fell in heaps. Each day that passed showed some new ground gained for the British. General Haig's men were pushing up and up for the new great assault on the second German lines. The guns were getting forward behind them.

Then, on July 14, the next great move was made, and in the grand assault famous regiments, inspired with the old, fierce hope to smash through the Germans and send them reeling in retreat over the high bridge, stormed the second German line from Longueval to Bazentin-le-Petit. For the first time since the beginning of the war on fixed positions, the second German line was pierced and broken by a small body of British cavalry, who operated in the open country for an hour or two of great adventure.

The taking of the second German line was an achievement which must have seemed incredible to the Germans, who believed, according to the book that in the conditions of modern warfare, when the defence is twice as strong as the attack, given the same amount of men and guns, they were safe behind their earthworks. Unfortunately for the British, the Germans had the high ground behind them, and two more of those damnable woods which are so hard to take and hold. Again General Haig's men have had to assault positions impregnable, according to all theory of war, but not to British troops when grim courage is truly beyond all theory.

So, in a month, by the greatest battle in the history of the British race, the greatest numbers and duration, the greatest sacrifice the British have taken eleven of the German strongholds. The British have won back for France a patch of soil eight miles wide by three miles deep. They brought back about 13,000 German prisoners; they killed and wounded an immense number of Germany's finest troops, at least 100,000 surely, and they inflicted upon her pride a mortal blow. These are the plain historical facts of this month's fighting, the first part of the battle of Picardy, which is not yet ended.

DEUTSCHLAND GETS TO SEA AND IS SAFE

Submerged Well Within the Three Mile Limit and Reported to Have Eluded Allied Ships

WEATHER FAVORED HER

Night Was Very Dark and Stormy—London Admiralty Official Believes She Will Get Through Safely

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Norfolk, Va., August 2.—The Deutschland is reported to have slipped out and made her getaway, having submerged far within the three mile line. This is somewhat borne out by the apparent indifference of the United States officials.

The cruiser North Carolina was still at her moorings off Old Point Comfort tonight, though the submarine was known to be within a short distance of Hampton Roads at 5 p.m.

Only two American vessels, the destroyers Sterett and Reed, were on neutrality watch at the Capes. The North Carolina returned to Old Point Tuesday afternoon, and the Sterett relieved the Flushing tonight. A three funnel French cruiser was on guard off the Capes all morning and she maintained her vigil for the Deutschland, until relieved in the afternoon by a two funnel vessel. The bridge of the relief boat was crowded all afternoon with officers peering through their glasses.

Their advices evidently had placed the submarine within a few hours run of Cape Henry, and at times the cruiser ran in so close that some observers say that the three-mile law was violated.

DEUTSCHLAND IN LUCK.

The conditions were altogether favorable for an escape by the Deutschland. The night was dark and there was a heavy sea running, and it seemed as if Captain Koenig might slip through even without submerging owing to the Deutschland's low freeboard. Only the most powerful searchlights would be of any use in spotting her. This was evidenced in the night run from Baltimore.

Seven or eight large bay steamers tried to "pick up" the Deutschland, knowing she was in the bay, but failed to find her.

She ran with only a single light on the conning tower that appeared as if it were a channel light. She was ploughing steadily through a heavy sea and frequently forged far ahead of the tug Timmins.

Late tonight an unconfirmed report had the Deutschland lying to in the channel near the eastern Virginia shore within a short distance of Cape Charles City. Her plans when leaving Baltimore Tuesday to go to Newport News had been abandoned apparently, as at midnight she was still unreported there.

The tug Thomas F. Timmins, after exchanging a few electric signals with the Deutschland just before the latter submerged, started back to Baltimore after hovering near the spot for half an hour. As she had been specially rigged and equipped for convoying submarines, she took with her when she deserted this harbor all expectations that the Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, will put in these waters in the near future.

OUTSIDE 3-MILE LIMIT

Tug Reported Submarine Passed Out of Capes

Washington, August 2.—The tug Thomas F. Timmins, which accompanied the German merchant submarine Deutschland down the Bay of Baltimore, reported to the United States neutrality squadron outside Hampton Roads tonight that the Deutschland had passed out of the Capes at 8.30 p.m.

The Timmins' message was picked up by the destroyer Sterrett, which relayed it to the Norfolk Navy Yard. The destroyer then was outside the three mile limit to see that the submersible's passage out was not interfered with by the Allied cruisers off the Capes until she had passed out of the territorial waters of the United States.

The commandant of the Norfolk yard sent the following to the Navy Department: "U.S.S. Sterrett reports: Submarine reported by tug Timmins to have passed out off the Capes at 8.30. Am outside three mile limit."

EXPECTS SAFE VOYAGE

Little Hope Expressed in London She Will Not Make Trip

London, August 2.—Naval officers here are watching the reported progress of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland with considerable interest, but express little hope that she will not make the homeward voyage safely. An official of the British Admiralty, discussing the possibility of the undersea liner not getting away safely, declared that the British Navy had no policy to announce in regard to the operations against her, except the determination to arrest her if possible.

He declined to discuss the question whether the Deutschland would be sunk if sighted by a British warship. It reasserted the statement that Great Britain was determined not to recognize the boat as an ordinary merchantman.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCE LEAVING KOVEL REGION

Slavs Closing in on City and Enemy in Retirement — Lemberg is Also Being Encircled

GENERAL RETREAT SURE

Unofficially Reported Enemy Preparing to Fall Back on Brest-Litovsk and Cholm Line of Defences

Petrograd, August 2, via London.—The ultimate Russian occupation of Kovel and Lemberg, and the retirement of the Austro-German line of defense beyond the Bug River are now regarded here as a foregone conclusion. The armies of Generals von Boehm-Ermolli and von Linsingen, which have been badly crippled in their efforts to hold back the advancing right wing of General Brusiloff's forces, have been forced to retreat to a point which leaves open the approaches to these two important centres, and the Russians in both regions have begun an encircling movement, which is slowly but apparently irresistibly closing in upon the two cities. The German loss of the Stokhod crossing and the recently announced Russian crossing of the river leave no important line of defense before Kovel, except a natural barrier consisting of a wide swamp, which undoubtedly will retard the Russian progress. But this movement from the west along the route midway between the Sarny-Kovel and Rovno-Kovel railways, in conjunction with the Russian pressure, brought from the south in the region of Vladimir-Volynski, both of which are successfully developing, despite all German counter-attacks is considered as making the outcome assured.

The operations against the Germans are also having an important effect in facilitating the advance against the Austrians defending Lemberg, since they enable the Russians to exert pressure against the Austrian left flank and increase that brought upon Lemberg from Brody and from the south, where General Letchitzky's troops are successfully traversing the flooded Dniester region and are threatening the Galician capital along the route leading through Stanislau and Halich.

It is unofficially reported that the Germans have already begun their retirement from Kovel and are preparing to fall back on Brest-Litovsk, Cholm and the general line of defense following the Bug River.

VON BOTHMER'S DANGER

German General and His Forces May Be Cut Off

London, August 3.—According to unofficial despatches received from Petrograd, the Russian advance against Kovel continues. General Kaledines' troops, the despatches say, have pushed forward ten miles since they crossed the bend of the Stokhod River, which would place them only ten miles from Kovel.

Interest is now centred in the predicament of General von Bothmer's army. These forces are threatened on the northern flank by the Russian pressure between Kovel and Brody, and at the southern end of the line by General Letchitzky's advance toward Stanislau and across the Delatyn-Jablonitza Railway. It thus appears that unless General von Bothmer acts promptly he is in danger of envelopment. In addition, should General Kaledines succeed in getting the Kovel-Lemberg Railway, direct communication between the Germans in the north and the Austrians in the south would be destroyed.

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M'GILL HOSPITAL BUSY DURING DRIVE

Handled 3,500 Wounded During Week When Allied Advance Commenced

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG PRAISES

Work Done by Hospital—Capt. Hingston Cites Ignorance of Conditions Displayed by Captured German

Capt. Donald D. Hingston, M.D., who passed ten months in Boulogne with the McGill General Hospital, speaks in glowing terms of the work done by Col. H. S. Birkett's staff during the first days of the battle of the Somme, which, he says, will have a more important bearing on the ultimate result of the war than most people imagine. In one week 3,500 wounded men passed through the McGill Hospital, and following the knowledge of what had taken place, Sir Arthur Sloggett, D.M.S., waited on Col. Birkett and delivered the following complimentary message from the British commander-in-chief: "Colonel," said Sir Arthur, "I come on behalf of Sir Douglas Haig to thank you for the splendid work you have been doing here."

Dr. Hingston says that the Canadian surgeons have really done fine work, holding their own with the best, and as for the nurses, no praise, he says, is too high for the way they have discharged their duties, winning the gratitude of the soldiers who pass through their hands. The doctor, who will not probably return to the front, was up to the firing line on two different occasions, and he says one has to see the tremendous effort Great Britain is making in this war to fully appreciate the situation as it exists today. He thinks, however, that although there is no doubt whatever as to the final result, there is a good deal of fight still left in the Germans, as he noticed that the prisoners were generally well clothed and appear to have been well fed, but the fact remains that they do not put up as vigorous a fight as they did a year ago, and it is generally noticed that they throw up their hands more freely than at first.

OFFICER WAS SURPRISED.

The Teuton ignorance, however, of the true situation is, according to Dr. Hingston, appalling. For instance, a German officer who had been taken prisoner was very sullen at first, but thawing out finally, he told his captors that it was a most remarkable thing that they should receive the London papers so soon after publication.

"That is not strange," replied a British officer. "We receive them here the morning following publication."

"I see that," said the Hun, "but I was under the impression that there was really little or no communication between England and France, the former country being surrounded by a cordon of submarines, and that what few transports arrived in France had to make their way carefully between mines and submarines." "The fact that millions of men were pouring into France did not seem to penetrate the German mind," said Capt. Hingstotn, "and if this ignorance prevails amongst the German soldiers at the front, what must be the true situation beyond the Rhine."

"Is the impression general that the enemy has abandoned his attack on Verdun?"

"Not necessarily so, and the French are thoroughly prepared for any fututre movements on the part of the enemy on that particular front. I heard a French officer make the remark that General Petain was not by any means an unreasonable man, as he was quite ready to sell whatever territory the Germans were ready to pay for, although the price must be a very high one."

What struck Dr. Hingston very forcibly was the splendid feeling between the two armies, and he says that there is no question as to the satisfaction of both official France and her army at the manner Great Britain is carrying out her part of the contract to defeat Germany.

THE WAR AND SURGERY.

The doctor spent also some time in Paris, where he saw a good deal of the French hospital work, describing the same as absolutely perfect. Both surgery and medicine will, he thinks, have made great strides as a result of the war, and he believes that the experience gained by our Canadians will be invaluable. It is very difficult, he explained, to keep the Canadian troops as a separate military unit from that of the other British troops, for the reason that the moment they arrvie in England they come under the control of the Imperial War Office and are massed as such on the field. No one, however, Capt. Hingston says, will ever lose sight of Canada's glorious contribution to the maintenance of British prestige and power during this war, their exploits being heard praised on every hand. Speaking of the probable losses, the doctor says that no doubt the British losses will be very serious, but the Germans will be a great deal more severe. The French do not publish their losses, and, in fact, their wounded during the first fights at Verdun were not sent to Paris at all, but to other hospital centres.

One splendid feature of the British army of occupation in France is the excellent conduct of the men as well as their popularity with the French people amongst whom they are located.

Dr. Hingston, citing the spirit of the people, said he talked with a young farmer who had been married previous to the outbreak of the war, and leased a farm, which, however, he found pretty well devastated after a year's absence in the trenches. In answer, however, to the suggestion that it was pretty tough, the patriot shrugged his shoulders, and remarked the important point was to win, and think about the farm afterwards.

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THE DEUTSCHLAND TOWING OUT FOR HER HOMEWARD DASH

AUG 3 1916

ROGER CASEMENT PAYS PENALTY OF HIGH TREASON

Former Knight and Head of Irish Rebellion Hanged This Morning

MET END WITH CALM BRAVERY

Coroner Refused Request of Counsel for Custody of Body

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Roger Casement, former knight and consul, was hanged at 9 o'clock this morning in Pentonville jail for high treason. He was convicted of conspiring to cause an armed revolt in Ireland, and to having sought German aid to that end.

Two hours before the execution a crowd gathered outside the prison gate. Shortly before nine the bell began to toll and cheers were heard from some people in the crowd. At a minute after nine a single stroke on the bell announced that the trap had been sprung. It was the signal for another yell from the crowd, which suddenly died away.

Casement met his death with calm courage, according to eye-witnesses. In the early morning two priests of the Roman Catholic Church administered the last rites in the cell of the condemned man and shortly afterward a little procession headed by the clergymen with Casement following, a warder on either side, proceeded toward the execution shed, only five yards away.

As the party reached the shed where the gallows was erected the special executioner, a hair dresser, named Ellis, approached Casement and quickly pinioned him. The two chaplains, the under-sheriff of London and the under-sheriff of Middlesex, then took up their positions in front of the scaffold. Casement mounted the gallows steps firmly and commended his spirit to God as he stepped on the trap. A moment later the lever was sprung.

IS PRONOUNCED DEAD.

Immediately after the trap was sprung the physician descended into the pit, where, after the application of the usual tests, Casement was pronounced dead at nine minutes after nine. According to the custom in the case of prisoners hanged for crimes similar to that of Casement, his body will be buried in quicklime in the prison yard, but probably no decision as to the burial will be made until after the inquest.

At the back of the prison, a little distance from the crowd about the gates, was a group of about thirty Irish men and women. When the dull clang of the prison bell announced that the doomed man had paid the last penalty this little group fell on their knees and with bowed heads remained for some moments silently praying for the repose of the soul of their dead fellow countryman.

Immediately after the execution three notices were posted on the prison door. The first, signed by the Under Sheriff of London, the Governor of the Prison, and Father James McCarrell, Casement's confessor, read:

"Judgment of death was this day executed on Roger David Casement in His Majesty's prison at Pentonville in our presence."

A similar notice was signed by the Under-Sheriff of Middlesex County. The third bore the name of P. R. Mander, the prison surgeon, who certified that he had examined the body and found Casement dead.

Ellis, the executioner, arrived in the prison early last evening, and immediately made his preparations. He examined the trapdoor in the execution shed and tested it thoroughly with a bag exactly the same weight as Casement. Ellis remained in the prison all night.

(Continued on Page 4.)

BRITISH CONSOLIDATE GAINS

LONDON, Aug. 3.—"During the night we continued the work of consolidating the ground which we had gained and in opening up communicating trenches," says the British official statement issued today.

"Our guns were active and the enemy's artillery retaliated briskly during the evening along our front from Maltz farm to Longueval, also on the woods of Mametz, Fricourt and Bécourt and the village of Pozieres. Fire slackened off at dawn.

"The enemy exploded a small mine near Souchez. It caused no casualties and did little damage."

FRENCH HOLD GROUND WON

PARIS, Aug. 3.—North of the River Somme several German attempts last night against the French position on Monacu farm were repulsed, it was officially announced by the French War Department this afternoon. The French troops organized their new positions between Monacu Farm and Hem Wood.

The text of the official statement follows:

"North of the River Somme we repulsed last night several German assaults on the Monacu Farm, and we organized our new positions between this farm and the Hem Wood.

"It has been confirmed that the German units engaged in the region of the Monacu Farm had to be relieved as a result of heavy losses they have sustained since July 30.

"South of the River Somme a counter-attack upon our positions located to the south of Estrees failed under our fire.

"On the right bank of the River Meuse the Germans delivered several counter-attacks upon the trenches which we captured yesterday. Everywhere our curtains of fire and the fire of our infantry checked the efforts of our adversary, who suffered heavy losses. As for our troops, following up their advantages, they have made notable progress to the south of Fleury. They have reached the immediate surroundings of this village, and have even gone beyond the railroad station. The number of prisoners made by us yesterday in the region of Fleury alone is in excess of 700. This raises to 1,100 the total number of able-bodied prisoners who have fallen into our hands since the first of August on the right bank of the River Meuse.

"In the region of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Chenois there has been continued intense artillery fighting, but with night passed quietly on the remainder of the front except in the forest of Apremont, where we dispersed with rifle fire certain German patrols.

"On the front along the Somme, Sergt. Chainat yesterday had two aerial encounters with German machines, and in each case vanquished his adversary. These two new victories make a total of eight German machines which have been brought down by this aviator. Another German aeroplane, attacked at close quarters by one of our machines, fell to the ground and was wrecked at a point near Chauny."

ITALIAN TOWNS BOMBARDED

ROME, Aug. 3.—"In the Adige Valley," the official announcement issued by the Italian War Department says, "bombardment by enemy artillery and aeroplane is continuing. One enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on the town of Ala but they did no damage.

"In the Upper Posina region yesterday, we repulsed an attack against our position in the Caldiera Valley.

"In the Travenanzes Valley we made fresh progress, notwithstanding the fierce resistance of the enemy.

"The enemy artillery bombardment on Cortina d'Ampezzo persisting we are still shelling the villages in the Drave Valley.

"On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged."

Another official statement issued today says two Austrian destroyers shelled Bisceglie, an Italian seaport on the Adriatic near Bari. The text of the statement follows:

"Two enemy destroyers shelled Bisceglie, a district which possesses no defences. Six persons were wounded, two of them women, seriously. The material damage was slight.

"Nine Italian aeroplanes bombarded Durzza during the day with great effect. A large number of bombs fell on wharves, buildings and aerodromes. All of the machines returned except one which broke down and had to land in enemy territory."

FRENCH PIERCE HUN LINES

BERLIN, Aug. 3.

French troops have penetrated the German lines on Monacu Farm, in the region of the river Somme, and have taken a trench section to the north of that position, says the official statement given out today by the German army headquarters.

In the region north of the fortress of Verdun, the announcement adds, the French have recaptured a trench section which they had lost in the Laufee Wood.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Aug. 3—This city experienced its first frost of the season yesterday morning.

From a temperature of 95 degrees on Sunday to a frost on Wednesday morning was the record.

GERMANS HAD HEAVY LOSSES

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—Timely discovery of German gas and warning of approaching Teuton attacks enabled Russian forces in the region of Smorgan to beat back their foes with heavy losses before they even reached the barbed wire entanglements before the Russian position. The War Office statement today, describing the incident, asserted that the Teutonic forces lost heavily and a number of machine guns and rifles were captured.

"On the night of August 2, in the region of Smorgon," says the official Russian statement issued today, "the enemy launched gas attacks on both sides of the railwayn. The attack opened at 1 o'clock in the morning and the gas was released six times with intervals between the waves. The gas attacks finished at 6 o'clock in the morning.

"The use of gas was discovered in good time with the result that the Germans who were following the gas attacks, on attempting to advance, were met with rifle and machine gun fire and suffered severe losses.

"The enemy did not even succeed in getting outside of his own wire entanglements and he rapidly returned to his trenches.

"Caucasion front: In the direction of Karput, in the region of the village of Nurik, our detachments made an advance and forced back the enemy from his fortified position on the right bank of the river Euphrates at Murdtchala."

GEN. KALEDINE REPORTED TODAY ONLY 12 MILES FROM CITY OF KOVEL

Timely Discovery by Russians of German Gas Attack Led to Bloody Repulse of Enemy—British and French on West Front Busy Consolidating Ground Gained

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—British forces last night continued consolidation of ground gained so far during their thrust at the German lines, according to the report of Gen. Sir Douglas Haig today. He said there had been almost constant artillery firing from both sides.

At dawn the enemy's fire slackened and a small mine was exploded near Souchez without inflicting any casualties on the British troops and with but little damage to the terrain.

NOW TWELVE MILES FROM KOVEL

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—The battering of Teuton defences along the Kovel-Lemberg line showed no sign of abatement today. Unofficial despatches from the front said the Russian forces were mixing infantry attacks with heavy artillery bombardment in a series of battles at various points. German counter-attacks in heaviest succession are being launched against the Muscovite columns, so far without success except temporarily halting the forward movement of the Russians.

Press despatches today said General Kaledine was less than a dozen miles from Kovel and continuing his advance. He is threatening momentarily to take the Kovel-Lemberg railroad, spreading still wider the Russian wedge between the German and Austrian forces. This same wedge threatens a turning of the flanks of the two Teutonic armies.

Marshy terrain is hampering the Russian attack slightly, but the Czar's forces are so confident of early victory by the success which has so far attended their drive that they are disdainful of natural obstructions.

AUG 3 1916

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AUG 1916

The Allied guns bring victory plainly into view on the beginning of the third year of the war.

NE SIG
AGEVANS

Sent out by Ted.
Taken at St Omer during his course
there July 1916.

(A. E. E.)

AUG 3 1916

AUG 1916

...TIL AND FIGHT TURNING POINT OF WAR'S TIDE

Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour Reviewing Present Naval Situation Attaches Importance to Battle

BRITISH WIN PROVEN

Berlin Also Discusses Situation, but in Usual Audacious Manner, Telling Many Lies to Bolster Case

London, August 3.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, A. J. Balfour, has issued a statement for publication, in the course of which he says:

"The second anniversary of the British declaration of war provides a fitting opportunity for a brief survey of the present naval situation. The consequence, material and moral, of the Jutland battle cannot be easily overlooked; an allied diplomatist assured me that he considered it the turning point of the war.

"The tide, which had long ceased to help our enemies, began from that moment to flow strongly in our favor. This much at least is true, that every week which has passed since the German fleet was driven damaged into port has seen new successes for the Allies in one part or other of the field of operations. It would be an error, however, to suppose that the naval victory changed the situation; what it did was to confirm it.

"Before the Jutland battle as a fact, the German fleet was imprisoned. The battle was an attempt to break the bars and burst the confining gates. It failed, and with its failure, the high seas fleet sank again into impotence.

"The Germans claim Jutland as a victory, but in essence they admit the contrary, since the object of a naval battle is to obtain command of the seas, and it is certain that Germany has not obtained that command, whilst ...t Britain has not lost it. Tests ...s assertion are easy to apply. ... grip of the British blockade ...ince May 31? Has it not, on ...ary, tightened?

"The Germans themselves will admit the increasing difficulty of importing raw materials and foodstuffs and of exporting their manufactures, hence the violence of their invectives against Great Britain."

Mr. Balfour argues that if they had felt themselves on the way to maritime equality, the Germans would not have so loudly advertised the Deutschland incident, the whole interest of which, in German eyes, was to prove their ability to elude the barrier raised by the British fleet between them and the outer world. As further proof of the "impotence" of the German fleet, Mr. Balfour points to the ever-increasing flow of men and munitions from England pouring across the channel to France. "It has reached colossal proportions," he continues; "its effects on the war may well be decisive. Yet never has it been more secure from attack by enemy battleships or cruisers than it has been since the German 'victory' of Jutland."

The First Lord refers to German exhortations to look at the map and see the extent of German successes, and adds: "That depends on what maps you take. Even the map of Europe shows an ever-shrinking battle line. But look at the map of the world. All of Germany's colonies are gone except East Africa, which even as I write seems slipping from her grasp. Has the battle of Jutland opened the smallest prospect of Germany regaining these colonies or giving a moment's respite to the hard-pressed colonists in German East Africa?

SUBMARINE POLICY.

Mr. Balfour advises those requiring further proofs of the value the Germans attach to their "victorious fleet" to study the German policy of submarine warfare, and says: "The advantage of submarine attacks on commerce is that they cannot be controlled by superior fleet power in the same way as attacks by cruisers; disadvantage is that they cannot be carried out on a large scale consistently with the laws of war or the requirements of humanity. They make therefore, a double appeal to German militarism—an appeal to its prudence and an appeal to its brutality.

"The Germans know that their victorious fleet was useless. It could be kept safe in harbor while the submarine warfare went on merrily outside. They knew that submarines cannot be brought to action by battleships or battle cruisers. They thought, therefore, that to these new commerce destroyers our merchant ships must fall an easy prey, unprotected by our ships of war and unable to protect themselves.

"They were wrong in both respects and doubtless it is their wrath at the skill and energy with which British merchant captains and British crews have defended the lives and property under their charge that has driven the German Admiralty into their latest and most stupid act of calculated ferocity—the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt."

The First Lord contends that the case is not worth arguing, that it is useless to do the German military authorities the injustice of supposing they were animated by solicitude for the principles of international law, and blundered.

BRITISH GAIN NEW GROUND IN BOMB ATTACKS

Extended Line Held at Bazentin-le-Petit and Four Attacks on Delville Wood Repulsed

FOUR AIR VICTORIES

British Brought Down Two Machines and French Two, but Three of Former Were Forced Down by Gunfire

London, August 3.—Very little fighting occurred on the western front yesterday, but in some bombing attacks the British gained a little ground at Bazentin-le-Petit and repulsed four attacks on Delville Wood, inflicting serious losses on the enemy, who were caught under a withering fire. In aerial combats two enemy machines were driven to the ground while three of the British were forced down by gunfire. The French brought down two airmen during the day and repulsed several heavy attacks at Monacu Farm. Bombardments characterized the operations on the rest of the front in France, in some places rather severe.

In the Stokhod region of Russia violent fighting continued between the Russians and the Austro-Germans. Battles also took place along the Sereth and Dniester rivers in Galicia between the Russians and the Teutons while in the Caucasus region the Russians near Diarbekr carried out a bayonet attack against the Turks which resulted in the capture of a Turkish work and some 300 prisoners and guns.

In the Travananzes valley of the Austro-Italian theatre the Italians have made fresh progress against the Austro-Hungarians. In the Adige valley in the upper Posnia region, and in the district of Cortina D'Ampezzo, the Austrians are bombarding Italian positions.

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THE PAST AND PRESENT

Allies' Situation Now Compared With That of 1915

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, August 3.—While qualified American students of the war from their special position probably are better able to sum up the situation at the end of the second year of the conflict than any of the belligerents. It may be of interest to present the following survey from the British viewpoint. While I am unable to cite my authorities, I can vouch for their high standing.

First and foremost, the British fleet is now stronger in every respect than ever before in its history, and its domination of the seas is more nearly complete.

The Teutonic powers occupy 167,000 square miles. Of course the character of the occupied territory has to be taken into account, and a study of the world's map does not settle the argument.

The best estimate of the present situation is obtained from recalling the state of affairs in 1915. While the German advance in the west had been definitely checked the Teutonic powers were conducting a successful campaign in Russia, and followed that by overrunning Serbia and Montenegro. On the Austrian frontier Italy was making no headway. The large Anglo-French army was neutralized in Gallipoli and in Armenia the Turks were holding their own everywhere. The initiative then lay with Germany. The initiative is now definitely in the hands of the Allies. The Anglo-French force which was tied up in Gallipoli was successfully removed and made available on other fields of warfare. The Serbian army had been reconstituted, and is presenting a formidable front to the Bulgarians, who had been led to believe it was non-existent as a fighting entity.

Despite the loss of the garrison at Kut, the Mesopotamian operations resulted in the complete domination of Shat-al-Arab and the Turkish province of Irak by British and the elimination of German influence in South Persia.

All of Germany's West African colonies are in the hands of the Allies, and the conquest of German East Africa by the south is progressing most favorably.

CHANGE IN EUROPE.

But it is in Europe that the scene is changed most strikingly. With the German failure at Verdun their possession of the military initiative came to an end. The summer of 1916 has seen the beginning of a great combined attack on the Austro-German defenses. The Anglo-French forces are slowly but surely driving back the Germans on the Somme. In the difficult Alps the Austrians are receding before the Italians. The Russians are advancing rapidly on the Hungarian frontier, and reconquering the Austrian territory, which they won in 1914, and had to relinquish in 1915, when the Teutonic Allies cherished the fallacious belief that the Russians would be unable to come back.

With the continuance of Russian successes in that quarter Germany's recently renewed expressions of apprehension relative to Rumania are quite comprehensible, and after the gathering of the harvests has been

4

HUNS MUST SOON SHORTEN LINES ON SOMME FRONT

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Frank H. Simonds, writing in the New York Tribune says:

After five weeks it is patent that the Anglo-French offensive has come to one of those halts which are the familiar detail of contemporary operations, when the attack fails to pierce the enemy lines in the opening thrust.

We are all familiar with the reasons for the lulls or pauses in these attacks. New stores of ammunition have to be brought up. Heavy artillery has to be moved forward to the new lines when a successful attack has gained several miles. Fresh divisions have to be put in to replace those used up by previous efforts.

There are resemblances in the thrust along the Somme to the Verdun operations, but it is necessary to emphasize the difference. First of all, the Somme operation is not like the Verdun. With no other business on hand at the moment Germany turned all her resources against France and tried to put her out of the war by a sudden blow at Verdun. But the Anglo-French operation at the Somme is only one part of the Allied offensive.

Thus, while the Germans have temporarily held up the Anglo-French drive at the Somme, the Russian drive in the east has lately taken on new power.

DOES NOT MATTER WHERE.

Now, in the larger view, it is of no consequence whether the Allies make progress in the east or the west, so long as they make large progress somewhere and inflict great moral and material losses on the enemy somewhere.

Since Austria is the shaky member of the Central Alliance more good may ultimately flow from successful pounding at her than at Germany.

Verdun was an absolute failure for the Germans because it was their whole operation. A year ago the western offensive of the Allies was a failure, relatively only, because, while it failed to pierce the German lines, it took pressure off the Russians at a critical moment by compelling the Germans to direct attention and reserves toward the west, but it was successful only as defensive operation. If the Russians continue to advance the Allied offensive is a success, even if the German lines in the west spread out.

The Germans and Austrians are outnumbered on both fronts. They have been beaten badly in the east and have so far failed to hold up the Russian advance. They have been able to check the western attack so far, but to do it has taken men that were required in the east. Ultimately, if this situation endures, they will have to shorten their lines very greatly either in the east or the west, and for the purposes of the Allies it does not much matter.

Actually one battle is going on, not many. In this battle, the Austro-German armies are being attacked along the whole line. They have succeeded in holding at one point; they have been heavily beaten and what the foreign correspondents have somewhat grandiosely described as the "battle of Europe." But there is accuracy in the description.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British official statement issued at midnight reads:

"North of Bazentin-le-Petit we gained some ground by a bombing attack.

"During the night the enemy sent four strong detachments toward Delville wood, which were allowed to approach to close range before fire was opened. All were repulsed with heavy loss, and at one place fifty of the enemy were caught in massed formation by our machine gun fire.

"Our heavy artillery bombarded an enemy strong point between Pozieres and Thiepval. The garrison, fleeing across the open, came under our field gun fire.

"Yesterday we caused a big explosion at Courcelette.

"Throughout the day the enemy's artillery maintained a barrage west and southwest of Pozieres and south of Longueval and Mametz and Caterpillar wood intermitently. Further north he shelled villages near Arras and Armentieres and dropped bombs on the outskirts of some of the villages without doing any damage.

"In the Givenchy district we bombarded the enemy's lines near Hohenzollern. In the Loos salient there was considerable trench mortar activity on both sides.

"Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the northern section of our lines, one of which seems to be of a new pattern. Three of our machines were brought down by gunfire."

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

PETROGRAD, via London, Aug. 4.—The official statement from general headquarters issued yesterday reads:

"On the Stokhod desperate fighting is proceeding near the villages of Dubeschovo and Gulevitchie. During the fighting on the River Sereth, near Gorodisch, about four miles above Tarnopol, the gallant regimental commander, Colonel Goronoff, was wounded.

"In the Vorobievka region, east of Jezierna, nine enemy aeroplanes flew over our encampments. During the fighting south of the Dniester, in the direction of Stanislau, the regimental chaplain Castorski was wounded.

"Caucasus front—In the direction of Diarbekr, near Ogmit, between Mush and Mamakhatun, we captured Turkish works by an impetuous bayonet charge and took seven officers and about 300 Turkish regulars. A whole company of the latter surrendered. We also captured a gun and three machine guns. We continue to attack and prisoners are still flowing in."

HUN SEAPLANE ATTACK.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 4.—An official statement issued today says:

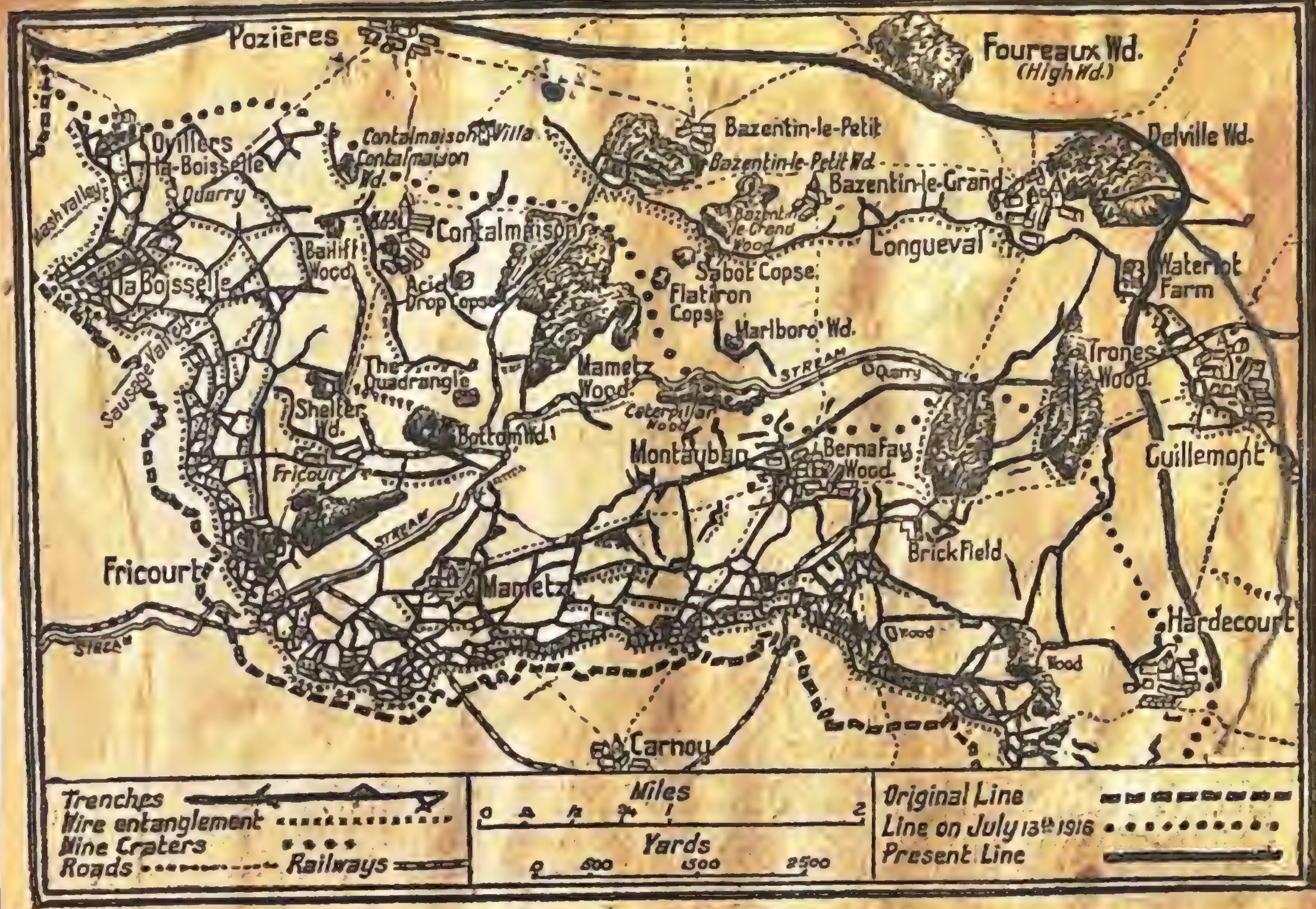
"German seaplanes again attacked early Wednesday the Russian aeroplane station at Arensburg (in the Baltic) and obtained several hits. Russian battle planes were driven

THEN AND NOW

Aug. 4, 1914.

Aug. 4, 1916.

AUG 1916



This is an official diagram of the first and second line of German trenches on the Somme, showing the extent of the fortifications conquered. The present battle front faces the German third line.

MONTREALERS ARE AMONG CANADIANS NOW ON WAY HOME

Capts. H. and P. Molson on Leave—Other News of Canadians Abroad

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The following have gone to Canada: Lieut.-Col. Mowbray, of Halifax; Lieut.-Col. O'Leary, of Quebec; Majors Hunté and Blake, of Toronto; Capt. Morton, of Toronto; Capts. H. and P. Molson, of Montreal; Capt. J. E. Martil, of the Medicals; Capt. V. C. Johnson, of Halifax; Capt. G. R. Bellamy, of the Western Regiment; Lieut. Cameron, of Winnipeg; Lieut. McIvor, of the Army Service; Lieut. R. T. Smith, of the artillery; Lieut. Adams, of Picton; Lieut. Skinner, of the Ontarios; Lieut. Woodward, of Vancouver; Lieut. Geldert, and Lieut. Gales, of Alberta; Lieuts. Gillies and Bland, of the artillery; Lieut. Lloyd, of Ashamont, Mass. All are on leave.

AUG 4 1916

FIRST FRUITS OF OFFENSIVE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Verdun again is the centre of the war stage.

The recapture by the French of the village of Fleury, which had been held by the Germans for more than a month has caused great elation in France. It is the first fruit of the French slow and methodical offensive begun three days ago and seems, in the opinion of French military observers, to mark an epoch in the six months' battle for the great fortress on the Meuse. The Germans appear to be less and less capable of operating on their old, overwhelming scale, and the initiative, military men here think, is about to pass to the French for good.

While the German artillery continues to be as powerful and as well supplied as ever, the Germans no longer are able to gather the masses of troops necessary to reap the benefit of artillery preparation.

It is twenty days' since the Germans made their last big attack on the right bank of the Meuse by which they obtained small results at a heavy cost. On the left bank of the Meuse nothing beyond local actions have been attempted by the invaders for a week.

French bomb-throwers for a fortnight past, in anticipation of the present offensive, had been creeping forward by the Vignes Ravine, west of Froide Terre, with the object of getting near Thiaumont work by working round hill No. 365.

The bombers first reached the Bras-Fleury road. They then separated into two parties, one going to the eastward, toward the Hiaumont Fort and the second pushing northward toward Vacherauville and Pepper Hill. Last week the first party stormed a redoubt west of Thiaumont and after a stiff fight, went beyond that position. The second party reached the little wood of Vacherauville.

The whole section from Vacherauville to the approaches of Souville thus were in the hands of the French and the higher command judged the time ripe to attack from all sides at once. Attacked from the northwest and the southeast, the Germans in Fleury offered desperate resistance but the French bayonets finally prevailed. Some Germans managed to escape to the Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood, but a majority was taken prisoner.

To sum up, the French in their three days' offensive regained all the ground that the Germans had taken several weeks to conquer. They took all the positions for a depth of about a mile from the slopes of Souville fort to the approaches of Hill No. 320, as well as in the woods east of Vacherauville and in the Vignes Ravine, which borders to the west of Froide Terre Hill. The French also installed themselves in positions southwest, south and southeast of the famous Thiaumont Woods.

AUG 4 1916

CANADIANS RAID HUN TRENCHES

Several Minor Operations are Carried Out with Success

PIERCE FIRST LINE OF ENEMY

Toronto Battalion in Especially Daring Raid Bombs Dugouts

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 4, via London — During the past week several successful minor operations were carried out by Canadian Battalions.

One night at 11 o'clock a listening post occupied by Ptes. Donovan and Ward of a Nova Scotia battalion, was approached by an enemy patrol. Two of the enemy were allowed to come within bayonet distance when a hand-to-hand encounter took place. One of the Germans was bayonetted and captured. The other managed to break away. The prisoner died shortly after being brought into our trenches.

Another night an enemy patrol of ten men came within a few yards of an advance post held by Lance-Corp. Thurgood and five men of the same battalion. The Germans were at once attacked with bombs and quickly forced to withdraw, carrying with them two wounded men and abandoning a quantity of grenades.

Under the command of Lieut. Wise two parties of this battalion, each consisting of five men, made a reconnaissance of the German trenches. Lieut. Wise and one party cut their way through the enemy entanglements. Several Germans were seen manning the parapet, but once clear of the wire entanglements our men threw bombs and rushed forward. At this moment they were attacked.

ENTER ENEMY TRENCHES.

In the meantime, Lieut. Wise, followed by Sergt. Anderson and Pte. Johnson entered the enemy trenches. Five dead Germans were seen. Shortly afterwards Sergt. Anderson was wounded. Lieut. Wise attempted to lift him out of the trench but was himself wounded in three places. Pte. Johnson threw bombs until his supply was exhausted and then returned to our lines for reinforcements. All our wounded were brought back with the exception of Sergt. Anderson, who could not be found. The next day the Germans put up a wooden cross on their parapet, and it is feared they wished by this means to signify that Sergt. Anderson had been buried.

Fifteen bombers and ten scouts, under Lieut. Allen, scout officer, and Lieut. Clinton, bombing officer, of a London battalion, left our trenches after dark for the purpose of raiding the German lines. Lieut. Allen and Ptes. Forester and Martin went ahead of the others and by one o'clock had cut a four-foot path through the wire entanglements. Nineteen of the party entered the German front trench without meeting any of the enemy. Our men then attempted to reach the German second line but were held up by heavy wire entanglements. By this time their presence had been discovered and a bombing encounter took place in which one of the enemy was shot and killed. Our party then retired.

One morning in co-operation with the artillery a daring and most successful daylight raid was carried out by a Toronto battalion. During the preceding week a careful reconnaissance of the ground had been made by Lieuts. Hooper and Burnham. Shortly before daylight the enemy wire was cut through by Ptes. Headon and Rule. A covering party of machine gunners and snipers, under Lieut. Burnham and Sergt. Jackson, took up positions from which they could command the trench, which it was intended to attack.

BOMB GERMAN DUG-OUTS.

At 9 o'clock the raiding party, consisting of Capt. Kilmer, in command, Lieut. Peppler, and eighteen other ranks, left our lines and crawled to within forty yards of the enemy parapet. This distance was covered with a rush and our men were able to jump into the German trench before being discovered. Eight of the garrison were shot.

Two parties of five men each, under Sergt. Hoek and Corp. Brisbin, then bombed their way to right and left, Corp. Lynch and five other men remaining in support. Bombs were thrown into four large dug-outs crowded with Germans. Our party remained in the trench about four minutes, inflicting casualties upon the enemy estimated at forty. The hostile machine guns were put out of action, one by bombs and one by a direct hit by a high explosive shell.

Having given the order to retire, Capt. Kilmer was himself the last man to leave the German trench. In scrambling over the parapet he was badly wounded in the ankle, but managed to crawl into a shell hole eight yards in front of the hostile lines. A rescue party, consisting of Lieut. Burnham, Lance-Corp. Wilson and Pte. Newton, was quickly organized and in spite of heavy rifle and machine gun fire, directed upon them by the enemy, succeeded in reaching Capt. Kilmer and carrying him back to our lines. In this raid our only casualties were three wounded.

Early one night a very large mine was exploded by the enemy north of the Ypres-Comines canal. A portion of our line affected was held by a Vancouver battalion. Within half a minute of the explosion our artillery opened a furious fire on the German lines opposite and heavy machine gun and rifle fire was also brought to bear on them. The enemy attempted to advance, but could not face our fire. Parties of our men organized for counter-attacks then went forward. A crater was seized and consolidated. Very little damage was done to our trenches, and our casualties were comparatively few.

During the week several organized artillery attacks were carried out upon selected points of the German defences. Our bombardment was particularly successful. Messages like these were thrown into our trenches. "Are you hungry; we are not. Do you want peace? We do not. Except under German field grey."

A German sap was destroyed by means of a box containing explosives, which was placed by a party from a Mounted Rifle battalion, commanded by Lieut. Pearkes. A lively exchange of bombs took place at the same time. Our party returned safely to its trenches.

RUSSIANS CROSS THE STOKHOD

Capture Series of Heights in Their Drive Towards Kovel

VILLAGE TAKEN BY THE BAYONET

Enemy Forced Back Behind River Stavck, Tributuary of Stokhod

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—Driving in toward Kovel, Russian detachments crossed to the left bank of the Stokhod river in the region of Lubecho, capturing a series of heights where they fortified themselves, it was officially announced today.

The enemy was forced back behind the River Stavck, a tributary of the Stokhod. On the west bank of the Stokhod, the Russians advanced, fighting all the way. A bloody engagement occurred in the village of Rudka Mirinskaia, where bayonet fighting was resorted to in the streets. The village changed hands several times, but was finally retained by the Slavs, who resisted repeated attempts to dislodge them.

In the region of Korytnik, Russian fire repelled enemy columns. Elsewhere there was mutual artillery fighting on the eastern front.

The text of the Russian official statement follows:

"Western front—In the region of Lubleszow (northwest of Kovel) our detachments crossed to the left bank of the River Stokhod, and took a series of heights on which they fortified themselves.

"On the River Stavok, a left tributary of the Stokhod, our detachments fought their way to the river where an obstinate engagement took place for the village of Rudka-Mirynskiy. Bayonet fighting took place in the streets, and although the village changed hands several times, it finally remained in our possession. All enemy attempts to dislodge us ended in failure.

"The enemy was forced back behind the River Stavok and we took 600 German prisoners and captured twelve machine guns.

"In the region of Korytnik an enemy attack was repelled by our fire. On the rest of the front the usual artillery duel is proceeding.

"Caucasian front—There was nothing of importance to report."

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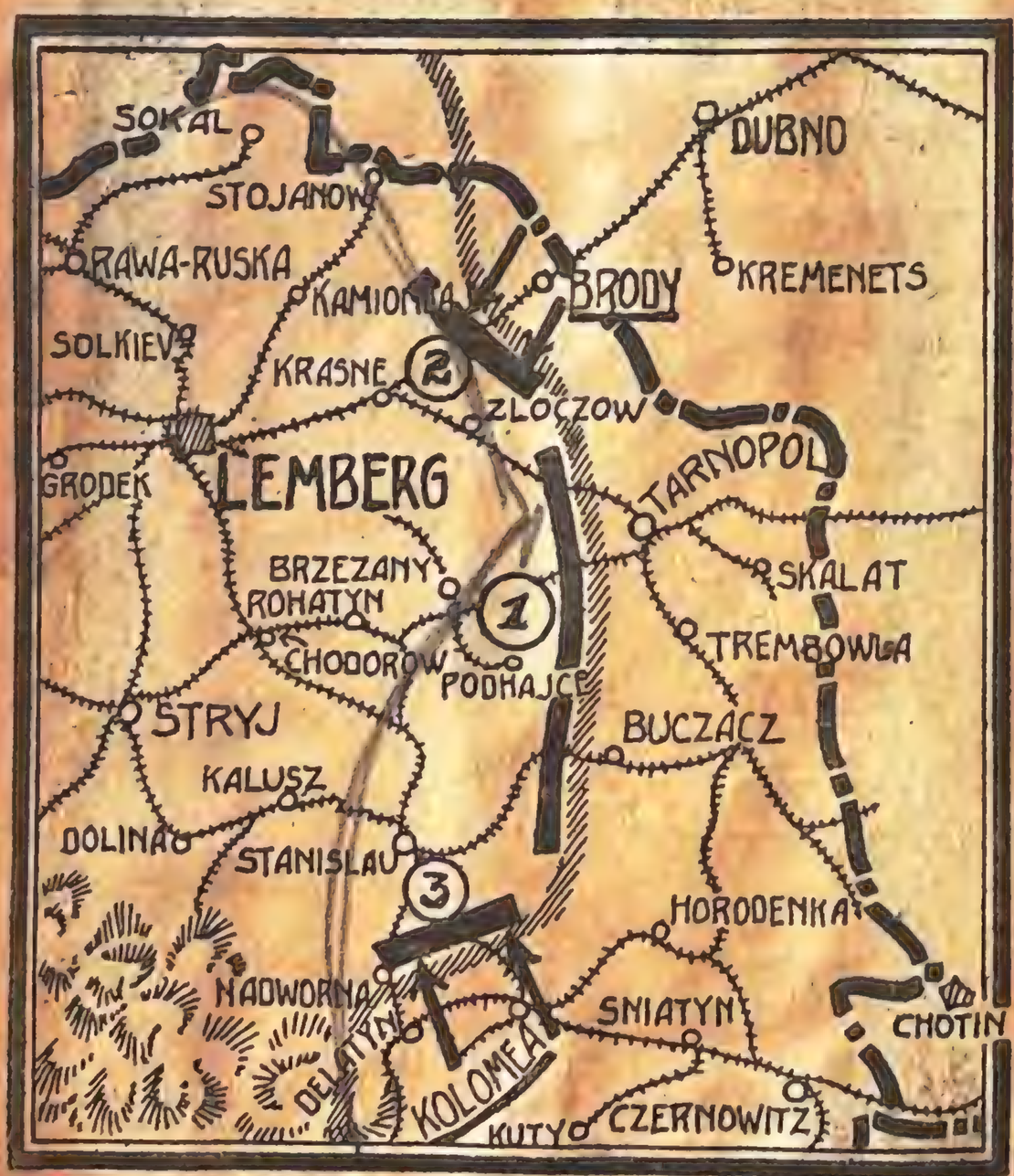
WHERE THE RUSSIAN PINCERS ARE PRESSING HOME



Map showing how the Teuton army (No. 1) back of Tarnopol is in danger of being cut off from Lemberg by the simultaneous advance of Russian armies (No. 2 and 3) from Brody and Kolomea.

CLAIM RECAPTURE TODAY

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 4. — The village of Fleury, north of Verdun, was regained by the Germans this morning, it was officially announced today by the German Army Headquarters.

Austro-German troops have regained all the territory which they had lost in the region of Rudka-Mirynskala, to the east of Kovel, according to the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters. The Teutons also gained ground in the Carpathian Mountains in the region of Kopilas.

The situation at Fleury and in its vicinity, the statement adds, now is the same as it was before the French attack.

At one period of the fighting the French entered Thiaumont earthworks, but withdrew, owing to the intensity of the German bombardment, taking 80 prisoners.

Around Fleury the struggle was equally violent, the statement adds, the Germans attacking the village several times and succeeding finally in getting a footing in the south part of the village. The French still are holding the northern section of the place and fighting is still going on.

All the attempts made by the Germans to drive the French from the station southeast of Fleury were frustrated.

FIERCE FIGHT FOR FLEURY

The French official statement issued last night by the War Department announces the capture of Fleury by the French troops and records other operations of the day along the western front. It says:

"On the Somme front there was no infantry action in the course of the day. An artillery duel continues in the region of Monacu Farm.

"On the right bank of the Meuse our infantry, continuing their offensive action on the Thiaumont-Fleury front, captured during the day by a series of successive attacks all the trenches comprised between those two points as far as a point southeast of Thiaumont Work and in the vicinity of Hill 320.

"The village of Fleury was attacked simultaneously on the northwest and on the southeast and was entirely occupied by our troops after a brilliant action. The number of prisoners taken in the course of this action and so far counted exceeds 650. This brings up to 1,750 the total number of unwounded prisoners taken by us on the right bank of the Meuse since August 1.

"About the same time we delivered in the region of Chenois a sharp attack which enabled us to recover the greater part of the ground lost by us the day before yesterday.

"On the rest of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

"Aviation: During the night of August 2-3, our battle aeroplanes dropped projectiles on the stations of Hem and Noyen. This morning an enemy aeroplane dropped a bomb on Nancy. There were no victims and no damage was done. Pont-a-Mousson also was bombed but to no effect.

The text of the official statement given out this afternoon by the French Wad Department in which it is admitted that the Germans have succeeded in recapturing a portion of the village of Fleury follows:

"On the right bank of the river Meuse the battle continued along the Thiaumont-Fleury front, which the Germans attacked all last night with great ferocity. Several counter-attacks in large numbers upon our positions near the Thiaumont work were repulsed with heavy losses for our adversaries. In the course of this fighting our troops even occupied the Thiaumont Work, but they were compelled subsequently to evacuate it under the powerful German bombardment. They brought back with them eighty prisoners.

"There has been fighting no less violent in the region of Fleury. The Germans multiplied the number of counter-attacks upon this village. Each was preceded by an intense preparatory artillery fire. After several fruitless endeavors the Germans secured a footing in the southern part of Fleury, where very spirited fighting is still going on. All efforts made to dislodge us from the position to the southeast of this village were checked by the resistance of our troops.

"The enemy attacked in like manner during the night our new positions to the east of Vacherauville. They succeeded only in suffering heavy losses. In the vicinity of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Chenois the artillery fighting has been very spirited.

"In the Vosges yesterday the enemy delivered upon the salient at La Chapelotte an attack which was, however, dispersed before our adversaries could reach our lines.

"The night passed in relative quiet on the remainder of the front.

"During the night of August 3-4, one of our air squadrons threw down eighty shells of large calibre on the railway station at Noyon, and on a munitions factory. Fifty shells were thrown down by the air squadron upon railways stations and bivouacs of the enemy in the region of the Somme."

AUG 4 1916

FLEURY IS CAPTURED BY FRENCH AND HELD IN PART AGAINST ATTACKS

Three-Day Offensive of French in Verdun Sector Results in Success After Fierce Fighting—Germans Claim Village Recaptured This Morning

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Minor operations last night by the British on the Somme front resulted in the gain for them of some ground west of Pozieres, the War Office announced today.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Attacking simultaneously from the northwest and from the southeast, French troops yesterday stormed the village of Fleury, three miles north of Verdun, and captured several hundred Germans.

In the evening, however, the Germans launched a furious counter-attack and after several violent attempts succeeded in getting a footing in the southern part of the village.

The French today continue to hold the northern section of the place and heavy fighting is still in progress.

On the right bank of the river Meuse, north of Verdun, the battle continues along the front of Thiaumont-Fleury, the Germans attacking several times during the night with great fury, it was announced officially this afternoon by the French War Department.

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VERDUN CENTRE OF TENACIOUS BATTLE AGAIN

French Took Village of Fleury by Storm, Lost It, and Now Hold Greater Part of It

HOLD THIAUMONT WORKS

Four Hundred Prisoners Were Taken When Crown Prince Repeatedly Hurled Great Forces on French Lines

London, August 4.—Verdun, almost quiescent during the Anglo-French offensive in the Somme region, has again become the storm centre on the western battle front. The French forces have taken the offensive on the right bank of the Meuse, and now hold the Thiaumont work and the greater part of the village of Fleury, according to Paris.

The Thiaumont work, already the scene of many desperate combats, was twice in French hands during twelve hours on Friday. The forces of the German Crown Prince fought tenaciously, driving the French from the work once, but losing it again. German counter attacks were of no avail, says Paris and the work remained in the possession of the French. Fleury, which changed hands Thursday, after the French had succeeded in taking it, is again almost entirely occupied by the French. Fierce fighting still continues in and around the village. German wounded prisoners taken in the Verdun fighting number 400.

On the Somme front, in northern France, there has been little infantry activity, both the British and French official communications failing to report any move on the part of their armies. London says the Germans bombarded the section southwest of Pozieres, and along the southern portion of the Mametz wood.

A squadron of British naval aeroplanes has attacked with bombs German military establishments in the vicinity of Ghent, Belgium. London says considerable damage was done by the dropping of two tons of bombs. Unofficial reports received in Amsterdam apparently confirm this claim.

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MASSACRE OF TEUTONS

Attempts on French at Delville Costly and Vain

Paris, August 4.—The correspondent of La Liberte in northern France sends the following account of the fighting in the region of the Somme: "While furious cannonading is going on night and day, destroying the adversary's entrenchments, the Germans are trying desperately to take the French positions in Delville Wood and at the Monacu Farm. Repeated attacks, however, have been in vain and prisoners confirm the extent of the German losses.

"The 14th Bavarian Regiment, which was seriously affected at Bethincourt, was re-formed and hastily sent to the Somme front on July 10. One of its battalions was wiped out, while the second and third battalions lost fifty per cent. of their strength. A major and seven officers of the third battalion were made prisoners.

"The 111th Regiment also sustained heavy losses, which are admitted in a service note found on a prisoner. The note ended with these words:

"'From this day, July 31, the second battalion ceases to exist. The men belonging thereto are ordered to join the first battalion.'

"One of the French machine gun companies was able to concentrate a flanking fire on the Germans debouching from the Maurepas road, and inflicted heavy losses on them. All day yesterday the Germans bombarded violently our work there and in the adjoining sector, but French batteries replied energetically, and reduced a number of the enemy guns to silence.

"The efforts of the Brandenburgians to retake the Delville Wood were futile in face of the courageous resistance of the South African troops. At one point the British allowed the Brandenburgians to come within less than fifty metres of the British positions. There they were met by the simultaneous fire of machine guns and only a few escaped the massacre.

"The news of the re-taking yesterday of Fleury was received on the Somme front with much enthusiasm. Officers and men sang the Marseillaise, their voices resounding as far as their adversary's trenches. Soldiers hastily constructed with leaves a triumphal arch, placing on it the inscription: 'We will get them.'"

Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 4.—Minor operations last night by the British on the Somme front resulted in the gain for them of some ground west of Pozieres, the War Office announced today.

The text of the British official statement says:—Last night as the result of operations to the west of Pozieres we gained some ground. In other minor operations north of Bazentine-Petit, and northwest of Delville Wood, we captured a few prisoners.

During the night there was a considerable artillery fire on both sides at various portions of the British front.

1,900 TEUTONS TAKEN IN HUGE STOKHOD FIGHT

Onslaughts Unequalled in Violence For Possession of Village East of Kovel Rage

FLUCTUATING FORTUNES

Positions Changed Hands Many Times and Germans Are at Present in Occupation, Admit Russians

London, August 4.—Desperate counter-attacks by the Germans in the region of the Stokhod River, east of Kovel, have resulted in the retirement of the Russian forces, which had seized the village of Rudka-Miryanskala. The fact that the village is only 19 miles from Kovel, the Russian objective on this point of the Volhynian front, probably accounts for the intensity of the fighting there.

The Russian General Sakharoff's troops continued to advance south of Brody and toward Lemberg. Petrograd reports the capture of 1,300 Austro-Germans in a "hot attack" on the line of the Sereth and Graberki rivers. Six hundred prisoners were captured on the Stokhod.

Official Statements

RUSSIA.

Petrograd, August 4.—Russian troops have captured the village of Rudka-Mirynskala on the River Stavok, a left tributary of the Stokhod, it was officially announced today by the Russian War Department. Rudka Miryanskala is 19 miles east of Kovel.

The text of the Russian official statement follows: Western front: In the region of Lubleszow (northwest of Kovel) our detachments crossed to the left bank of the River Stokhod and took a series of heights on which they fortified themselves.

On the River Stavok, a left tributary of the Stokhod, our detachments fought their way to the river, where an obstinate engagement took place for the village of Rudka-Mirynskala. Bayonet fighting took place in the streets and, although the village changed hands several times, it finally remained in our possession. All enemy attempts to dislodge us ...

AUG 4 1916

CAMPAIGN CIGARS, OR THE ANXIOUS CANDIDATE

For the first time in history the All Highest descends from his perch and gives Fritz the surprise of his life

... brought down ...

VERDUN BATTLE STILL RAGES

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The battle continues to rage north of Verdun with something of the old fury and generally to the advantage of the French. The defenders, after beating off repeated counter-attacks by the Germans, again took the offensive and once more recaptured the greater part of the village of Fleury and the celebrated Thiaumont Work.

The success at Thiaumont is looked upon as more important as evidence of the energy of the French infantry than as a military achievement. The work is so swept by the artillery of either side as to be of little use to the possessors.

French officers point to the fact that the Germans are now restricted to the Fleury-Thiaumont section as an evidence of the growing weakness of the invader's force in the Meuse region. The French have succeeded in clearing the approaches to the Souville and Tavannes, which at one time seemed to be seriously threatened and are back within a mile of Fort Douaumont, where the most terrific fighting of the German offensive took place.

The fighting continued well into the night. The Germans delivered further counter-attacks, but according to the latest advices the French were holding their own.

The text of the statement follows:

"The night passed in relative quiet on the Somme front. ... the Rivers Avre and Aisne we dispersed several patrols of the enemy, and took a number of prisoners.

"On the right bank of the River Meuse the cannonading was heavy in the sector between Thiaumont and Fleury. The enemy made attacks to drive us from the work of Thiaumont which we hold firmly. The fighting lasted from 9 o'clock last night to this morning. It resulted in heavy losses to the enemy, and each one of their endeavors were repulsed without their being able to obtain the slightest advantage.

"The fighting continued with equal spirit in the village of Fleury, but it resulted in no appreciable change in the situation.

"There has been intermittent artillery fighting in other sectors.

"On the right bank of the river, to the east of Pont-a-Mousson, after a preparatory artillery fire, the Germans delivered upon our positions in the Facq forest an attack which resulted in failure under the fire of our machine guns.

"On the Somme front French scouting aeroplanes delivered seventeen attacks upon the enemy, during the course of which two German machines were seriously damaged and compelled to land precipitately within their lines. Two other German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of Verdun. One fell near Abaucourt, and the other not far from Moranville.

German War Council Decides that Von Hindenberg Shall Undertake Immediate Offensive Against Petrograd—Verdun Fighting Terrific in Violence

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5, via London.—Russian troops have crossed the river Sereth, south of the town of Brody and in the region of Peniaki-Tchistopady and have consolidated the captured positions, it was officially announced today by the Russian War Department.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is reported here that the German War Council has decided that Von Hindenburg shall undertake an immediate offensive against Petrograd. It will be made, it is said, from the Baltic Provinces, with Riga as a base, and at the expense, if necessary, of territory losses in the south.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—All German attacks on the French positions last night were repulsed, says the French official statement issued this afternoon, the German ssustaining heavy losses.

A bombardment of the most violent character took place over the entire sector of Thiaumont and Fleury. The battle lasted from nine o'clock last night until this morning, the Germans making unsuccessful efforts to drive the French from Thiaumont Wood. After a spirited engagement in the village of Fleury, the situation is without appreciable change.

The situation in the region of the river Somme is quiet. Four German aeroplanes were brought down by the French on Friday.

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HUNS' SECOND LINE IS PIERCED BY THE BRITISH ON FRONT OF 2,000 YARDS

Sir Douglas Haig, Renewing British Advance Last Night, Sweeps Germans from Second Line Trenches in Vicinity of Pozieres—Turks Attack Near Suez

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—German second-line positions on a front of more than two thousand yards north of Pozieres were captured by the British in a resumption of the Somme offensive last night, Gen. Haig reported to the War Office this afternoon. Several hundred prisoners were taken.

The attack was delivered by the Australians and troops of the new army and was "completely successful," Gen. Haig reported. Repeated German counter-attacks against the newly won positions were repulsed, the Germans suffering heavily. No other important engagements occurred on the British front last night. The only other activity reported consisted of mining operations.

FIGHTING HOTTEST EVER

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Thousands of men fought desperately yesterday on the one-mile front from Thiaumont to Fleury, with the result that the French last night again were in complete possession of the Thiaumont Work and the greater part of Fleury. The battle, which had raged without a moment's intermission for more than two days, is still proceeding furiously. The French and Germans are attacking almost incessantly, while the big guns can be heard more than a hundred miles away.

The French resistance to this, the latest and one of the greatest of the German efforts to smash into Verdun, is taking the form of terrific counter-attacks. Not only have the Germans been held completely in check by the heroic defence, but the French have made imposing gains of ground on the most powerfully fortified section of the entire Meuse battlefield. The French reported last night having captured more than four hundred unwounded Germans in the course of the day's fighting. The losses on both sides are said to be tremendous. The fighting has taken on a character outstripping in fury any before seen in the war.

Dense masses of men are attacking positions defended by machine gun batteries and fortified with field guns, and it is not believed such fighting can continue long without a respite. Heavy reinforcements are reported being brought up by both sides. Military critics in Paris tonight, commenting on the new Verdun battle point out that the French resistance, if anything, has stiffened, and predict that the last hope of the Germans to capture the fortress has vanished. During the night the battle extended for several miles to the east and west with French attacks against the Teuton positions in the Chapitre region and German efforts to win back the positions lost east of Vacherauville. The lines held in both cases, and the full power of both armies again was concentrated on the blood soaked Thiaumont-Fleury line.

The terrific nature of the fighting at Verdun has, for the moment, distracted the eyes of Europe from the campaign on the Somme. The lines in this region show very little change as a result of the combats of the last twenty-four hours.

FIRST CHECK FOR RUSSIANS

Special Cable to The Montreal Star.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—For the first time since the initiation of General Brusiloff's offensive on June 3, the Russians have suffered a slight check. Last night's Petrograd War Office statement admits that the Muscovite forces attacking the great Volhynian railway centre, Kovel, from the west were driven from the village of Rudka-Nirvankala nineteen miles from Kovel and compelled to retire between four hundred and six hundred yards to the east.

This first successful counter-blow by Gen. von Linsingen came within less than twevle hours after an official bulletin from Berlin had given the news that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg had been placed in supreme command of the entire battle line in the east.

The Teuton success is believed to usher a huge counter-offensive, with a view to saving the four cities now seriously menaced by the Russians: Kovel and Vladimir-Volhynski in Volhynia, Lemberg, Capital of Gallicia, and Stanislau, in the south-eastern part of the Crown Land.

A violent battle is raging south of Brody, on the rivers Sereth and Graborki, where the Russians are trying to break through toward Lemberg, Petrograd asserts officially that Gen. Sakharoff, who is in command of the Russian army operating on this front, took 1,300 prisoners. "Gen. Sakharoff is engaged in hot fighting," the Russian announcement says.

Last night's Austrian official statement gives no details of the latest fighting, merely saying that the Russians were repulsed near Zaloeco.

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FATHER AND THREE SOLDIER SONS

David Boyd and his sons. Reading from left to right:—Neil M., Thomas and John. Neil and John are with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. Neil has been mentioned in despatches. Thomas is with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Two sisters are nurses.

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THE TURKISH ATTACK ON SUEZ

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A Turkish force estimated at 14,000 launched an attack against British positions near Romani, about 23 miles east of the Suez canal, on Thursday night, the War Office announced today.

The battle is continuing with great intensity, but the Turks thus far have been unable to make any impression on the British position.

The text of the British official announcement says:

"The following report, timed 11:10 p.m. on the 4th of August, has been received from the general officer commander-in-chief:

"Since midnight of August 3-4, Turks, whose strength is estimated at 14,000, have been attacking our position near Romani, east of Port Said, on a front of seven to eight miles.

"The position at dusk on the 4th of August was that their attacks had made no impression on our fortified positions, while on the southern flank the fighting also was going on in our favor and between 400 and 500 prisoners had been captured there.

"Ships of the Royal Navy rendered valuable assistance from the Bay of Tina.

"Fighting was still in progress when this report was despatched. The temperature during the day reached 100 degrees in the shade."

FIERCE COMBAT IN DESERT

Romani is a small station thirty-one miles south-east of Port Said and about three miles from the shore of the Mediterranean. It lies just north of the caravan trail leading from Egypt to Syria.

The battle is going on along a front of from seven to eight miles, extending on both sides of the Syrian caravan route. The latest despatches to the War Office, filed at dusk on Friday, said that the Turks had made no gains against the strongly fortified British line. The combat was being waged over the sands in a temperature of 100 degrees in the shade.

On the southern flank the British not only repelled Turkish attacks, but captured between 400 and 500 prisoners. On the northern flank, British warships stationed in the Bay of Tina, rendered valuable assistance, shelling the Turkish right wing.

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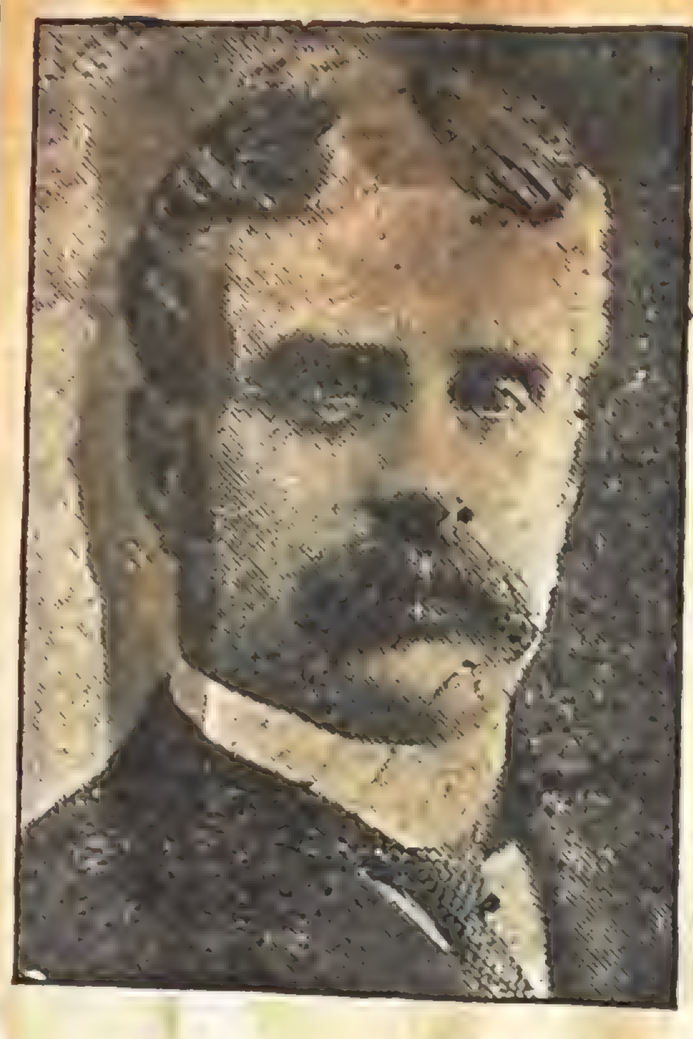
GALLANT MONTREALERS ON FIRING LINE

Top—Men of the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, "consolidating" a trench just won from the Germans.

Bottom—Trench from which the 14th Battalion made their famous charge.

These are official Canadian Government photographs, copyrighted.

SPEAKERS AT MEMORABLE MEETING



SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN.

A. E. HOLT.

HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX.

CANADA AGAIN CONSECRATED TO SACRED CAUSE

"Our Efforts Shall Not Be Spared," Says Sir Robert Borden—"The Days of the War are Numbered," Says Mr. Lemieux

That on this second anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of the citizens of Montreal records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies.

This resolution, moved by Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, and seconded by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, representative of the Leader of the Opposition, and a former Minister in the Laurier Government, typified the spirit of last night's gathering on the McGill campus. The one note in all the speeches was the determination to carry the struggle through to a victorious end. It was the note, too, of cablegrams from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and General Sir Douglas Haig, which were read by A. E. Holt, president of the Canadian Club, who presided at the meeting.

"The second anniversary of the war," cabled General Haig, "finds the British army, which now comprises units from all parts of the Empire, acting on the offensive. A great army of men and women, working at home and overseas, has contributed very greatly to the result. Their continued hard work, their decision to take no general holidays until the objective has been obtained will certainly decisively affect the issue of the war in the coming year of struggle. Two years of desperate warfare in the trenches have still further increased the comradeship which binds us to our Allies and made us still more inflexible in our determination to carry through to victory this war which was none of our choosing.

"We look forward with confidence to a successful and triumphant peace."

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JELLICOE'S CABLE.

"The second anniversary of the commencement of the war," ran Admiral Jellicoe's cable, "finds the British Empire full of confidence in the final result. This confidence is due to the fact that the cause for which we are fighting is just. It is also due to the knowledge which we possess of the fighting qualities displayed by the forces of the Mother Country and the Empire beyond the seas and equally by our gallant Allies."

The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Canadian Club, gave Sir Robert Borden a splendid reception. The Prime Minister, accompanied by Lady Borden, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice and Col. Winter, Military Secretary arrived in Montreal from Ottawa at 6:30. At the Grand Trunk station to meet him were Mr. Holt and other officers of the Canadian Club. The party immediately proceeded to the Ritz-Carlton where Sir Robert inspected the 5th Pioneers. A detachment from the Irish-Rangers acted as guard of honor, within the campus gates.

Among those on the platform were Hon. C. J. Doherty, Col. Piche, Col. Fages, A. E. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Creak, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Holt, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McRobie, Controller Cote, Sir Herbert Holt, Col. and Mrs. Gear, Ald. and Mrs. Macdonald, L. E. A. Cholette, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Miles Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Quintal, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Drummond, E. H. Godin, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rainville, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Dickinson, Capt Ewan (sub. for Major Winans), Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Lemieux, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Hooper, Mrs. Arthur Mackie, Miss B. C. Cook, Miss Smithers, Major C. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Crandall, Mr. and Cook Adams.

FIGHTING THE GOOD CAUSE.

In introducing Sir Robert, Mr. Holt said that after two years of fighting "we look back and are not ashamed. Our men have fought the good fight. They have kept the faith." He spoke also of the spirit of unity among the Allies and the sinking of political differences which had done so much to assist the common cause.

Sir Robert dwelt on the spirit of the Canadian people, a spirit which from the outset had been magnificent. Sometimes a voice would be urged that Canada had no part in the war and "would see the rest of the Empire fight the battle of liberty while we remained indifferent." "If," observed Sir Robert, "Canada values her liberty and ideals, then assuredly she could not stand aside in a conflict such as this." But the Prime Minister had a word of warning. There were post-war problems to be considered, problems to which the Government were giving attention. "There will be great problems before us," he said. "There will be the question of thousands of Canadians returned from the front. Occupation must be found for those who cannot resume their former duties. An expected immigration must be provided for. The necessities of markets at home and abroad must be considered."

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

"A year ago tonight," Sir Robert said, "I spoke to a great audience at the heart of the Empire upon the second anniversary of the outbreak of war and had the honor of seconding a resolution similar in terms to that proposed at this gathering. The conditions then were not auspicious. The tremendous forces assembled by Germany and Austria in the Eastern theatre had not only stayed the Russian advance but had driven back our gallant allies by sheer weight of numbers and immense superiority of guns and ammunition. Since then much has happened and today the situation is infinitely more encouraging. In all the important theatres the initiative has passed, from the enemy to the allied forces. It has been demonstrated beyond question that the enemys lins can be broken; and it would seem that the chief consideration for the military commanders is to accomplish that task at the smallest sacrifice. Unity of purpose and of direction is especially necessary where allied nations contend against a common foe in many theatres of action. There is abundant evidence that this unity has been attained through the many consultations which have taken place between the military authorities of the allies.

"In my visit to Great Britain a year ago it was my purpose to ascertain what preparation was necessary and what preparation was being made to win this war. For we had realized that it was a conflict in which the valor of our troops, however, great, would but lead them to defeat and destruction unless the means by which modern warfare is carried on were placed abundantly at their disposal. All the mechanical parts have been brought into play; all the resources of modern science mobilized in this war. So it was a question of guns of every description, of shells, rifles and ammunition, of trench mortars and bombs, of motors and wagons, of aeroplanes and seaplanes, of motor ambulances and all the vast and varied organization demanded by the needs of a modern army.

TASK OF THIRD YEAR.

I returned to Canada with a well-defined impression. To those entitled to receive the information which I had gathered, I expressed the conviction that our Empire would not be prepared nor would the Allies be prepared to throw into this war the full weight of their strength before June of this year. This view has been justified by the result in recent weeks. In the first year of this war, it was the task of the Allies to hold their ground if possible and to estimate the necessary preparation. In the second year, it was their task to make that preparation as complete as possible. In the third year upon which we are now entering, it will be their task to overcome the enemy; and I, for one, have no doubt that the task will be effectively accomplished. Pray do not misunderstand me. The military strength of Germany was beyond all expectation and estimate. It is still almost wholly unbroken and the task before the Allied armies is by no means slight.

"But if we underestimated the strength and resources of the enemy what shall be said of them. A great German writer on military subjects, Gen. Bernhardi, used this language a few years before the outbreak of war:

> "The British Empire is divided from the military point of view into two divisions: into the United Kingdom itself and the self-governing colonies. These latter have at their disposal a militia which is sometimes only in process of formation. They can be completely ignored so far as concerns any European theatre of war."

In December, 1914, I predicted that the four overseas Dominions would put into the fighting line within a year from that date 250,000 men. Canada alone has more than 300,000 men under arms at present. We have sent overseas more than 200,000 men, and we have on garrison and guard duty and under training in this country a force of not less than 137,000.

WHAT CANADA HAS DONE.

But Canada has done much more than this. I do not need to speak of those who have toiled in the fields in order that an abundant harvest might be reaped, and of the marvellous return which during the past year has attended the labors of our husbandmen. This war taxes the resources of all the Allied nations for the production of guns, ammunition, and all the material of warfare. Three hundred and fifty thousand Canadians have enlisted for overseas service, and in addition nearly 200,000 Canadians are engaged in the production of shells, ammunition, and other necessary aids to victory. We have undertaken, in all, the production of five hundred million dollars worth of these materials, nearly half of which have already been transported to the scene of action. They are being produced at present to the value of more than a million dollars per day. The facilities which Canada possesses for this purpose and the resourcefulness of our people in making them available, have proved an invaluable asset to the Allied cause.

As to the justice of that cause I pause but to say one word. The judgment of the world was formed formed nearly two years ago and it has been straightened by what has since transpired. It was said that the stars fought in their courses against Sisera. May it not be said that the German militarists in their avowed methods of warfare have fought against their own country. Beneath any outside surface of materialism and selfishness there is a great public conscience of mankind, and this the German militarists have deliberately and violently offended. The atrocities in Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania and the Sussex, the execution of Edith Cavell, the slaughter of the innocent, all these and other horrible incidents contributed to that profound influence which has confounded the German authorities in the forum of the world's opinion.

COULD NOT STAND ASIDE.

"Notwithstanding the wonderful spirit which has inspired the Canadian people from the first we hear sometimes a voice which urges that Canada has no part or interest in this war, and would see the rest of the Empire fight the battle of justice while we remained indifferent. If Canada had any part in the common civilization of the world, if she shares the higher conceptions of humanity, if she sets store by the greatness of her destiny as a part of this Empire, if she looks forward to taking a worthy part in the future work of the world, if she values her own liberties and ideals, then assuredly she could not stand aside in a conflict such as this. And, so the spirit of the Canadian people has been magnificent. I have been told of men who, overcome with an overpowering sense of duty to the cause we have at stake have suddenly thrown down their tools in the factory or workshop and marched to the recruiting station regardless of all considerations. Let those who hesitate as to their course read the nameless horrors embodied in the

evidence upon which the report of Lord Bryce's Committee was founded. No man in Canada having an adequate conception of what that evidence reveals—I pray that the women may never read it—could hesitate long as to his duty.

"The world's continents and islands have been gathered together through man's increased and marvellous control over the forces of nature. The ocean which was once an almost impassable barrier is now a magnificent highway. The pathway of the air has been sought out and discovered; and no people can hope to remain remote or isolated from the great nations of the world and the forces at their command. Thus the front line of Canada's defence in this war is in the North Sea and upon the plains of Europe. In any like conflict it may be equally remote from our shores. What limit could be set to the world-wide ambitions of Germany if she should once command the ocean as she has commanded the land? With what effect could the allied nations have contended against her if the mastery of the seas had not been re-

nitude of that great task cannot be truly realized except by those who are responsible for its fulfilment. Only once has the German fleet ventured to test the supremacy of our own. Sir David Beatty for the sake of forcing a general engagement took the responsibility of challenging a greatly superior force. Such is the tradition of the British Navy. Craddock well knew that he was attempting the impossible when he went forth to meet the overpowering strength of the enemy in the Pacific Ocean; but he went because duty and tradition alike called him. Victory was in the end vouchsafed to the British Grand Fleet in the battle of Jutland; but what would not Jellicoe and Beatty have given for the hour of additional daylight which would have made that victory complete.

BURDENS GLADLY TAKEN.

The establishment of an army on so vast a scale has imposed upon the people of this country heavy burdens which they have accepted gladly and willingly. Upon those charged with the organization and equipment of our forces the responsibilities have been more onerous than can be estimated by those who have not participated in them. It would be idle for us to attempt to give you details tonight. We gladly acknowledge the effective co-operation, the warm sympathy and the strong support of the people of Canada as a whole. Especially to those who have undertaken the duty of recruiting and organizing regiments and who have contributed so whole-heartedly their time, their energies and their resources, we give our grateful thanks. Among the various organizations which have been called into activity let me mention one official organization, the Military Hospitals Commission, which has already accomplished a most necessary and valuable work in providing for the comfort and necessities of the convalescents, in arranging for their instruction in new vocations and in providing for their employment. Among the many official organizations which have rendered splendid service, I may be permitted to name the Canadian Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross Society. And for the women of Canada who have been called upon to endure so much and have endured to the end, who have wrought so unsparingly and nobly in all the highest tasks of mercy, the highest meed of praise will ever be enshrined in

WHEN PEACE COMES.

"Two years ago we were plunged into war almost without warning. It is possible that within a year we may be plunged suddenly into peace and it behooves not only the Government but the nation to consider what will be the outcome. Hundreds of thousands of men must be returned to their homes from abroad. Occupation must be found for those who cannot resume their former duties. An expected immigration must be provided for. The necessity of markets at home and abroad must be considered. New conditions must be faced and new problems must be solved. Those who are responsible for the conduct of public affairs have not been unmindful of these considerations; and they have been the subject of careful study and of certain action upon which I shall not dwell tonight. There is perhaps a tendency in this country to depend too much upon the aid of Government or of its several departments, and this was noticeable in the early months of the war. When the carter called upon Hercules for aid, the divinity appeared and invited him to put his own shoulder to the wheel. I trust that the co-operation and assistance of the varied business interests of Canada will be fully accorded in the approaching conference which Sir George Foster proposes to hold.

"We shall plunge into peace, it may be, without much warning, but we look forward to a future in which Canada will be stronger and not weaker by reason of our participation in this conflict. The resources of our country are almost immeasurable. For their development we need increased capital and increased population. Both will, I believe, be available for our resources need only be known in order to be appreciated. Nearly al the great industries of our country have been sustained in increased strength through the war period; and although trying conditions may supervene for a certain period after the war's conclusion we may reasonably anticipate that the extent of our resources, the adaptability of our people and the influx of immigration will enable those conditions to be met with abundant success.

"Upon the national spirit of our people the war must inevitably exercise a profound influence. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians will return from an association with the most impressive and far-reaching series of events ever recorded in human history. Abroad they will have been brought in touch with the mighty spheres of influence that control the destiny of the world. Their outlook will have been immeasurably broadened by the experiences through which they have passed and by their association with men from all the corners of the earth who own allegiance to the British Crown. They have written their imperishable record in letters of fire upon the world's history; and those who have gone from this Province have shown that Canadians of French origin have not forgotten the

spirit of Dollard des Ormeaux and Madeleine de Vercheres.

What interesting reunions have occurred when French Canadian regiments marched across France to fight beside men of their own blood in a common cause. Did they find France decadent or of feeble spirit or shrinking under the pressure of reverse? They found France of unconquerable spirit and determination, enduring the supreme sacrifice with a courage as high as humanity ever displayed.

"An eloquent French writer who visited Canada last year describes the picturesqueness of a scene when a French Canadian regiment passed through a French village singing a French marching song of the eighteenth century, which had been handed down perhaps from their soldier ancestors who perhaps had fought under Montcalm or some other renowned military leader of the old French regime in Canada. In the doors and in the streets the French villagers listened in astonishment. Were not these English soldiers? They wore the khaki uniforms, the bandoliers, the belts, the puttees of the British troops. They carried the gun on the left shoulder, as is the custom of the British, and yet they were singing an old French Chanson. So the regiment was halted and explanations were made. Perhaps the French villagers did not really comprehend all the history that has been written since the days of Louis XIV.; but they realized that men of their blood and of their tongue had come from a distant and unknown country beyond the sea to fight in defence of the sacred soil of France.

"Not the least of this war's tragedy is the fact that all its horror and devastation should have been forced upon the world by the insensate ambition and the criminal predetermination of but a few men. The hour struck when the German autocracy was ready and the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand had but a casual relation to an attack which had been long premeditated.

CAUSE WILL PREVAIL.

"We enter upon this third year of war with a fuller realization of its horrors and with intensest sorrow and sympathy for all the homes that it has saddened. But we have not lost faith that through all this welter of sacrifice and destruction human events march with steady footsteps to the assured fulfilment of an external and majestic purpose.

"We enter, too, upon this third year with a supreme and abiding confidence that our cause will prevail and with an inflexible determination that for this our efforts shall not be spared. Canada consecrates herself anew to that great purpose in the unshrinking resolve that the cause for which her sons have fought and suffered and glori-

ously died and in defence of which they have made her name undying, shall in the not distant future be crowned with the laurel of victory.

"I rise to second, with all my heart, the resolution which has just been moved," said Mr. Lemieux. My only regret is that the dean of the House of Commons, my old leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is not with us this evening to second in appropriate terms the masterly address delivered by the Prime Minister of Canada.

"As an old student of McGill, to whom he is so much indebted for his early training in life, the inspiring sight of this campus now made famous by the tramping of our gallant soldiers, would have brought to his memory many happy recollections, and I am sure that his eloquence would have filled the bill much better than I am able to do so. In his absence, therefore, my remarks will be brief.

"To Sir Robert Borden let me extend the warmest welcome, on behalf of my French-Canadian fellow citizens. He is welcome not only in Montreal, but also in the province of Quebec, the oldest of the four provinces which originally sealed the pact of union.

SPEAKS FOR ALL PARTIES.

"In a narrow sense, under the party system, the Prime Minister is

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often but the exponent of the thoughts and principles of his political associates. But in a broader sense, under British parliamentary institutions, and I am proud to live under British institutions, circumstances arise when the Prime Minister speaks for all parties and voices the feelings of the nation as a whole.

"Sir Robert and myself are old personal friends. We went into the House twenty years ago, and the only difference then was that I sat on the right hand of the Speaker, and he sat on the left. Let me say that though I have differed with him politically, I consider him a great statesman, a worthy successor of that lineage of statesmen such as Joseph Howe, Sir Charles Tupper, W. S. Fielding and the other great men who came from the province by the sea.

"Well might it be said that if ever events were shaped to make of the Prime Minister the proud spokesman of his fellowmen—of all his fellowmen, irrespective of party, race and creed—this vast meeting, held under the auspices of the Canadian Club bears eloquent witness.

"Two years have elapsed since Canada, united as she never was before, spontaneously and unanimously, through the voice of her representatives in Parliament, resolved that in the great conflict which had just startled the world, she would stand by the Mother Country.

"The action of Canada was spontaneous as all noble actions are. She was fully conscious that as between right and might, as between freedom and slavery, as between civilization and militarism, there was but one path to follow, that of duty and of honor. She knew that in the mighty struggle unparalleled in the history of mankind, her safest guide was old England, the mother of freedom.

"Two years have elapsed. Canada, I am proud to say, has given generously in both men and resources towards strengthening the Allied line and the Allied cause, and the high standards of free government. With unfaltering steps the yeomen of Canada, the miner from the Yukon, the ploughman from the prairies, the banker, the merchant, the laborer from the cities, aye and the student from the seats of learning, have arrayed themselves under the colors of the King.

"They fought like veterans and thousands of them fell heroically on the plains of Flanders. Crushed or torn to death by steel or bullet, their souls went out in the beyond. Hastily buried in the mud by the pious care of their comrades, a little cross marks the spot where lie their bones.

WON IMMORTAL FAME.

"Two years have passed in the course of which our soldiers have won immortal fame for themselves and for Canada. And though one can detect the silver lining in the cloud, yet the end is distant. But distant as it is, it can only be what it should be, and will be. Democracy imperilled by a powerful and ever menacing military caste, must and will ultimately triumph.

"And here we are assembled this evening to resolve, as we did a year ago, that this war is still Canada's war, that we stand by the ideals of Great Britain and her great allies; that with renewed courage and confidence, we, as free British subjects, will not lay down our arms until justice and liberty have been fully vindicated.

"That end has not yet been achieved and many months may pass before it is reached—but to any one who, divesting himself of prejudice, takes the long view, it appears to be inevitable. Ultimate victory for the Germanic powers is mathematically, as well as morally, impossible. Time is with the Allies. Men, money and munitions are increasingly theirs also, and above all, a good and noble cause, backed by fortitude and endurance, cannot fail to bring our hopes to a rushing maturity.

"No sounding phrases, no boastful words will obscure the handwriting on the wall. The days of the war lords are numbered. The superman shall not dominate the plain people in the 20th century.

"With France invaded, with Belgium in the assassin's grip, with Poland under the oppressor's heel, with Serbia crucified, and slaughtered Armenia bleeding at every pore, and with democracy the world over menaced by despotism, who can remain neutral or indifferent? Can there be neutrality when the honor of humanity, all the noble liberties and all the rights of the innocent and the defenceless are at stake? I say no—a thousand times no.

LINES WILL BE BROKEN.

"The war may last many months more. The toll of the dead and wounded may be doubled before the gray lines are broken. But they will be broken, and already from the banks of the Meuse, and from the banks of the Somme, in unshattered line, reserve upon reserve, the soldiers of Joffre and the army of Kitchener (cheers)—ah, Kitchener, silent in his lifetime, and so eloquent in his death—have started a tide that sets towards the Rhine. (Cheers.) Militarism must not rule the world in this 20th century. Frightfulness must not be justified by success. Spying must no longer be the basis of international relationship.

That grim determination to stem the tide which threatens our ideals of civilization has been successfully carried out on the part of the Allies, both on sea and land during the last few months.

WAITING TO MAKE UP.

"May I say to my English-speaking fellow-citizens that we also are waiting, and have been waiting, since the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, to make up with you.

"We shall soon celebrate the 50th anniversary of Confederation—a confederation made possible by the alliance of Macdonald and Cartier. This young country of ours abounds in natural resources. It is settled by various races, strong and healthy but chiefly predominating are the English and French. In the last half century we have made wonderful strides. We have more than doubled our territory and our commercial expansion has now reached the high water mark.

UNION IS PRECIOUS.

"But more precious than all the wealth and resources which our country can command, is the union, is the harmony which is essential to the welfare of Canada. It has been decreed by a wise Providence that here, in this fair Dominion, we of English and French origin, shall be the joint trustees of the two great nations which, in their long and glorious history, have attained the loftiest ideals of life and the highest standards of government.

"Sir, in this war, Canada found herself, discovered her own soul, so to speak. She will emerge from the battle test more united, more self confident, more alive to her responsibilities as a nation within the Empire. She now is a light on the hilltop. Fighting side by side with the English and the French in the muddy burrows of Flanders, our soldiers have learned from their close association in a noble cause a lesson of mutual respect and of mutual forbearance. Let us fondly hope that this lesson may not be lost to us.

"The brave men who fought and fell at St. Eloi, Langemarcke, at St. Julien, at Ypres, gave us tangible evidence of their unflinching devotion and loyalty to King and country, to the principles of democracy.

"Let us on this second anniversary of the war, we the living, be dedicated to the unfinished work of those honored dead, because their silenced voices still speak to us."

CAPT. G. H. BLACKADER.

Dr. Alex. D. Blackader, of 230 Mountain street, acting dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, has received word that his son, Capt. Gordon H. Blackader, who was wounded at the beginning of June, is seriously ill in a military hospital at No. 1 Hyde Park Place, London. Capt. Blackader is at present being attended by Sir William Osler, and his father, while realizing the seriousness of his illness, is still hopeful of his recovery. Mrs. Blackader sails on Thursday from New York to see her son.

War News Summary

Slight advances for the British at High Wood and east of Pozieres, on the Somme front and by the French, southwest of Estrees, south of the Somme and to the northwest of the Thiaumont Work, near Verdun, are recorded in the British and French communications. In the sector northwest of Pozieres, the Germans in an attack, in which liquid fire was used, forced the British back along one of their trenches, but later the British regained the lost ground. The Germans are heavily bombarding the Thiaumont Work and Fleury positions of the French.

The 14,000 Turkish troops operating on a seven-mile front from the east against the Suez Canal, also have met with defeat at the hands of the British and been forced to flee, leaving more than 2,500 prisoners behind them, including some Germans, says London. In addition the Ottomans suffered heavy casualties. Australian and New Zealand cavalry took an important part in the fighting.

In Northern Galicia, the Russians have struck another hard blow at the Teutonic allies and captured along the Sereth and Graberki rivers, south of Brody, six villages held by the Teutons and the entire ridge on which they are located.

Furious fighting marked the engagement, the Russians being forced in the villages to drive their adversaries from house to house. The Austro-Germans, at last reports, were bombarding violently their lost positions. In the fighting the Russians captured a regimental commander and 140 other officers and over 5,500 men, and also took numerous machine guns and bomb throwers.

Berlin admits that the Russians have gained the left bank of the Sereth River, but asserts that the Germans have made progress against the French in the Chapitre Wood near Verdun, and in mining operations against them in the Argonne; that the Russians have been driven from positions along the Stokhod River south of Zarecze, and that in the Carpathians the Germans are still operating successfully.

In Asiatic Turkey the Russians report the capture at various places of new Turkish positions. In the Kialkit-Chia River basin positions protected by five lines of trenches were wrested from the Turks, while south of Erzingan and west of the Village of Ognut additional trenches and two heights were captured. In the region of Mush and Bitlis the Turks have assumed the offensive, but Petrograd says they are being held by the Russian fire.

In the Austro-Italian theatre, the Austrians are heavily bombarding the Italian lines between the Adige and Upper Isonzo rivers and the Pasubio area, while in the Sugana Valley and the upper Cordevole Valley they launched infantry attacks against the Italians. These attacks, according to Rome, were repulsed.

Unofficial advices from Salonika say the Serbians have taken from the Bulgarians the Village of Renali on the Macedonian front.

5,500 MEN AND 6 VILLAGES ARE TAKEN BY SLAVS

Fierce Fighting on Sereth River, Where Russians Are Meeting Energetic Counter-Attacks

WAVE OF RESISTANCE

Hindenburg Is Now Personally Directing Operations in Attempt to Stem Slavs' Advance Towards Kovel

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Petrograd, via London, August 6.—Since the loss of Brody by the Austrians and the successful operations of the Russians against the Germans, which resulted in their gaining the whole of the line along the Stokhod and the capture of several fortified villages considerably west of this river on the direct rout to Kovel, the situation on the Russian General Brusiloff's front has remained virtually unaltered.

The Russians by no means have lost control of the initiative, but another wave of most energetic German resistance has set in and the newly-organized German army, which is composed of all available reserves and fresh recruits, has undertaken the task of changing its tactics from passive resistance to a most active counter-offensive. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's personal direction of the operations in this field is quite apparent, but it is not thought possible by the Russian observers that he can more than temporarily check the advance of the Russian forces upon Kovel.

The Russians have succeeded in consolidating all the positions they won in the recent battle between the Stokhod and Kovel, except one village, which they were compelled to yield before a determined German counter-attack. Meantime the Russians, by gaining control of the northern part of the Stokhod, where it crosses the Pinsk marshes, seemingly have effectively eliminated all danger of further flank attacks by the Germans, and are now in a position to continue their progress along the direct routes to Kovel without fear of the possible encircling of their right wing. The Austrians, concentrating on the roads to Lemberg, are endeavoring to hold their

LULL DECEIVED AND TERRORIZED TEUTON HORDES

Proud Prussians Become Death-like Shadows With Passionate Longing for Peace

EFFECT OF SHELL-FIRE

Philip Gibbs Says Latest British Advance Made at Light Loss to Themselves, but Cost Enemy Dear

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Armies in the Field, August 6.—Last evening just as dusk was creeping over the battlefields the Australians with Eng[illegible] troops on their left sprang over the parapets of their lines at Pozieres, advanced up 500 yards [illegible]sing ground, stormed through [illegible] trenches of the second German lines and captured the crest of the ridge which looks down on Courcellette and Martinpuich.

It was a great surprise to the Germans. They may have believed, think they did believe, that after the series of battles in July the fighting spirit of the British offensive was broken, and that the British troops were too tired to make fresh assaults. The German generals tried to put comfort into the hearts of their men by telling them that the British guns and British soldiers had done their worst, and that the attack was at an end.

The lull deceived them. Because two or three days passed without any infantry action after thirty days of unceasing battle there may well have seemed to the Germans a reasonable hope that the British should content themselves with digging in and holding the ground gained.

One thing, however, must have disheartened the German troops and prevented any kind of nervous recuperation. After the strain of a month shellfire, the British guns, which should have been worn out and the British gunners supposed to be exhausted, went on firing. They went on all day yesterday as on the day before, and more than a month of yesterdays, with their long, steady bombardment—that bombardment which

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As it goes on night and day, the long range guns were reaching out to places far behind the German lines. Courcelette was a ruin; Martinpuich was falling to pieces. There was no safety for the Germans anywhere in the lines except in the deepest dugouts, and then not much tranquillity of mind, for although those underground rooms are fairly safe from shell fire, they are death traps if the British come across the trenches.

As many men as could get into the dugouts north of Pozieres were down there yesterday, listening to crashes of the heavy British shells which were smashing the trenches about them and screaming overhead on more distant journeys.

The barrages of the British shells advanced across the second German line and behind their new cuttings. Prisoners who were captured confess their terror at the awful sweep of shells.

The English troops, including men of the Kent, Sussex and Surrey regiments and Australians, were waiting in their own trenches. They, too, during recent days had suffered an ordeal of great shell fire, but they had made good cover for themselves and were eager to attack so as to clear the high ridge before them and make things easier.

The crescent moon came up. As the woods darkened shadows crept down from Thiepval. The distant cornfields in a world beyond near, so near as miles are counted, so far away in peace, became bronzed and red and then all dark and vague in the evening mist. Above the sky was still blue, with stars very bright and glistening. It was, I think, about nine o'clock when the British troops left the trenches. They went quietly without any great clamor across five hundred yards of ground. The Australians worked up to the right and the English to the left.

Before them was the German second line on a front of about 3,000 yards, and part of that long line, which was pierced and taken on July 14, between Brazentin-le-Petit and Longueval, when the British troops went up in waves and astonished the world by their achievement.

It was no longer a line of trenches; it was a wavy line of hummocky and tumbled earth along innumerable shell craters. The only dugouts or some of them, still retained in all this chaos were filled with living, wounded and dead.

Out of the wreck of the earth as the British advanced, living men came out in groups. They came forward through the dusky night with their hands up—pitiable shadows. Most of them were nerve-broken, beaten and broken men with no fight left in them but only animal fear and the desire of life. Their surrender was received and the English and Australians put guards around them, and sent them back to the lines, while they went on to clear the dugouts of men who refused to come out or would not come out and to deal with those who, further back had the courage to defend themselves.

TURKS' ATTEMPT ON SUEZ CANAL WAS A FAILURE

Force of 14,000 Attackers Defeated by British in Counter-Attacks—2,500 Prisoners

GERMANS WITH TURKS

Australian and New Zealand Cavalry Did Gallant Work in Holding Back Enemy and Receive Warm Tribute

London, August 6.—A heavy Turkish force, comprising about 14,000 men, attacked British positions near Romani, east of Port Said, on Friday morning. The battle raged for a day on a front of seven or eight miles. The attacks were repulsed and the enemy is now in retreat with the British pursuing, 2,500 prisoners having been taken.

The Turkish War Office reported that their airmen had attacked British positions about 25 miles east of the Suez Canal with machine guns.

Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 6.—The strong Turkish force which attacked the British at Romani, 22 miles east of the Suez Canal, on August 4, was defeated and put to flight by a counter-attack, says an official statement issued today. The Turks, adds the statement, are being vigorously pursued by the British, who have taken more than 2,500 prisoners, including some Germans.

The official announcement says: The general officer commanding in chief in Egypt reports, under date of 11.15 p.m., August 5, the following further details of the fighting in the vicinity of Romani on August 5: The enemy made a frontal attack on the British entrenchments, in conjunction with a flank attack around the southern flank, employing 14,000 men and heavy howitzers for the operation.

AMAZING ARRA OF RESOURCE BEHIND LIN

Wythe Williams Tells of Treme ous Organizations of Manufa ture of Munitions of War

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTIO

Over Five Hundred Miles Railway in Operation Connecting With Factories Covering Hundreds of Acres

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Paris, August 5.—All this week I ha been with the French army on t Somme as a guest of the Great Gene Staff. The second anniversary of t war I passed on the battlefront ne the centre of the great offensive. was the first time during the war th a correspondent accredited to t French has been officially permitted witness an action so intense and on gigantic a scale.

At the battle of the Labyrinth ov a year ago I was the first neutral spe cial correspondent to visit the Somm and with extraordinary facilities com bined with good luck I was able to ge a better view of the operations tha any civilian up to the present moment It was by far my greatest experienc of war. As a spectacle it was superb overwhelming. If any American ha the idea that France has been bled while at Verdun and must now depend on the Allies to win, it should be quickly forgotten, for what I saw on the Somme is the greatest human effort in all history. The French army today is better, stronger, and greater than it ever was. I necessarily confine all my remarks to the French army only.

It is not necessary to go back of this war to compare human efforts. This French effort on the Somme will become bigger than the Marne, bigger than Artois and Champagne, greater than Verdun. And, after viewing it from all sides, studying it from every angle of understanding, I am certain that it is only just beginning. Why I

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say it was love greater than anything that has happened in this war is based upon the absolute feeling that settles upon one the moment one gets with the army, and which keeps getting stronger every minute. On all my previous trips to the front I have had another feeling; a feeling that while I was with an unbeaten army, an army that was undiscouraged and hopeful, yet it was an army that was only holding Germany after all. This time the feeling was so strong it amounted to positive conviction that this army knew that it was winning—that when the offensive on the Somme is over Germany will be finally and thoroughly whipped.

What impressed me most about it is its steady grinding, its awful implacability and, at the same time, its deadly precision. Verdun, with all its horror and its grandeur, had an element of wildness about it that one notices an utter absence of on the Somme. At Verdun the Germans attacked time after time with blind fury, while the French held with the same sort of courage that often bordered on despair. At that time the German correspondents spoke of the clockwork precision of their assaults, and they firmly believed that the Hohenzollern triumph would come at that point. But the French put the clockwork out of order, and Verdun can only stand out now like Pickett's charge as the high-tide mark of German aggression. And now the French tide of triumph is only mounting on the Somme.

SCENE OF DEVASTATION.

At present the Germans have retired a short distance to keep their feet out of the wet, but just as slowly, almost as imperceptibly but quite as surely as the tide of the ocean itself that wave of blue uniforms is advancing steadily forward, bringing death and destruction to everything living and inanimate in its way. It is true, tides mount to their high mark, then recede, but I venture the opinion, based on words that have been said to me by a general who knows, and on what I have seen, that when the tide of this advance reaches its limit the receding wave will be the victorious French Army marching home.

Although the salients formed by the advance into the German lines permit an enfilade of artillery fire behind the new trenches that is dangerous for careless visitors, we left our automobile well in the rear and walked across the conquered ground to a plateau before which was the panorama of the entire action. Far to the north we could see the British fire at Pozieres, nearer were the fragments of Fricourt, Hardecourt and Frise. Just to our left a few blackened stumps marked all that was left of Hardecourt. German shrapnel constantly exploded over the ruin. Behind us lay the dust of what had been the villages of Bequincourt and Dompierre. We had actually to be told that villages once existed on that leprous looking ground. It was only dust with a bit of rubble here and there, and all discolored to a brownish yellow by the picric acid from bursting shells. To our right was Estrees. Behind it the flames leaped high from the burning chateau of Deniecourt, then being vigorously shelled by the French. Directly before us was Peronne.

SECOND SERB SUCCESS

Another Victory in New Offensive on Macedonian Front

Paris, August 6.—The Serbians have won another success in operations along the Macedonian front, according to a Havas despatch from Salonika today, taking the village of Remili, near Prosba, which had been occupied by the Bulgarians.

German reports that the Bulgarians had delivered successful attacks against the Serbians south of Monastir are unfounded, the despatch declares.

VENIZELOS' CHALLENGE

Throws Down Gauntlet and Charges Corruption

Athens, August 6, via London, August 7.—Former Premier Venizelos, in today's Herald, throws down the gauntlet to his opponents, openly charging that the Ministers of War and the Interior are working secretly to prevent fair elections. M. Venizelos says the Liberals are ready to accept the verdict of the country, if honestly obtained, but have no intention of accepting an electoral result that they do not consider fairly secured.

The anti-Venizelists have already planned, in case of defeat, to secure a judicial annulment of the election on the ground that the Entente allied military powers are preventing free campaigning in Macedonia.

EXCITING FIGHT AT SEA WITH PIRATES

Passenger Ship With Americans Aboard Fought Three Submarines, Hitting One

New York, August 6.—The Italian steamship Re D'Italia with 3 American passengers from Genoa, Italy, was chased for seven hours by three submarines while in the Mediterranean and was saved from capture or destruction by the use of defense guns, mounted aft, according to the report of her master, Captain Amedeo Pinceti, on the arrival of the ship here today. The captain said he believed one of the submarines was hit by one of the shots fired, although his only evidence was the appearance of the column of water which rose in the air where the shell fell.

No shots were fired at the Re D'Italia, Captain Pinceti said, and all he saw of the submarines were the periscopes. They were discovered by the lookout at 9.30 a.m. on July 2 when the vessel was about 200 miles from Genoa, midway between the Balearic Islands and the Island of Corsica. They were then one and one-half miles dead astern.

Captain Pinceti ordered the speed of his ship increased to her full capacity, about 13 knots. Then he summoned the crew of naval gunners on board, and took personal command of them.

About 9.45 a.m. the submarines were slightly abeam on the starboard quarter, travelling in a line," Captain Pinceti said. "Seeing that they were chasing us, I ordered the gunners to open fire. The third shot, I believe, took effect, as the spout of water that followed the falling of the shell was much different from that caused by the preceding shots. It was much heavier and apparently impregnated with smoke or oil. At any rate, from that time on, only two periscopes were to be seen.

"The chase continued until 4.30 that afternoon, the boats not getting any closer to us nor showing themselves. We kept on firing at them, in all 15 shots, from our two 3-inch naval guns. After our third shot the submarines evidently tried to get in a position to launch a torpedo, but were no doubt afraid to come to the surface to get better speed because of our guns. No flag was seen and there was no way to determine their nationality, but their wake, as seen through glasses indicated that they were big ones."

Captain Pinceti said he holds the rank of lieutenant commander in the Italian navy and has seen war service. The Re D'Italia is a vessel of 6,237 tons, owned by the Italian Lloyd Co. Prior to the war she was engaged in the passenger and freight trade between New York and Italian ports, but for several months has been engaged in handling freight only.

KAISER IN WEST AGAIN

Returns to Berlin to Face Internal Difficulties

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Berlin, August 5, via London, August 6.—The Kaiser, on his way from the east to the west front, spent several hours in Berlin today, calling on the Chancellor and also conferring with Dr. Helfferich, Minister of the Interior, who recently returned from a political visit to Saxony. Finance Minister Count von Roedern, and Herr Batocki, the Food Dictator. In political circles it was later said that the themes of the conferences had been the excellent outlook and the improving food conditions preparatory to the work for the flotation of the new war loan, and the latest favorable developments in the Rumanian situation.

I happened to see the Kaiser emerging from the Chancellor's palace after the conferences. He looked in fine trim physically, browned and in highly good spirits as he bowed acknowledgment to the homage and lusty hurrahs of the small crowd of Berliners that quickly gathered when the news was passed that the Kaiser was coming.

The Kaiser's shift from east to west is generally interpreted as indicating that Rumania and the great Russian offensive have now sunk to secondary importance and that the centre of military gravity is again shifting westward.

Allied Airship Lost

Vienna, via London, August 7.—An official statement issued today says "An enemy airship on Saturday, coming from the southwest at a great height toward Lissa Island, fell into the sea ablaze. Austrian torpedo boats were able to save only the debris of the balloon cover. None of the crew were found."

TURKISH FORCES DRIVEN ACROSS BLAZING DESERT AFTER CRUSHING DEFEAT

British Dispose of One-fourth of Enemy Attackers, Capture 3,145 Prisoners and Pursue Rest into Arid Wastes, Nipping Endeavor to Reach Suez

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, August 7.—The number of unwounded Turks captured by the British at the battle of Romani was 3,145, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today. The statement says that the Turks were pursued for eighteen miles. The pursuit continued beyond Katia, which is twenty-three miles east of the Suez canal.

BRITISH FIRE VERY EFFECTIVE.

The statement follows:

"In reference to the fighting in the Katia district, the general officer commanding-in-chief in Egypt reports that our artillery, rifle and machine gun fire was most effective and that the Turkish losses in killed or wounded appear from all accounts to have been very heavy. Late on the evening of the 5th of August territorial infantry gallantly carried a strong rear guard position. Our pursuit of the Turks has been continued for a distance of eighteen miles, and they are now well clear of the Katia-Umaisha basin.

"The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us now amounts to forty-five officers and 3,100 men, and they are a very fine body of men."

OUT INTO THE BLAZING DESERT.

"The net results of the battle of Romani are the destruction of more than one-fourth of the Turkish effectives and the pushing of the remainder out into the blazing desert beyond the Katia oasis," said Major-Gen. B. F. Maurice, director of military operations of the Imperial General Staff, in explaining today the significance of the latest operations in the Near East.

"You will recall," he continued, "that in the previous attack on the canal we were busily engaged elsewhere. Consequently we were acting on the defence in Egypt, in positions prepared for that purpose behind the Canal. Since then we have advanced our position into the desert as fast as physical conditions warranted.

"The Katia Oases possess a surprising quantity of water, but it is brackish and has a disastrous effect on Europeans. The Turks, however, suffer no evil effects from its use. This fact gave the enemy a considerable advantage. However, by advancing slowly we established ourselves firmly in entrenched positions behind Romani and awaited the Turkish advance from El Arish, an advance of which we had constant news from our air service.

"The Turks not only made a frontal attack on our entrenched positions but attempted to get around our left flank. Our artillery infantry and cavalry co-operated not only in repelling but in attacking the enemy, with such satisfactory results that he is liable to have an uncomfortable time re-crossing the desert at this season of the year. Our advance has reached within a short distance of the edge of the Katia Oases.

"There is no question the Germans encouraged the latest Turkish attempt on the canal in an effort to prevent us from sending any of our forces to the western front, but the disastrous result show we have provided adequately for the safety of the Suez Canal. In accomplishing this we suffered comparatively few casualties, many of which consisted of slight wounds."

TURK PRISONERS ARRIVING.

CAIRO, Egypt, via London, Aug. 7. — Sixteen hundred Turkish prisoners have arrived here. They are part of the army which attacked the British positions at Romani and which was defeated with heavy losses, a total of 2,500 prisoners being taken.

DRAWN RIGHT INTO TRAP.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A description of how the Turks were drawn into a trap at Romani by British cavalry is given in a Cairo despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The despatch says that the cavalry was sent out to entice the enemy who had shown a disposition to assume the offensive. The British horsemen fought an admirable rearguard action, says the despatch, drawing on the Turks until their flanks were turned by the mounted division. A whole brigade was compelled to surrender. Among the prisoners were seventy Germans, including thirty-six officers. A complete battery of German guns was also taken.

CANADIANS ARE REGARDED BY THE HUNS AS A PEST

Prisoner Says Men from Canada Never Rest But Fight Always

WIN SUCCESS IN MINING RAIDS

"Something Doing" All the Time on Canadian Part of Front

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 7.—Trench raids, heavy artillery, and extensive mining, in which we were particularly successful, have been the Canadians' lot last week.

"It's been nothing like what's happening to the south, of course," said an officer on special leave to me today, "but we have certainly given the Huns a merry time. It seems as if nothing can go wrong for us just now, and we have pulled off some amazing stunts."

A medium-sized mine was exploded at a certain place where the Huns had a slight salient into our trench lines. After the explosion we grabbed the crater and held it with very few casualties. It has relieved the front of about a thousand yards in which German snipers are making uncomfortable those who risk an afternoon siesta behind the parapets.

Everybody is waiting for a chance to be in the business, according to the officers, and all divisions were never in better fighting form.

When the Parliamentary party which recently visited the front had a chance of speaking to a Bavarian prisoner who had been in the fighting against the Canadians they were told, "Your Canadians are the worst men to fight with what we have experienced. They never rest, but are always doing something new."

ROLAND HILL.

WHERE THE TURKISH ATTACK ON THE SUEZ WAS SMASHED

The Turkish advance reached as far as Romani, where it was overwhelmed and driven back. The British pursued in force as far as Katia.

STRONG POSITIONS TAKEN BY RUSSIANS IN ADVANCE TOWARD CITY OF BRODY

Further Successes Announced Today in Campaign in North Galicia—French and British Repulse Fierce Attacks by Germans on Western Front

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7, via London.—Further successes for the Russians along the Sereth and Graberka rivers, in northern Galicia south of Brody, were announced by the War Office today.

The Russians captured strongly fortified positions in the region of the villages of Zryjin, Kostiniec and Reniuv.

HUN COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Several small counter-attacks by the Germans east of Pozieres last night were repulsed, the War Office announced today. The Germans are bombarding British positions between the Ancre and the Somme. The announcement follows:

"The situation is unchanged. Hostile artillery bombardments continue between the Ancre and the Somme, both on the front line and back areas.

"The enemy made several small counter-attacks east of Pozieres, all of which were repulsed with loss to the enemy. We retained the ground won yesterday.

"Last night we carried out a successful raid on the enemy's trenches east of Neuville-St. Vaaste. Southeast of Bois Grenier the enemy endeavored to raid our trenches, but the raiding party was unable to reach our lines and was driven back with loss."

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LAST COLONY OF GERMANY IS NOW BEING CONQUERED

British Troops Achieve Important Successes in German East Africa—Premier Botha Present to See Victory of His Generals

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has arrived in German East Africa to witness what is believed ere to be the last phase of the operations against Germany's one remaining colony. General Botha was present at the recent fighting north of the German Central Railway which resulted in a British advance to and occupation of the lines at Kilimatinde and other points.

Meanwhile with the occupation of Ujiji by the Belgians and of Sadani and other coast ports by the British, the Germans apparently are afforded only the opportunity of retreating into the southeastern corner of the colony where the Portuguese, in their East African possession, are awaiting them.

Rapid progress in the southward drive of the British through German East Africa is reported in an official statement issued today. The Germans have been driven from the line of the Central Railway at Kilimatinde and other ports, says the report from Gen. I. Christian Smuts, commanding the British expedition, and are being pursued by the British forces.

Gen. Smuts states that the minor port of Sadani (on the Indian Ocean) was occupied by our naval forces on August 1, slight opposition only being experienced. Other naval operations are in progress at various points along the coast line.

"Having reached the German Central Railway at Kilimatinde, Dodoma and Kikomba, Lieut.-Col. Vandewenter, pursuing the enemy forces, dislodged them from this area in the direction of Mmpapua," the report continues.

A detachment operating in the direction of Sindida, west of Kondoa-Irangi, engaged with an enemy party, which surrendered after stubborn resistance in a blockhouse.

"Gen. Northey reports that in the action at Malangali, on July 24, the enemy's casualties amounted to the substantial total of 150, exclusive of prisoners. After this engagement Gen. Northey's columns advanced to Madibira, 30 miles further north on the road to Irangi."

FRENCH HOLD POSITIONS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, August 7.—The repulse of German attacks at Thiaumont and in the Vaux and Chapitre woods, in the Verdun sector, is announced in the official statement issued by the French War Office this afternoon.

The statement records a vigorous artillery duel north of the Somme and in the region of Chaulnes. The French screen fire checked the German attack at Thiaumont. In the Vaux-Chapitre woods the Germans preceded their attack by a heavy bombardment, but their efforts to advance were frustrated by the machine-gun and rifle fire of the French.

Three German aeroplanes are said to have been brought down on the Somme front and two captive balloons destroyed.

ARTILLERY BREAKS UP ATTACKS

The text of the statement follows:

"North of the Somme and in the region of Chaulnes there was intense artillery fighting. On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) after artillery preparation, the Germans delivered an attack at Thiaumont works. Checked by our curtain of fire, the enemy was not able to advance, being thrown back on leaving his trenches.

"In the Vaux-Chapitre woods an attack was delivered by the enemy at about 7:30 o'clock last night, after a heavy bombardment. It was broken by the fire of our artillery and machine guns, and failed completely. On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

"On the Somme front our aviators engaged in numerous combats. Three German machines were brought down, one near Roiglise, the second in the vicinity of Omiecourt, the third, north of Nelse. Three other enemy machines were damaged seriously and compelled to land behind their own lines. Finally, two captive balloons were destroyed.

"On the night of August 6-7, French aerial squadrons carried out the following operations successfully. Twenty bombs were dropped on the railway station at Metz-Sablons; thirty on the railway station at Thionville, twenty-five on factories at Rombach, north of Metz, and twelve on military camp near Etain."

RUSSIANS CONTINUE ADVANCE

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WALKED OUT OF PRISON CAMP AND WON TO FREEDOM

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 7.—Practically walking out of a German prison camp to freedom, Pte. B. R. Racey cousin of A. G. Racey, The Star cartoonist, is in London today, considering himself one of the luckiest of those who were captured during the battle of Langemarck.

With him on his nine days' adventure, were Pte. Lovell and Pte. Adzick, both of the 3rd Battalion, but captured two days later.

Racey was taken while reconnoitering. He was well treated generally during his journey as a prisoner, being guarded by the Saxons at Roulers, but newly-arrived German regiments butted the Canadian prisoners with rifles and prodded them with bayonets.

With others he was loaded into cattle trucks and taken to Meschede, and later to other camps, which, of course it is impossible to mention by name.

In most of the camps he was in there were fairly comfortable rations, but he was compelled to work on a farm from seven in the morning until seven at night, his wages being thirty pfennigs a day.

All were splendidly treated by the Dutch and the British Consul arranged for them to return to England.

Racey has not had enough of the war yet and he hopes to return to the 14th with a commission.

ROLAND HILL.

FIVE DIVISIONS OF CANADIANS AT FRONT IS PLAN

Special to The Montreal Star by our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—The placing of two more Canadian divisions in the field, which Sir Sam Hughes, forecasted at Shorncliffe, the other day, is incidental to the decision taken last New Year's to raise half a million men for service from Canada. It is not expected, however, to be an immediate development, but as regards one division will probably occur this fall after the troops now undergoing training, shall have become more advanced in their work.

The syllabus of drill this summer is so made up and directed by officers so recently from the front as to ensure the methods being the latest in the line of trench warfare. This will tend to make briefer the stay in England.

From the troops being sent over weekly to the English depots, another division will be made up this autumn. There will thus be constituted five complete divisions at the front, with the probability of the sixth division going early in 1917.

When this plan is carried out Canada will have a quarter of a million men on the firing line. The rest of the enrollment will be needed for reserves and reinforcements.

WOUNDED DIE OF FIERCE HEAT

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Peninsula and Oriental liner Dongola has arrived at Bombay from Bastra, Asiatic Turkey, serving as a hospital ship, and reports 130 cases of heat stroke during the voyage. Of these seventeen were fatal, and there were five other deaths which probably were caused by the heat.

The voyage was made under trying conditions, since it was necessary to turn the ship frequently as the wind shifted, for the purpose of ventilating the wards.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE ADVANCE ON LEMBERG

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.—In the face of most stubborn enemy resistance, the Russians continue their advance on Lemberg, and have captured strongly fortified Austrian positions south of Brody, it was officially announced today. The newly gained ground is in the region of Zvyjin, Kostianiec and Renieuv, where the Czar's troops scored marked successes in Saturday's fighting. Fierce bayonet encounters are going on in the Sereth river woods under the most difficult weather conditions. A steady downpour has turned the battlefield into a swamp.

Along the River Kovpec, energetic enemy attacks in the region of Velesnuk were repulsed with severe losses. In the south-east, where the Austrians have been reinforced, Russian cavalry detachments were again forced to retire slightly south of Vorokhta, along the Tcheremosz River.

Severe fighting is going on on the whole Caucasus front. In the region of Kialkettchiftlike, near Erzingan, Russian troops advanced several miles. North of the River Muratchaia, the Turks attacked throughout an entire day, but were repelled. In the region of Muchsko repeated Turkish attacks compelled a slight Russian retirement. In the Bitlis region, large forces of Turks, assisted by Kurds, attacked the Russians, but were repulsed in obstinate close fighting.

The statement follows:

"A squadron of seven enemy aeroplanes bombarded several points in the region east of the Stokhod River, causing but little damage.

"At some places along the Stokhod the enemy took the offensive, but everywhere was repelled. Our offensive continues in the region of the Graberka and Sereth rivers. Our troops captured strongly fortified positions of the enemy in the vicinity of the villages of Zvyjin, Kostiniec and Reniuv. Fierce bayonet encounters took place in the woods in this region. The enemy made counter-attacks.

"Engagements are proceeding under difficult conditions owing to uninterrupted rains having reduced the soil almost to a morass.

"On the River Koropiec, the enemy launched several energetic attacks in the region of Velesnuk. All were repelled, and the enemy suffered severe losses.

"On the River Tchernoitcheremoch, south of Vorokhta, the enemy succeeded in forcing back our cavalry outposts a little distance."

GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESSES

BERLIN, August 7, via London.—German troops have recaptured portions of the trench which had been taken by the British near Pozieres, on the Somme front, it was officially announced today by German Army Headquarters.

Austra-German troops which assumed the offensive against the Russian left wing resting in the Carpathians have captured the Plaik-Dereskowata heights, it was announced this afternoon.

In Galicia, south of Brody, the Russians are attacking without cessation both northwest and west of Zaoleze. Violent fighting is proceeding on the right bank of the river Sereth. The Russians also attacked in Volhynia south of Zareczo (on the Stokhod river) but were repulsed.

The situation on the fronts of the Austrian Crown Prince and General von Bothmer remains unchanged.

German aviators bombarded enemy troop concentrations on the Kovel-Sarny railroad with success.

"In the southern section of Doberdo Height on Friday," says the Austro-Hungarian army headquarters' report of August 5 "the Italians with at least seven regiments attacked our positions after four hours of artillery preparation. The Italian troops at first were frustrated by our artillery. Later the enemy temporarily entered the Austro-Hungarian positions at several points but everywhere was ejected.

"We took 230 unwounded Italians and captured two machine guns."

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

The Russians defeat the German forces threatening Riga and force them to retire. The Germans capture Serock and Segnze and cross the Vistula near Warsaw. The British land a new force on the Gallipoli Peninsula at Karachali and Ari Burnu, on the Gulf of Saros. The Italian submarine Nereide is reported sunk by an Austrian submarine off Pelagosa.

PROPERTY OF THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

AUG 7 1916

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The Glorious Road To Ypres

London Daily Mail:—When the Canadians came to Ypres a few days before they closed the gate to Calais last year, it was on this road they marched. In those days Ypres was not a wreck, and the highway which led to it was not continually under fire as it is now. All the trees were upright then. On that late April afternoon they dappled the white centre of the road with shadows, and the sun, filtering through their leaves, flashed in flame on the maple leaf each man wore. Since that afternoon many more Canadians have marched their last march along the road from Poperinghe to Ypres. In spite of the horrors with which it is associated, this road, the road from Poperinghe to Ypres, is a splendid road, which has looked on mighty men and things, and will be sweet with their memories long after the guns are silent. Our Army has made it the most glorious road in history. It is an avenue of pride. It has been followed by those marching to fight the most terrific battles of British history. It has borne upon it the powers of Heaven setting out to meet the armies of the devil. It has been the last track trodden by some of our bravest and noblest sons. Along its course came England to keep her plighted word with Belgium. And it has seen the valour of our time pass on to combat, youth shining in its eyes, laughing, singing and unafraid.

THE TEST OF BATTLE.

We are not good at shouting in the street,
At waving flags or tossing caps in air;
We take our triumphs as we take defeat
With scarce a hint of having turned a hair;
And so our pride today
Declines to boom itself the German way.

Yet we are proud because at last, at last
We look upon the dawn of our desire;
Because the weary waiting-time is passed
And we have tried our temper in the fire;
And, proving word by deed,
Have kept the faith we pledged to France at need.

But most because, from mine and desk and mart,
Springing to face a task undreamed before,
Our men, inspired to play their prentice part
Like soldiers lessoned in the school of war,
True to their breed and name
Went flawless through the fierce baptismal flame.

And he who brought these armies into life,
And on them set the impress of his will—
Could he be moved by sound or mortal strife
There where he lies, their Captain, cold and still
Under the shrouding tide,
How would his great heart stir and glow with pride!

—Sir Oliver Seaman in London Punch.

AUG 7 1916

A SAKE OF THE SEA AND ITS FANGS

German mine-laying submarine U C 5, captured by the British, and one of the twelve mines she carried. The capture of this craft proved what had been suspected of the Hun methods of scattering mines. She was designed solely for that purpose. These photographs, passed by the censor, are the first to arrive in this country of our latest prize.

AUG 7 1916

THEY'LL BE BRIDGING THE RHINE SOME DAY

OFFICERS OF THE MONTREAL DETACHMENT OF NO. 1 CONSTRUCTION BATTALION, C.E.F.

From left to right:—Lieut. S. A. Steele, Lieut. G. S. Grant, Capt. A. R. Ketterson, Lieut. C. W. Saul, Lieut. H. R. McQueen. —Photo by H. G. Stone.

AUG 7 1916

A CANADIAN MILITARY ORCHESTRA AT THE FRONT.—This photo was received by D. H. Scott, 155 Vendome Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, from his son Walter J. Scott who is represented by X in this group of Canadian soldiers who have all done their bit and are resting at the base but at the same time giving pleasure to allied wounded soldiers, the orchestra being endorsed by the British Government.

UN ORCHESTRE MILITAIRE CANADIEN AU FRONT.—Cette photographie a été reçue par M. D. H. Scott, 155 avenue Vendôme, Notre-Dame de Grâces, de son fils Walter J. Scott, qui est désigné par un X dans ce groupe de soldats canadiens. Tous ont fait leur part et se reposent à leur base, mais ils procurent en même temps des amusements aux soldats blessés alliés. L'orchestre est autorisé par le gouvernement britannique.

OFFICERS OF THE 150th OVERSEAS BATTALION, C. E. F., (CARABINIERS MOUNT ROYAL.)—From left to right:—Front row: Lieut. A. E. Sharing, Lieut. P. Grenier, Lieut. P. J. De Tonnaucour, Lieut. V. Grondin. Second row: Capt. J. L. Coutlee, Capt. S. A. Dion, Lieut. L. Guillet, Major P. T. Stern, Lieut.-Col. Hercules Barre, officer commanding; Hon. Lieut-Col. H. Du-Verger, Major G. DeClercq, Capt. G. Guimond, Capt. G. E. Leprohon, Capt. and Paymaster J. O. Baillargeon. Third row: Lieut. E. Dervaele, Lieut. R. Larin, Capt. L. A. Cadieux, Lieut. R. B. Perrault, Capt. L. Keene, Lieut. E. A. Fauteux, Capt. and Quarter-Master J. A. Hinton, Capt. the Rev. J. Wadell, Lieut. S. J. L. Challifour. Back row: Lieut. A. R. Dagenais, Lieut. J. Query, Lieut. G. C. Terroux, Lieut. J. J. Grenier, Lieut, T. J. Saucier, Lieut. P. Emard, Lieut. J. DeCoriolis, Lieut. A. Cadotte.

AUGUST 1918

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ON TO FINAL VICTORY

On the second anniversary of the war Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, voiced a firm determination to press the issue to final victory with the Allies.

ON CASUALTY LIST

Capt. G. H. Blackader (wounded), 236 Mountain street.

LIEUT. H. D. BROWNE.

In a letter from Sergt. G. Love, of the 60th Battalion, the story of the death of Lieut. H. D. Browne is told. The letter follows:

"Lieut. H. D. Browne, a section [illegible] in advance of the front line; this position was being continually shelled and his first thought at all times was for his men; in fact, his own dug-out was of a very frail nature compared with the one he selected for the men.

"On July 10 there was an extraordinary heavy bombardment of this position and throughout the whole day Lieut. Browne was continually leaving his dug out to dress wounded and exposing himself when everybody else was looking for the greatest protection it was possible to get in this far from healthy position.

"On July 9 our ration party was unfortunate enough to get into a very heavy bombardment, during which we lost a sergeant and two men, also most of the rations. Lieut. Browne on this occasion again proved what a gentleman he was by giving all his own personal rations together with a parcel of eatables received from loved ones at home by the mail that night to his men.

"Lieut. Browne's own section and officers of the 60th Battalion showed their great respect for him by bringing his body back from the firing line and burying it in the military cemetery on the outskirts of a pretty Belgian village twelve miles from the spot where he was killed.

"[illegible] men in the section recognized Lieut. Browne as a gallant officer and a perfect gentleman, they all feel they have lost a very great friend."

LIEUT. E. S. BIELER

AUG 7 1916

NB SIG
AGI VANS

ENEMY COUNTER ATTACKS ONLY HINDER SLAVS

Once Momentum of the Effort Lost, Sea of Russian Troops Moves Slowly Forward Again

BOTHMER IS IN TROUBLE

Russians Now Attempting Move to Close In from South and His Retreat Is Considered Inevitable

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Petrograd, August 7.—The Teutons, desperately contesting every inch of ground, have somewhat slowed down the pace of the Russian advance. Both sides have brought up large reinforcements.

The Germans endeavored to stop the movements on Kovel, by hurling General Hoffman's army on the northern flank and the shock of the impact of fresh German reinforcements arrests for the moment the advance, but once the momentum of the counter-attacks is lost the Russian mass moves slowly forward. Thus in the Stokhod bend the Russians have advanced some three miles further west and now are facing the line of the River Stavok, a tributary of the Stokhod.

German attempts further north were met by successful Russian counter-attacks, which resulted in the Russians crossing the Stokhod at Lubiesczow, the farthest northern point reached, only six miles south of the Pripet. In view of the absence of roads this success is important as securing the Russian right flank.

Further south the Russians, after several days' bitter fighting, crossed Sereth at a point five miles west of Novi Alexinetis, and are actively enlarging the area held on the western flank. The crossing has been effected where the Austrian line forms a salient. That the enemy realizes his danger is clearly evident from his repeated desperate but unavailing counter-attacks, invariably repulsed with great loss.

General Bothmer's army has held on to its position opposite Tarnopol with extraordinary tenacity, and it remains to be seen whether the enemy's troops will extricate themselves without heavy loss. The new enemy move south near Kuty in southern Galicia may be an attempt to prevent the Russians closing in from the south on Bothmer's army. In any case, should the Russian success on the Sereth continue to develop favorably, Bothmer's retirement is inevitable.

AUG 7 1916

CRUSHING BLOW ON TURK FORCE IN SUEZ FIGHT

Enemy Losses at Romani Were Very Heavy and Over Three Thousand Men Were Captured

PURSUED FOR 18 MILES

Turks Were Led Into Trap by Cavalry from Antipodes Who Fought Gallant Action —Many Germans Taken

London, August 7.—"The net result of the battle of Romani are the destruction of more than one-fourth of the Turkish effectives and the pushing of the remainder out into the blazing desert beyond the Katia oases," said Major-General B. F. Maurice, director of military operations of the Imperial General Staff, in explaining to the Associated Press today the significance of the latest operations in the Near East.

"You will recall," he continued, "that in the previous attack on the canal we were busily engaged elsewhere. Consequently we were acting on the defence in Egypt, in positions prepared for that purpose behind the canal. Since then we have advanced our position into the desert as far as physical conditions warranted.

"The Katia oases possess a surprising quantity of water, but it is brackish and has a disastrous effect on Europeans. The Turks, however, suffer no evil effect from its use. This fact gave the enemy a considerable advantage. However, by advancing slowly we established ourselves firmly in entrenched positions behind Romani and awaited the Turkish advance from El Arish, an advance of which we had

The Turks not only made a frontal attack on our entrenched positions but attempted to get around our left flank. Our artillery, infantry and cavalry co-operated, not only in repelling, but in attacking the enemy, with such satisfactory results that he is liable to have an uncomfortable time recrossing the desert at this season of the year. Our advance has reached within a short distance of the edge of the Katia oases.

"There is no question the Germans encouraged the latest Turkish attempt on the canal in an effort to prevent us from sending any of our forces to the western front, but the disastrous result shows we have provided adequately for the safety of the Suez Canal. In accomplishing this we suffered comparatively few casualties, many of which consisted of slight wounds."

A description of how the Turks were drawn into a trap at Romani by British cavalry is given in a Cairo despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The despatch says that the cavalry was sent out to entice the enemy who had shown a disposition to assume the offensive. The British horsemen fought an admirable rearguard action, says the despatch, drawing on the Turks until their flanks were turned by the mounted division. A whole brigade was compelled to surrender. Among the prisoners were 70 Germans including 36 officers. A complete battery of German guns was also taken.

The Turkish attempt has proved an even greater failure than the earlier reports indicated. Lieut.-General Sir Archibald James Murray, commander of the British troops in Egypt, reports today that besides taking more than 3,000 prisoners in the battle with the Turks at Romani, his forces inflicted very heavy losses on them and had continued the pursuit of the retreating troops for eighteen miles, clearing the Turks from the Katia basin.

Military writers are unable to fathom the reason why the Turks ventured upon their attack. The only conclusion reached is that the Turkish military authorities were misled as to the British preparations for the defence of the canal and hoped to make an impression on the rebellious Arabs who are extending their hold on important places in Arabia.

The Turkish advance as far as Romani was made in the face of the greatest difficulties, their 6-inch guns being dragged across the desert by oxen after relays of planks had been placed to prevent the wheels sinking into the sand.

The number of unwounded Turks captured by the British was 3,145, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today. The statement says that the Turks were pursued for 18 miles. The pursuit continued beyond Katia, which is 23 miles east of the Suez Canal.

The statement follows: "In reference to the fighting in the Katia district, the general officer commanding-in-chief in Egypt reports that our artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire was most effective and that the Turkish losses in killed or wounded appear from all accounts to have been very heavy. Late on the evening of the 5th of August, Territorial infantry gallantly carried a strong rearguard position. Our pursuit of the Turks has been continued for a distance of 18 miles, and they are now well clear of the Katia-Umaisha basin.

"The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us now amount to 45 officers and 3,100 men, and they are a very fine body of men."

FRENCH THRUST LINES FORWARD IN HEM REGION

Captured Line of Trenches Between Villages and the Somme and 120 Prisoners and Guns

PROGRESS AT THIAUMONT

British Repulse Two Heavy Attacks at Pozieres—Italians Make Important Gains —Great Aerial Work

London, August 7.—The Germans have suffered further losses at the hands of the French between the Hem Wood and the River Somme, losing there a line of their trenches and 120 prisoners and 10 machine guns, and also in the Verdun sector, where the French made progress south of the Thiaumont work and captured five machine guns and took some houses in the western part of the village of Fleury.

Following a heavy bombardment of the British positions, the Germans launched violent infantry attacks north and northeast of Pozieres, and at two places succeeded in entering British trenches. Their success was not long lived, for the British soon drove them out, inflicting heavy casualties on them.

The latest reports concerning the attacks of the Turks against the British forces with the Suez Canal their objective indicate that the Ottoman forces met with a reverse even more serious than was first chronicled. Driven back 18 miles into the desert, fighting rear-guard actions, they suffered heavy casualties and of their total force of 14,000, lost 45 officers and 3,000 men made prisoners. They have now been entirely cleared from the Katia-Umiashi basin.

Violent fighting is in progress between the Austrians and Italians on various sectors, especially around the Gorizia bridgehead, on the Doberdo plateau, and on the Lower Isonzo River. Near Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele, the Italians have captured advanced Austrian positions, but Vienna says the greater portion of these were later retaken by the Austrians. On the Lower Isonzo, Rome reports the capture by the Italians of Hill 85, which was held against violent counter-attacks.

FELT IT 9,000 FEET HIGH

Aviators' Bombardment Rivals Guns Underneath Them

With the British armies in France, August 7, via London.—The aviators felt the concussion 9,000 feet in the air when a brigade of British aeroplanes bombarded Henin Lietard (northeast of Arras) with a shower of 112-pound bombs.

When the German sheds and storehouses at Martinpuich were fired by incendiary bombs a vast pillar of smoke from the resulting conflagration rose to a height of 8,000 feet. The work of the British aviators recently has surpassed the wildest flights of imagination. Aerial fights which attract sensational attention are only an incident of the offensive campaign. Overwhelming numbers of planes are concentrated on the narrow front of the Somme battle in co-ordination with a superior, unceasing volume of gunfire. The planes move in larger and larger flotillas and there have been cases with a dozen engaged in battles on either side. The German first line and second line trenches, headquarters, billets and supply depots of all kinds have been bombed, the aerial offensive being limited only by the number of planes and the supply of bombs. Not a village occupied by the Germans in the neighborhood of the front but has not had its aerial bombardment, according to accounts. Barges and motor trucks have been set on fire; one moving train was blown up.

The dry official accounts of the aviation corps and their aviators' jargon reveal a number of amazing feats every day. A pilot describes an average experience thus: "I first attacked a Reland, but finding a Fokker behind turned and manoeuvred under his tail. I fired one drum at very close range and the Fokker nose-dived and went down with a spin."

If it had gone down direct, it would have been a "crasher."

IMPORTANCE OF POZIERES

German Commander Ordered It Retaken at All Cost

Paris, August 7.—A despatch to La Liberte, dated North of France, says: "The Germans yesterday furiously counter-attacked positions taken the day before by the British north of Pozieres. An order had been given to the units in the Pozieres sector to retake from the British, at whatever cost, Hill 160, as shown by the order of the day issued by General von Buelow and read to the troops yesterday. The order said:

"We must at whatever price regain possession of the Pozieres plateau which, if it remains in the hands of the English, would give them a precious advantage. Attacks will be led by successive waves, separated by a distance of 80 metres. Troops which first gain a footing on the plateau must remain there and await necessary reinforcements at whatever loss

ans 27 Aug 16

ENLIS[illegible] RECORD

Retu[illegible] [illegible]r July [illegible]ow a De-[illegible]ease

(Special [illegible] Gazette.)

Ottawa, August [illegible]—In the fortnight from July 15 to 31 enlistments for the Canadian forces totalled 3,731. This is the smallest number in any similar period since the war began. The total up to July 31 was 354,428. March of this year made the best showing in 1916, with 32,700, and July the poorest, with 8,552.

Figures of enrolment in the past fortnight and since the war began, by divisions, are as follows:

	In fortnight.	Since war began.
Div. 1, London	225	29,344
Div. 2, Toronto	832	80,547
Div. 3, Kingston	539	36,917
Div. 4, Montreal	438	30,707
Div. 5, Quebec	37	6,741
No. 6, Maritime Pro-Provinces	177	31,710
No. 10, Manitoba, Saskatchewan	614	71,733
No. 11, British Columbia	485	38,864
No. 13, Alberta	339	32,074

AUG 7 1916

BULGARS QUITE READY TO TAKE PUNISHMENT NOW

See Their Mistake and Sofia Leader Says There Will Not Be Much Serious Fighting

RECOGNIZE INEVITABLE

Providence Journal Prints Despatch to Effect That Bulgaria Contemplates Joining the Entente

Special Cable to The Gazette.)
hens, August 7.—An influential
k merchant, who has just come
Bulgaria, says all enthusiasm
rding the war has completely
down throughout the country
any hope of a successful termin-
of the struggle is now practi-
non-existent, even in military
court circles. The Bulgarians
realize the terrible error they
nitted last October and appear
resigned to the prospect of se-
and speedy punishment. One
ical leader, who is now contem-
ng joining the ever-growing ranks
he opposition, expressed himself
y informant:
ast October, when for a long
the Entente had promised us
much disputed part of Macedonia,
yielded to German pressure to go
take it. Our military party made
more extensive and serious move
our people would ever have
ed to. The people thought that
the territory promised us had
taken, matters would go no fur-
Very few people in the country
d have consented even after the
rest provocation to war against
and and Russia.
e now have our eyes open. We
that the fierce struggle of Octo-
and November, and the long im-
ishing period of armed inaction,
not brought us to a conclusion
he war, but led us to a point
e we find ourselves faced with
g armies of British, French and
lans, who make a combined army
itely superior to anything we can
bly set up against it. Against
a combination we cannot hope
revail. We know that. What will
en will simply be that history
repeat itself. We shall do what
did in the second Balkan war:
is, recognize the inevitable and
lown our arms. It is, I am sure,
ly improbable that when the Bal-
offensive takes place there will
uch serious fighting."
e Germans have still a firm hold
he Government, but a large num-
of Germans have been recalled
the German uniform is not nearly
onspicuous in Sofia as was the
a few months ago. The police are
completely in German hands, but
ite this fact demonstrations
nst a continuance of the war are
ent.
emier Radoslavoff is finding his
ion becoming very insecure and
had many narrow escapes in the
nber. The Stambuloffist party is
conducting a determined cam-
n against the war.
ar Ferdinand is leading the life
recluse. He receives no one ex-
Premier Radoslavoff, never shows
elf in public, and all the people
of him is when he rushes in a fast
r car from Sofia to his country
ce near the capital or when he
rns from that retreat to Sofia. A
ical journal recently published a
ure, showing a cloud of dust, with
ague outline of the back part of
utomobile. The picture was en-
d "Latest Portrait of Our Czar."

WOULD JOIN ENTENTE

Providence Journal Has Report of Change in Allegiance

(Special to The Gazette.)

Providence, R.I., August 7.—The Providence Journal will print the following cable tomorrow morning:

London, August 5.—In the constant daily struggle on both the eastern and western fronts the Balkan situation has apparently been overlooked, although it is today the one element in the war which is engaging the vital and hourly attention of the ministries of Great Britain and every country of Europe. The following statement is the essential part of a declaration made to me yesterday by a prominent official of the British War Office:

"There is now collected in and about the district of Salonika a splendidly equipped army of 680,000 British, French and Serbian troops. Fully 80 per cent. of these troops are seasoned veterans. There have been many alleged explanation of the reason why this large and powerful fighting force has not taken part in the combined drive that has been in progress along the various fronts continuously for the past month. The reason is that Great Britain and France want to make no move that will bring them into a clash with Bulgarian troops at this time. It is very possible, indeed, that within the next few weeks Bulgaria will again shift her allegiance and declare her affiliation with Russia or withdr[illegible] the Teutonic alliance.

RENEW ATTACKS IN CAUCASUS

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Russians have renewed their attacks on the Caucasus front, west of Erzingan. An official Turkish statement received here today, dated August 6, says the Russians gained a footing in the Turkish lines, but were driven out after heavy fighting.

The statement follows:

"On the Irak front, and on the Russian front in Persia, the situation is unchanged.

"Caucasian front: "No further news has been received from the right wing. In the centre the Russians renewed their attacks on our positions on the line from a point twenty-two kilometres west of Erzingan, to point fourteen kilometres west of Kialkit. There was bitter fighting in several sectors. Our troops recaptured at the point of the bayonet positions in which the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing."

AUG 7 1916

BREMEN SUNK THROUGH ACCIDENT, SAYS BERLIN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERNE, Aug. 8.—The Berlin Tageblatt announces that the German submarine Bremen, which was to have arrived at an American port, has been sunk through an accident to her machinery, according to a despatch received here this afternoon.

REPORT "POSSIBLY TRUE"

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—When shown the despatch from Berne today stating that the super-submarine Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, had been sunk, Henry G. Hilken, head of the Eastern Forwarding Company, local agents of the undersea line here, said the report is possibly true.

Hilken said local agents of the line had no knowledge when the Bremen had sailed for America, nor had they received any word from her since sailing.

AUG 9 1916

NEW FRENCH SHELL BURSTS ON IMPACT INTO 2,000 PIECES

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A new shell just put in service, is expected to give the French, already the champion artillerymen of the world, a leadership that will probably not be overtaken in this war. Whether the new explosives are being used in the Somme offensive is not known.

"Fragmentation," is the big word in France today, in artillery circles. With the greatest and most effective gun in the world they sought also a shell that would be as far above other shells as their artillery was above the average. To get a shell of high fragmentation was their object; a shell that would stand firing but that would break in the greatest possible number of pieces when it exploded at the end of its flight.

"If you can get a piece of shell as big as the point of a pin head into the liver of an enemy soldier, you've put him out," said a great French artilleryman.

To get such a shell has involved an intricate study of hardening, ductility and all the other aspects of the treatment of metal.

Not long ago on a testing ground in France, the new shell was tried. It was placed on a heavy steel barrel, buried in the earth. After a massive steel cover had been placed on the barrel the shell was discharged by electricity. The fragments that were found in the barrel were counted. They numbered 2,000.

Early in the war the Germans, seeking high fragmentation, are believed to have tried glass shells. Powdered glass was found after explosion of German shells, on both the French and British lines. The Germans, however, discovered that glass was so brittle that it was minutely powdered by the high explosives and rendered harmless as a missile.

DESERTED ARMY; SENT TO PRISON

Convicted of shop lifting, Barry Baisley, 153 Selby street, was sent to the penitentiary this morning for one year. Fred. Beaudoin and Mr Beaupre were sent to the penitentiary for two years on the charge of deserting from a local battalion.

TWELVE DAYS OVERDUE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Wireless messages were flashed down the Atlantic coast today in an aerial search for the seagoing tug Charles W Morse which, having left New York on July 17 with twenty-six persons on board, is twelve days overdue at Porto Rico. She carried a crew of 23 men.

NAVAL BATTLE IN ADRIATIC SEA IS AUSTRIAN STORY

Star Special by United Press.

BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), Aug. 8.—Austrian and Italian naval forces engaged in a fight in the Adriatic on August 2, while the Austrians were returning from a raid, it was announced in an official statement from the Austrian Admiralty received here today. The Italians were hit and turning southward disappeared, the statement says.

The Austrian Admiralty admitted that the Austrian torpedo boat Magnet was damaged by an enemy submarine on the same day.

The announcement follows:—

"Austro-Hungarian torpedo boats on August 2, shelled military establishments at Wolfetto. They destroyed an aeroplane shed, set a factory on fire and inflicted other damage.

"On their return these vessels, which were joined by the cruiser Aspern, developed an engagement with an Italian flotilla of one cruiser and six destroyers. The Italians were hit and, turning southward, disappeared. The Austro-Hungarian vessels returned unharmed.

"On the morning of the same day five hostile aeroplanes bombarded Durazzo without inflicting any damage. They were pursued by Austro-Hungarian naval planes. One hostile aeroplane was brought down some miles south of Durazzo by an Austro-Hungarian plane whose pilot was Naval Ensign von Fritsch, and whose observer was Naval Ensign Sewern. The aeroplane was captured, having been damaged only slightly. Both the occupants fled. One was captured later.

"The torpedo gunboat Magnet, on August 2, was hit by a torpedo from a hostile submarine and damaged in the stern. Two men were killed and four wounded, and seven are missing. The vessel was brought to port."

EDITOR'S WIFE DEAD.

HALIFAX, Aug. 8.—The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Carrie Blackadar, wife of Charles C. Blackadar, proprietor and editor of the Acadian Recorder.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 8. — Today's casualties consist of 247 officers, of whom 110 are dead, and 3,347 men, of whom 766 are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the Sherwood Foresters, Manchesters, Border Regiment, Welsh Fusiliers, Royal Engineers, Royal Lancasters, West Yorkshires, Field Artillery, Lancashire Fusiliers, Machine Gun Corps and North Staffordshires.

The officers killed include Lieut. Strawson, amateur International Association footballer; Lieut. Henry Samuel Teed, of the Berkshires, whose wife is the eldest daughter of the late W. Sidney Wiffen, of Vancouver; Lieut. John Whitehead, grandson of the inventor of the Whitehead torpedo; Sec.-Lieut. W. Michelson, of the Durham Light Infantry, who has died of wounds—he was gazetted to his regiment in February from the Canadian Infantry: Major L. Cheape, of the Dragoon Guards, a famous polo player, previously reported missing, now believed killed.

The officers wounded include Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Sackville West, brother of the heir presumptive to Lord Sackville: Major Lord Alexander Thynne, M.P., brother of Lord Bath—making the total M. P. casualties, twenty-six, of whom eight are dead: Lieut.-Col. Henry Fenwick, formerly commanding the Royal Horse Guards; Lieut.-Col. Hugh Morris Allen of the Black Watch.

WINDERMERE.

TWO NOBLES WOUNDED.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Charles John Sackville-West, heir presumptive to the title of third Baron Sackville and Lord Alexander George Thynne, member of Parliament for Bath, have been wounded in France. Lord Thynne is the first son of the Marquis of Bath.

RUSSIANS IN NEW ADVANCE DRIVE TEUTONS BACK ON A FIFTEEN MILE FRONT

Town of Tlumach in Galicia and Region to East of Dniester River Now in Russian Hands—Cavalry Pursue Retreating Austro-German Forces

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.—South of the Dneister river, in the direction of Tyszienca, the Russians have driven the Austro-German forces back along the whole line for a breadth of fifteen miles, it was officially announced by the Russian War Department today.

The announcement adds that the Russians have captured the town of Tlumach, as well as the region to the east of the Dneister river, and the ridge of the heights there.

Russian cavalry, it is stated, is now pursuing the Austro-Germans southwest of the Kolomea and Stanislau railway in Galicia.

The total number of prisoners taken by the Russians in the battles on the Sereth river Aug. 5 and Aug. 6, the official statement adds, was 166 officers and 8,415 men. The Russians in this region are advancing.

The text of the statement says:

"On the river Sereth our troops are advancing successfully and fortifying themselves in captured positions. The total number of prisoners taken in these battles from the 5th to the 6th of August amounts to 166 officers and 8,415 men. Four cannon, nineteen machine guns, eleven trench mortars, a large number of mine throwers and much other war material was captured."

AUG 8 1916

BERLIN ADMITS A RETREAT

BERLIN, Aug. 8, via London.—Strong Russian forces yesterday advanced against the Austro-German positions on the Tlumach-Ottynia line, to the south of the Dniester river, in Galicia, it is announced by the German army headquarters' staff today and the forces of the Central Powers withdrew to previously prepared positions

The text of the official communication follows:

"Eastern front: Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Artillery activity was more lively yesterday in the Sereth sector and to the south of it. Enemy attacks at some points were repulsed.

"Near Zaregezre, on the Stokhod, repeated efforts by the Russians to gain ground were without success, and the enemy suffered heavy losses. West of Lutsk renewed battles have been in progress since early this morning. Northwest of Zalocze enemy attacks failed. South of Zalocze the Russian advance has been stopped by a counter-attack by our troops co-operating with those under General Count von Bothmer. During this operation nine officers and more than 700 men were taken prisoners, and five machine guns captured.

"Front of Archduke Charles Francis: South of the Dneister st Russian forces advanced to the tack against the Tlumach-Ott line. The Allied (Teutonic) tr withdrew to previously prepared sitions further back.

"In the Carpathians, advant gained on both sides of the B Cheremoch valley have been tended."

The official Austrian repor Aug. 6 follows:

"Front of Archduke Charles F cis:

"In the Capital sector the Russ made numerous attacks, which sulted in failure. South of Jal ltsa, and Krtarov, Austro-Hung and German troops made prog notwithstanding the violent re ance of the enemy. The arm Gen. von Koevess repulsed st Russian attacks south-west of tyn.

"Italian front:

"The hospitals maintained monks at Gorizia were destr by Italian shellfire and several sons were killed.

"South of Val Sugana an Au Hungarian detachment made a advance and captured two Italian ficers and seventy-six men, na as five machine guns."

ITALY CELEBRATES VICTORY

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Italian offensive along the Izonso and on the Carso plateau is being continued and, according to a wireless despatch from Rome, a number of additional positions have been occupied. The Austrians hold little ground on the right bank of the Isonzo.

The despatch reports the number of prisoners taken by the Italians has been increased considerably and that the Austrians are now destroying villages in the vicinity of Gorizia.

ITALY IS REJOICING.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The announcement by the War Office of the Italian victory in the Monfalcone sector is received everywhere in Italy with rejoicing, although the war is being conducted with such secrecy that the public at large knows little a it.

In view of the difficult natur the ground and the exceptio favorable positions held by the trians, the taking of 3,600 pris is regarded as a long step in adv The troops which so distingu themselves are from Leghorn Turin. They carried out an env ing movement which made pos the gathering in of prisoners in numbers.

VAST OFFENSIVE BEGINS.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—"The convi is general at Rome," the Havas respondent there wires, "that we at the beginning of a vast offen the results of which are certain though they may be slow."

THE LIVING LINE.

THE KAISER: "GOTT STRAFE IT! THE LINE IS ALIVE! SEND HELP, SOMEBODY!"

AUG 8 1916

The Kaiser's Poker Hand.

The Bluff that Failed—Why Allies are Winning—Christmas Dinner at Potsdam?

By SCRUTATOR.

The great German game of bluff is nearly up to a long time and after hand went in favor of the Teutons, and the stakes they won were colossal—Belgium, Northern France, Poland, and Serbia. Luck and audacity were on their side, but the Allies plodded on, and by and by they began to pick up some high cards, as well as the tricks of the game. The Germans laughed contemptuously and again and again "scooped the pool." But their great enemy Time was against them all the while, and when they saw how the luck was beginning to change they proposed to stop playing. "We will keep what we've got," they said, "and let's all be friends." But the Allies were deaf and went on steadily with the game. At last, becoming alarmed at their stolidity and resourcefulness, the enemy began to plunge. They plunged at Verdun and lost. They plunged into the Trentino against Italy and lost. They plunged in the Jutland battle and lost. And still they laughed hysterically and went on bluffing and lying about German victories and German invincibility, but by this time only they and their own deluded people at home were deceived. The Allies now know the growing strength of their own hands and the increasing weakness of the enemy's, and the neutral world looking on could see how the game would end. Now comes the big push in the West, and the miserable "pairs" of the Germans are going down like ninepins before the Allies' "royal flushes." The bluff has failed.

BREAKING THE NEWS.

But I will drop metaphor. Just as the Russians smashed through the Austrian armies in the Bukovina, the French and British, having first shelled the German labyrinths of trenches to smithereens, have stormed the strongholds on the Somme, slaughtering and capturing the Huns by the thousands, taking their guns, and all but cutting the German force in two. Less than a month ago competent military experts were of opinion that such a thing was out of the question, and the croakers among us never missed an opportunity of saying that as the Germans could not break our line and we could not break theirs, the war was bound to end in a draw. The Germans themselves hugged the comforting idea that poor France had bled white at Verdun and had no energy left for an offensive, and that England, shopkeeping England, could not in a few brief months produce an army of fighting men that could stand up to the great German machine, the product of twenty years of scientific effort. We are now only at the beginning of our offensive operations, but we have already compelled the Germans to drop their bluffing and to face stern realities. They are breaking the news gently, ever so gently, to their civilians. Some of their newspapers are mentioning the possibility of defeat for the first time in two years, and others are whistling vigorously to keep up their courage.

HOW THE MIRACLE HAP[illegible]

power of the Allies in men and material [illegible] compared with those of [illegible] figures did not give us much comfort in the face of the [illegible] of the enemy, but all the same they represented the supreme facts of the situation. Time has been given to organise and mobilise those resources and to bring them to bear on the fortunes of the war. The British millions and the Russian myriads have been put on a war footing. The mines, the furnaces, the arsenals, and the mills of England and America and Japan have been pouring out munitions of war as never before in the world's history. The whole wealth of Britain has been placed at the disposal of the Allied cause, and the best brains of Europe have been studying the lessons of the recent past in strategy and tactics and evolving new plans for the future. These are some of the reasons why the Pripet and the Somme are to-day running red with German blood, and why the bullies and blackguards of Berlin are throwing off the mask and beginning to quake in their boots.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

Concurrent with the steady growth of the Allied strength has been the no less steady decline of German power and the weakening of Austria almost to the point of total collapse. We have now reached the stage when the German reserves are practically exhausted and when their lines are in comparison with our own thinly held. Figures represent only guesswork, but we know that the enemy no longer possess great masses of troops which they can swing from one front to another according to pressure, and that great counter-attacks on their part are no longer possible without a concentration which may prove fatal elsewhere. They have lost 500,000 at Verdun, and are still losing there at the rate of 10,000 a week. Their strength against the British front Colonel Maude estimates, has not been more than 400,000 for a long time, of which half are held in general reserve in Belgium. If this figure is approximately correct it follows that the Germans are now reduced to an average of only about 2,000 men per mile from the Somme to the sea, which means that the contemptible little British Army now outnumbers the Hunnish hordes in the ratio of three or four to one.

GERMAN SUN SETTING!

The sun of German militarism is long past its meridian, and is surely setting. Sir Douglas Haig promises us a "speedy and decisive victory" provided the flow of munitions is maintained, and it will be now that the trade unionists have consented to give up the August holidays and remain at work. What, I wonder, did he mean by "speedy"? In twenty days, it is said, our guns have used up 10,000,000 shells, or half a million a day. If it takes 10,000,000 shells to win four miles of country in one sector in twenty days what are the prospects of the Allied staffs eating their next Christmas dinner at Potsdam? I for one cannot say, but I know that we must have patience whatever our expectations may be. [illegible]

AUG 5 1916

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Come Here, Children!

80

PEACEFUL PERSUASION.

[From "The Sketch."]

THE FIRST TOMMY (to the Second Tommy, who is exhibiting a German helmet): "Where d'yer get it?"
THE SECOND TOMMY: "A German give it ter me."
THE FIRST TOMMY: "A German give it ter yer—why?"
THE SECOND TOMMY: "'E 'ad to."

Just before the war New York voted fifty millions for improving her means of communication. Probably that explains why President Wilson has been writing so many Notes!

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg says there must be a new Belgium at the end of the war. That's how the Allies feel about Prussia and Germany.

The Russians can boast of a woman aviator, and so their version of the song, "She's an angel without any wings," is going to be amended.

Some British airmen have been engaged in a fight over Belgium. As a matter of fact the war is partly over Belgium.

During 1915 naturalisation papers were issued to 44 Germans. But no doubt the overworked authorities had not heard that the war was on then!

AUG 8 1916

DAY, JULY 29, 1

THE LATE LIEUT. E. H. S. EVANS.

NEPHEW OF MR. A. E. EVANS, BRONWYLFA.

Lieutenant E. H. S. Evans, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, second son of Mr. William P. Evans, of Club House, Bidston-hill, Birkenhead, brother of Mr Arthur E. Evans, Bronwylfa, has been killed in action. A brother officer, in a letter to Mr. Evans, says of Lieutenant Evans:—"As you are no doubt aware, he commanded a company of this battalion, and it was at the head of his company, while leading an attack against the enemy position, that he was wounded, high up in the thigh, by a bullet. Owing to the impossibility of removing him to the dressing station in time, he died from loss of blood. His loss is very much regretted by all ranks in the battalion and by the many friends he had made throughout the division, and all join me in my deepest sympathy with you and all his friends and relatives in the loss they have sustained. It will be a consolation, however, to know that he met his death while leading his men, and no British officer can have a higher ambition than to meet the dangers and horrors of this war with the fortitude and coolness with which your son met them."

* * *

Tommy: "Want to surrender, do yer? You ain't no good to me like that! You 'op back and bring yer 'ome wiv yer. I'm going 'ome on leave next week."

* * *

There is to be no more pleasure cycling in Germany. They are finding that the outcome of this war is not wheel but whoa.

* * *

The chimes of Salzburg Cathedral have been used for making munitions. Our belles are also making very good shells.

* * *

German lamp-makers have petitioned against daylight saving. They are not the only people in Germany who object to the people seeing things too clearly.

* * *

The Big Push—and so do the Bantams.

* * *

FRENCH SEIZE LARGE SECTION OF ENEMY LINE

In Two Days They Capture Second Trenches on Front of 3 1-2 Miles to Depth of 500 Metres

TOOK 200 PRISONERS

British Advance in Stubborn Fighting at Guillemont—Allied Air Expedition on Mulheim Successful

London, August 8.—In two days the French have carried German trenches on the Somme on a front of three and a half miles, to a depth of 300 to 500 metres, and tonight have regained a footing in Thiaumont work. Progress was made east of Hill 133 on the Somme, and attacks repulsed in the Champagne. Two hundred prisoners were captured and successes gained in the air, an allied Franco-British expedition bombing military works at Mulheim. Heavy fighting is in progress round Guillemont, one of the strong positions in the German second system of defences. Here the British gained more ground tonight and during the day registered an advance east of Trones Wood. Their line at Guillemont was pushed forward four hundred yards. Three heavy counter-attacks were repulsed, but the fourth resulted in a slight gain for the Teutons.

Russia's new victories south of the Dniester and southwest of the Stanislau-Kolomea railway afford great satisfaction, and the prompt admission in the Berlin official statement of the retirement of the Austro-Germans south of the Dniester is taken here to indicate that the Russian victory in this quarter is weightier than yet announced by the Russian official dispatches. According to an unofficial report, the evacuation of Lemberg, the Galician capital, has already been ordered.

INTENSITY IS TERRIFIC

German Writer Says Allies Have Chosen Bad Position

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Great German Headquarters, Aug. 8—Dr. Max Osborn, in the Vossische Zeitung, says: "The heavy embittered fighting north of the Somme has hardly lost in intensity in the first August days. This renewed general storm of the Anglo-French masses seems to try to outdo the earlier attacks in ferocity and stubbornness. Between Thiepval and Clery, principally on the British front, but also slightly beyond the junction point of the British and French armies, the fire rages on, ever fresh.

"I spent several days since the beginning of the renewed thrust in the battle zone of Picardy, and I had the opportunity from many points of the firing line to get a look at the horrors of this attack, which on both sides necessitates in an ever-increasing degree the straining of all forces to the uttermost. One who is privileged thus to be continuously in touch with the fighting troops themselves, and at the same time observe the titanic organization of the battle, gains some conception of the unheard-of difficulties and the efforts which the German troops have to overcome, and of the quiet decision with which their bravery faces the raging attack of the Anglo-French forces, of the greatness of the hardships and sufferings they endure, and of the thoughtful claim of their leadership.

"Only with such troops on which one can absolutely rely as on ours is it possible to hold against the terrific force of those attacks," said the commander of a part of the German Somme army. His chief of staff, who explained to us the situation in detail, and the measures taken in order to call a halt to a further advance of the adversary, concluded: 'Whatever the enemy may still attempt, we are ad omnes eventus parati.'

"The iron sense of duty and the capacity for making sacrifices of the German soldier on the Somme and the Ancre, and the experienced circumspection of leadership are two pillars on which rest the German confidence in the earnestness of these decisive weeks of battle.

"This confidence is further supported by the actual situation which has developed on the far-flung battlefield. By choosing his point of attack where the Allied armies join they have brought themselves before a hindrance in the way of a successful break through the German front, and which hems them in extremely, namely, the swampy, low ground. By reaching this hindrance at only one point while the adjoining forces lag behind, the Anglo-French army has created extremely uncomfortable tactical conditions for itself, namely, that the German troops can grapple with their opponents at these most advanced and most important positions from three sides, while the heavy artillery ravages the Allied reserves and the batteries at various points can be taken under fire by the German artillery almost from the rear. All the titanic efforts of the adversary for weeks have been directed toward improving this unfavorable attacking situation.

SLAVS TOOK 61 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY

Result of Drive Into Eastern Galicia—Big Victory South of Dniester River Yesterday

BOTHMER'S GREAT PERIL

Another of His Lines of Communication Cut—Surrender of Lemberg Near; Austrians Issue Order

Petrograd, August 8, via London.—General Letchitzky, who a week ago, despite flooded rivers and heavy roads, began anew his hammering of the right flank of General Count von Bothmer's army, and by a cavalry attack took Ezerzany, has scored a new victory by the capture of Tlumach, ten miles further to the northwest.

There has been little news from that section, but it is apparent that General Letchitzky has been following up his success along a front of ten miles south of the Dniester in the face of German reinforcements sent to stiffen von Bothmer's right wing. The taking of Tlumach cuts the railway between Stanislau, Tysmianitsa and Buczacz, which has been utilized by the Austrians for supplying the southern end of von Bothmer's front, and gives the Russians another direct avenue of attack on Stanislau.

The Austrians tried to offset the force of Letchitzky's assault by fierce counter-attacks along the Koropice River northward, but without avail. These were repulsed with severe losses. At the same time a Russian offensive is being pushed against von Bothmer's left flank, south of Brody. A group of villages centering about Zalocze, on the head-waters of the Sereth, have been captured and each day's developments show a further advance westward, the evident intention being to tap the railway between Tarnopol and Lemberg, which offers an easier line of advance, with fewer rivers and natural barriers, to the Galicia capital.

C.

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SURRENDER FORESHADOWED.

London, August 8.—A proclamation foreshadowing the surrender of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, was issued by the Governor of the city on August 4, says an Exchange Telegraph Co. despatch from Bucharest. On the same date, the despatch adds, the evacuation of the city by the civilian population was ordered. The proclamation declared the Austrians would return shortly to wrest Lemberg from the Russians.

NEXT BLOW A KNOCK-OUT

Austria Near Collapse — Russia's Great Supply of Men

AUG 8 1916

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Russian Headquarters on the Southwest Front, August 4.—Recapitulation of the Russian captures make it possible to form some estimate of what the past two months have done for the Allied cause.

At a time when the Germans and Russians are beginning to feel a scarcity of men, and especially of officers, the Russians in their advance, which at certain points approximates fifty-five miles, have taken three generals, 7,067 officers, 330,000 soldiers, and 504 guns, including over fifty heavy guns, 1,200 machine guns, and miscellaneous war booty too great to enumerate. At a conservative estimate this represents, including the killed, casualties, missing and losses from other causes, approximately three-quarters of a million of the Teutons' organized effectives, with them still struggling frantically on all fronts to bring the Russian advances to a halt, even if but temporarily.

It is impossible for me to state the Russian losses, except to say that from a strictly military point of view they can have no effect whatever on the Russian cause. I believe I am not exaggerating when I say the Russians could bear double this summer's losses for five consecutive years without apprehension of running short of men, while another blow as Brussiloff's would undoubtedly finish Austria, and further reduce Germany's visible supply, which already seems to have shrunk to a point where a future sustained offensive will be difficult if not impossible.

After being nearly two months continually on this front I have reached two conclusions regarding the Teutons. The first is that with one more sweeping movement an optimist may fairly hope Austria will be forced to collapse. The second is that the Germans are not near collapse and though they may lose Kovel, Brest Litovsk, Warsaw and even all Poland, they may well remain a year of bitter fighting. It is true that the Germans have lost some of their arrogance, and their confidence in themselves has been somewhat reduced but they are still a long way from collapse, at any rate from any military point of view and if such a collapse is coming from internal political causes it is impossible to express any opinion upon that here.

TO RAISE NO MORE DRAFT COMPANIES

Premier Borden Agrees That Best Plan Is to Organize Battalions

CHANGES PRESENT PLANS

Reinforcement Cos. from the Grenadier Guards and Victoria Rifles Dropped—Organizing for 245th

It is understood that for the present there will be no more reinforcement companies raised here as drafts for battalions already at the front. This means that the proposed reinforcement companies slated to have been raised through the 3rd Victoria Rifles and the 1st Grenadier Guards of Canada have been dropped, and that for the present, at least, attention will be given to the recruiting of battalions.

This matter was brought up last Friday, when Sir Robert Borden, who is not only Prime Minister, but Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, was interviewed by a number of leading military men here. Sir Robert said it was his understanding that the idea of the Minister of Militia, Sir Sam Hughes, was strongly in favor of the formation of battalions, not drafts, and that this was his own idea, also.

Following this interview, the matter was brought up again at Valcartier, where Sir Robert Borden was interviewed with Brig.-Gen. E. W. Wilson, who retains rank as O.C. of the 4th Division, although temporarily Commandant of the Valcartier Camp. A conference was held between Sir Robert Borden and General Wilson, with other officers, when the decision was arrived at that the part of wisdom, so far as recruiting for Montreal was concerned, lay in organizing battalions which could go overseas with their individuality intact. This plan was strongly endorsed by General Wilson, who probably knows the recruiting situation in Montreal better than any other officer, and was agreed to by Sir Robert Borden before he left for the east.

While no orders have yet been issued from Ottawa carrying out the conclusions reached at the conference, it is expected that they will be given within a short time. The result will be that while the organization of the Highlanders' Reinforcement Company, now well under way, under Captain Hoyle, will go on, no further reinforcement companies will be organized here. Instead of this the work of the 1st Grenadier Guards and the 3rd Victoria Rifles will be turned toward the organization of the 245th Battalion, Grenadier Guards of Canada, C. E. F., which will be started early in September by Lt.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne.

GOOD DAY FOR PIONEERS.

Whether or not the announcement that the 5th Pioneer Battalions is to leave for Valcartier Camp next week had any effect on the recruiting for the battalion yesterday, is a question open to conjecture, but the Pioneers had another excellent day, securing 12 new recruits out of a possible 23. Of the 11 rejected, four are to be given a further medical examination, so that the results for the day were highly satisfactory. With the eight men secured on Monday, this makes a total of 20 new men for the first two days of the week, which is considered a good start.

C Company increased its lead over the other companies yesterday by securing six of the 12 recruits, B Company had three, A Company 2 and D Company 1. The men of the four companies are still keen over the race which began on July 25th and which is now nearly half over, the time limit being set for August 25th.

The following additional appointments, effective on August 1st, were announced by Lieut-Col. H. R. Lordly yesterday: From corporal to sergeant, A. F. Morrison of B Company, a member of the band; from pioneer to lance corporal, F. L. Fuller of D Company, a member of the signalling corps; from lance corporal to corporal, W. D. Howie.

Capt. Talbot Papineau's Letter

The following letter in the Papineau-Bourassa correspondence has been given for publication:

Montreal, Aug. 8th, 1916.

Monsieur Henri Bourassa, Montreal—

Dear Sir:—I duly received your letter of the 2nd of August on my return to my office on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, after a brief absence of two days.

I would not have thought it necessary to intervene in the slightest degree in the discussion between yourself and my partner, Captain Papineau, were it not that your letter contains a considerable number of bitter remarks which are evidently directed at me.

As my attitude to you has never been other than courteous, I am driven to the conclusion that these remarks must be caused by a misapprehension, and that you are laboring under the idea that this letter which my partner, Captain Talbot Papineau, wrote you, was written, or at least inspired, by me. Allow me to assure you most emphatically that such is not the case, and that the idea of writing to you and the letter itself are the work of my partner.

Captain Talbot Papineau is as incapable of putting his name to another's composition as I believe myself incapable of dealing a political stroke under the cloak of another's name or from a point of vantage of relationship not my own.

That I have striven since boyhood, and never more earnestly than during these last two years, to do my humble part to draw together the different racial and religious elements which form our population, cannot altogether be unknown to you, who at least on one occasion had the opportunity of witnessing my sincerity.

I will not return bitterness for bitterness, for such cannot advance what should be the earnest desire of all patriotic hearts that at this, above all other times, kindly thoughts and kindly words and kindly deeds should unite all those who call Canada their common country.

I am, yours very truly,

A. R. McMASTER.

AUG 6 1918

BRITISH GUNS HAVE MASTERY ON WHOLE LINE

German Artillery Has Been Taken Further to Rear, As It Has Been Badly Knocked About

HEROISM AND HUMOR

Famous Kents Extract an Amazing Amount of Comedy from Terrible Battles With Death at the Elbow of Each

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Armies in the Field, August 7.—All last night there was great hammering of guns and this morning when I went out in the direction of Thiepval the artillery on both sides was hard at work. The Germans were dropping heavy stuff in the neighborhood of Pozieres with occasional shots at long range in the fields round about. The quiet villages behind the lines are gradually being reduced in number.

The German batteries are, I believe, drawing back as far from the reach of the British heavies as possible, because many of them have been badly knocked about by the British guns, and they are concentrating their fire upon positions nearer to their own lines. From all I see and hear it seems certain that the British artillery has the mastery along the line of attack.

It was in the midst of the tumult of guns and below the long resonant journeying of great shells on their way to the German territory that I sat today with some of the officers who had just chased the Germans out of their trenches to the north of Pozieres.

They were all men of Kent. The captain is a merry soul, who laughs heartily over hairbreadth escapes and still more loudly when he describes little exploits which would make most men shudder at the mere remembrance. The colonel of his battalion, who sat opposite, is of a different type, quiet and thoughtful, but with a sense of humor also that lights his eyes.

There were other officers who had fought in this show to the north of Pozieres, all proud of the men who had done the job, and all wanting to say how splendid they were.

Late one evening last week a patrol was sent out to examine the situation. On the following day the British artillery began a long steady bombardment of the German line, and a number of Germans ran out of a portion of a trench and took shelter in the shell holes in No Man's Land. There was retaliation from the German artillery, and they used a number of gas shells, so that the men of Kent had to put on gas masks before the time of their attack. The Germans were sending up distress signals to their guns, and in anticipation of the attack were flinging colored lights over to the British lines so as to illuminate any British infantry who might be advancing. At the same time the German machine guns played upon any figures so revealed, so that it was almost certain death to be in these glare lights.

At great risk several men sprang forward into the illumination and kicked out the burning canisters. Then in the momentary darkness the leading companies advanced in waves toward the German trenches, south of Mouquet, or, as the soldiers call it, Moo Cow Farm.

The colonel of the battalion went with his men, and as he drew near to the German lines he saw two figures silhouetted against the German lights. He called out to them, thinking they might be his own men, working forward on his right, but he saw they were Germans when one man threw up his hands as a sign of surrender, and the other dropped to one knee to fire a rifle shot. The colonel sprang forward, covering them with his revolvers, and took both of them prisoners.

Without many casualties, in spite of the machine gun fire, the British troops reached the German trenches.

Great heroism was shown by a young lieutenant and a party of bombers who went first over No Man's Land, so quickly behind the British barrage that they risked death by the British shells and came against the first defence. It was their quick advance which scared the Germans and helped to demoralize them. The men who followed ran along the German parapets, bombing down the trenches, while others leaped in and fought their way down.

FUNNIEST THING EVER.

Large numbers of Germans were down in the usual dugouts and sentries were posted at the entrance of each of these underground places. Many refused to surrender or come out. Then a bomb was thrown into the entrance way, and after its explosion there was heard in every case a great scrambling and scurrying.

"It was the funniest thing you ever saw," said a jovial captain. "Out of the entrances the beggars tumbled up just for all the world like rabbits."

The men of Kent were pleased and excited at taking so many prisoners, about eighty of them in one batch, and an escort party fixed their bayonets with snap as if on parade and then marched off with pride, leaving the prisoners to follow on.

GORIZIA, 20,000 PRISONERS, AND HEIGHTS TAKEN

Great Italian Victory Causes Rejoicing in Allied Nations—Way to Trieste Opened

AUSTRIANS ADMIT LOSS

Austrians Burning Villages in Vicinity of City—Vast Offensive Believed About to Start Everywhere

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Milan, August 8.—The long-awaited hour of Italy's grand assault on the Isonzo has sounded and the first day's offensive on a thirty-mile front resulted in a haul of nearly 4,000 prisoners with an immense quantity of guns and war materials, in fact the largest prize taken since Italy went to war. First particulars from private sources supplementing the official communique are now permitted publication by the censorship. This morning's late edition of the Secolo contains the following from its war correspondents, Signori Pino Alessi and Raffaela Garinei:—

"At seven o'clock Sunday morning, under an unclouded summer sky, the huge orchestra of Italian guns began rending the air with a terrifying chorus all the way from Plava Heights right down to Monfalcone, supported thence by a naval demonstration in the higher Adriatic against the enemy's coast between Duino and Miramare.

"The whole territory, which had been ploughed up by bombardments since July 14, was again subjected to a ceaseless hail of shells of every calibre for the space of nine hours. No such awe-inspiring cascade of fire ever before had been witnessed in the Italian front. So terrifying were the incessant earthquake-like phenomena thereby produced that houses in the Gorizia Plain were shattered or collapsed by the force of the seismic waves, while the mouths of vast caverns on the Carso, in which thousands of Austrian troops had hurried and crouched for refuge were dammed and choked by tons of debris, so as to become converted into living

"Only at four o'clock in the afternoon was the order given for the infantry to quit the trenches where they had pasted so many months in pent-up impatience. The spectacle of these hardy warriors as they bounded forth to the fray recalled the heroes of legendary lore. Thousands of their front ranks wore round their helmets a floral garland specially woven and forwarded for the historic occasion by women of Thiene and Schio, of Vorastica and Vicenza.

"To the stirring cry of 'Great Italy for ever,' these bounded across the dales at the bridgehead of Gorizia and lower down scaled the lines of Carso Plateau, everywhere to engage in a hand-to-hand struggle with the foe. Ahead of the main masses went men bearing aloft great white discs mounted on slender grey green painted poles so as to guide the gunners in lengthening the range as the great advance proceeded.

"Special praise is bestowed upon the Bersaglieri cyclist corps, hailing from Thurin, Leghorn and Ancona, to whom is due the capture of the strongly fortified Hill 85, southeast of Monfalcone on the road toward Trieste.

"Among the immortal deeds witnessed, the socialist minister, Rissolati, who went up from Rome to convey the greetings of the Government and Italian people to the troops just before the fight began, relates how a general went up to a squadron of mounted carabineers, saying he needed fifty brave men for an exploit that would mean certain death for every one of them. On the instant the Sardinian horsemen coursed forward in delirious joy. Those who were not chosen fell to cursing their misfortune."

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THE ITALIAN VICTORY ON THE ISONZO

The dotted line is the Austrian frontier; the black line is the battle-front. The arrow shows the place of yesterday's victorious drive.

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One of the Kaiser's pet monkeys attempts to make another attack on the lion, with the usual result.

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MIGHTY SMASH AT DOOMED GORIZIA IS JUST A BEGINNING

Rome Certain Capture of Gorizia Bridgehead and Crushing Defeat of Austrians is Opening Clash of Great Offensive, Perhaps Turning Point

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Aug. 9.—Two million men are battling fiercely along the Isonzo front in a great struggle, centering about Gorzia, that may prove the turning point of the war.

With the Gorizia bridgehead and surrounding heights strongly in Italian hands, Italian troops are pouring across the river for the assault upon Gorizia itself, singing gaily as they advance under hot fire, their helmets decked with flowers.

FALL OF CITY EXPECTED SLOWLY.

Scores of great guns already are pounding the Austrian stronghold. It is believed certain here that Gorizia will fall before a storming attack within a few hours if it is not already in Italian hands.

The battle is spreading along the Isonzo. In the first two days of the great offensive more than 15,000 Austrian prisoners were captured. The Austrians resisted with the greatest stubbornness and suffered frightful losses.

Rome was swept with a tremendous wave of enthusiasm today as fresh despatches from the front brought fragmentary details of the fighting around Gorizia. The whole city was instantly beflagged when announcement of the capture of the Gorizia bridgehead was made. A huge crowd gathered in Piazza Colonna and cheered the army, King Victor Emmanuel and General Cadorna. Similar demonstrations occurred in the theatres and cafes.

ON BRINK OF GREAT VICTORY.

In other Italian cities, Milan, Bologna, Leghorn and Florence great crowds gathered in patriotic demonstrations that lasted all night. The general conviction is that the War Office statement was most conservative and that Italy is on the brink of a great and decisive victory that will send Italian armies marching on Trieste.

"This is only the beginning of operations promising great developments," said the newspaper, "Corriere D'Italia." "Indisputably, the enemy's front has been broken. At last our waiting, planning and steadfast faith are bearing fruit."

The censor is now permitting publication of some despatches relating to the beginning of the Isonzo offensive. The drive began shortly after daybreak Sunday morning with a steady hail of Italian shells for a period of nine hours along a twenty-mile front, extending down the Isonzo to the Adriatic. Italian warships in the upper Adriatic supported the land artillery with a bombardment of the Austrian left wing.

The successes won by the Italians on the Isonzo front are regarded in Rome as marking merely the beginning of the new campaign. Although the news is received with great satisfaction, it had been long expected and no surprise is expressed, nor have there been any unusual public demonstrations. The attack was to have been inaugurated earlier in the summer, but was delayed by the Austrian offensive.

COMMANDER'S HEROIC DEATH

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The dramatic death of the commander of the Italian troops that stormed the Austrian second line trenches on Monte San Michele, is described in a despatch to the Petit Parisien, from its correspondent on the Italian front.

The despatch says: "The enemy offered their most intense resistance at the second line trenches on Monte San Michele. Our men dashed forward at a run to find one trench still protected by wire entanglements. The commander of the attacking battalion said: "Boys, we've got to pass." Taking a hatchet he cut a passage through the wire calmly and deliberately. Just as he completed his task he fell into the arms of the soldiers, shot through the heart. But the breach had been made and the Italians swarmed through into the Austrian lines.

A BEGGARS' BRIGADE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A despatch to the London Times from Italian headquarters says: The Austrian prisoners whom I have seen were made up of stalwart youths and men over forty. There seemed to be none between. They were in the worst possible condition, with nothing resembling a uniform—a veritable beggars' brigade, and they quite bore out the statements of an escaped Russian, with whom I spoke on Sunday morning, about the extremely bad equipment and food of the Austrian troops on the Isonzo.

Very few of these men had more than 100 cartridges in their belts, which goes to show how unprepared the Austrians were for an attack upon them.

HUNS GIVE GROUND ON ALL SIDES

Enemy Hard Pressed in Every War Theatre But Balkans

ITALIAN STROKE IS THE FEATURE

Austrians Probably Weakened Lines to Meet Slav Menace in Galicia

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A mighty triple offensive with several million men and thousands of guns engaged, is slowly squeezing in the armies of the Central Empires on every front.

Fighting stubbornly and in many instances with rare bravery, the Austro-German-Turkish forces are giving ground in every theatre of war save the Balkans, where skirmishes may herald the beginning of another great Allied push.

In the east, the Czar's troops, extending the advantage reported in an early bulletin yesterday, have thrown back the Austro-Germans on a front of thirty miles, extending from Nadworna to Nienlof. Nadworna, a railway city of 10,000, has been captured. The Russian centre is now within a few hours march of the important city of Stanislau whose capture will materially increase the danger in which General von Bothmer's army now finds itself.

The most striking victory won by the Italians since the war began has partly opened the way to Trieste, the great objective of the Italian Isonzo campaign. The Austrians may offer desperate resistance at Goritz, but the apparent ease with which the Italians took the fortified Goritz bridgehead convinces military men here that the Austrians have been forced to strip their lines to the danger point to meet the Russian menace in Galicia.

SUCCESSES FOR ALLIES ON THREE WAR FRONTS: BRITISH MAKE NEW GAIN

Austrians Abandon All Principal Positions on Isonzo and Carso Fronts—French Repel Fierce Attacks—Russians Capture Another Galician Position

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Aug 9 (via London)—Italian troops entered the Austrian city of Gorizia this morning, the War Office announced today.

Thus far 10,000 Austrians have been captured.

Italian troops have crossed the Isonzo in the vicinity of Gorizia and consolidated the further bank. Occupation of the heights west of Gorizia has been completed.

Italian cavalry is pursuing the Austrians beyond the river.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Austrians, pursued by Italian cavalry, have abandoned nearly all their principal positions on the Isonzo and Carso fronts, following the taking of the Gorizia bridgehead by the Italians, according to a wireless despatch from Rome this afternoon.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A further advance by the British on the Somme front north of Pozieres was announced today by the War Office.

Even in the far away Caucasus, Allied troops are again marching victoriously. Both the Russian and Turkish War Offices report the beginnings of a new Russian offensive in which the Turks admit they have been forced to yield some ground.

On the western front, the Allies have won another slice of the German second line, advancing on a front of nearly four miles north of the Somme. German counter-attacks caused the French to yield ground only slightly in this region last night.

Only on the Verdun front, where the Germans again reoccupied Thiaumont work in heavy fighting last night, are the Teutonic armies still on the offensive. This position has changed hands eight times since the Verdun campaign began.

LIEUT. YUILE FLYING OFFICER.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 9. — Lieut. J. W. Yuile, on the Canadian general list, has today been gazetted Flying Officer.

WINDERMERE.

AUG 9 1916

RUSSIANS ALSO MAKE GAIN

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The War Office official statement follows:

"In the vicinity of Guillemont there has been no change since yesterday. North of Pozieres we made a further advance by bombing along the enemy's trenches, capturing twenty-five prisoners.

"In the Ypres salient, between Bellewaarde lake and the Ypres canal, the enemy bombarded our trenches heavily last night from 10 p.m. to 12 midnight, and discharged gas on a broad front. The gas had little effect. Some partial attacks were made by the enemy, who was not able to enter our lines."

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9, via London.—The announcement was made today by the War Office that the Russians have occupied Tysmienitsa, in Galicia on the river Vorone.

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On August 7 General Brusilitzky's army took 7,400 prisoners, including 3,500 Germans, and sixty-three machine guns.

Tysmienitsa is about eight miles east of the important Galician town of Stanislau, which is on the railroad between Lemberg and Kolomea. It is over this ground that the Russians achieved their recent important victory, announcement of which was made yesterday, breaking through the Austrian lines on a front of fifteen miles.

GREAT FEAT BY AVIATOR

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 9—The Germans made violent attacks last night on the positions taken by the French north of Hem Wood, on the Somme front, during the last two days. The official French statement of today says these attacks were frustrated. The fighting continues.

On the Verdun front heavy fighting continued during the night for possession of Thiaumont work. The Germans gained a further footing. The French hold the outskirts of the work. In the village of Fleury the French made some progress.

In the region of Chaulnes the Germans penetrated the French lines between Lihons and the Chaulnes railroad, but were expelled at the point of the bayonet.

A French aviator set forth at 8:30 o'clock last night on a voyage in which he covered 350 kilometres (217 miles) returning at 11:55 o'clock. He crossed the Vosges Mountains and the Black Forest of Germany.

The official statement says:

"North of the River Somme last night was marked by violent counter-attacks on the part of the enemy against the positions conquered by us yesterday and the day before yesterday north of the Hem Wood. These endeavors were broken by our fire. They cost the Germans heavy losses and they were repulsed except at one point, where the enemy succeeded in re-occupying one of our trenches. A French attack shortly afterward resulted in the recapture of a larger part of the lost ground. Our advance in the trenches still occupied by the enemy is being actively continued with hand grenades.

"Between the Hem Wood and the river the Germans have bombarded with heavy calibre shells the new French positions which we were organizing.

"In the region of Chaulnes the artillery fighting has continued on the Avre with intensity, particularly between Lihons and the Chaulnes railroad. Here the Germans attacked our lines and at one point they penetrated into our advanced positions. An immediate counter attack with the bayonet drove them out.

"On the right bank of the river Meuse there was fighting part of last night around the Thiaumont work. Here the enemy gained a further footing, after numerous attacks which were repulsed by us. We are in possession of the immediate outskirts of this work, which our artillery is now bombarding with energy.

"In the village of Fleury we have made some progress with hand grenades. An attack of the enemy upon the trenches in the Vaux-le-Chapitre wood has been repulsed after spirited fighting.

"A German aeroplane over Luneville has been forced to come to earth in front of our lines. French artillery destroyed the machine on the ground.

"On the Somme front French aviators have delivered numerous aerial attacks. Six German machines seriously damaged, descended precipitately within their lines. A captive balloon of the enemy was destroyed in the night of August 8-9.

"One of our aviators has thrown down projectiles on the powder factory at Rottweil-on-the-Neckar. One hundred and fifty kilos (330 pounds) of explosives were thrown down on the factory buildings and as a result two very extensive fires and several explosions were observed. This machine left at 8:30 p.m. and was back from its trip at 11:55 p.m., having accomplished at night a raid over a distance of 350 kilometres (217 miles) which was rendered particularly difficult by the necessity of going over the Vosges mountains and the Black Forest.

"Furthermore on the night of August 8-9 other French aeroplanes threw down forty-four shells upon the railroad stations at Audunle-Roman, Longuyon and Mont Medy, and eighty-eight shells upon the railroad line at Tergnier at the station at Lafere."

DOMINION MEN GAINED GROUND NEAR POZIERES

Australians Drove Germans From 600-Yard Front to Depth of 200 Yards at Pozieres

FRENCH RETAKE TRENCH

Seize Another Hem Wood Position—Heavy Artillery Activity at Verdun—Italians Progress Beyond Gorizia

London, August 9—The vigorous offensive of the Entente Allies on the French, Galician and Italian fronts is still being rewarded with important successes. In Austria the Italians have captured the city of Gorizia, 22 miles northwest of Triest; in Galicia, the Russians in quest of Lemberg have further carried out their endeavors toward the capture of Stanislau from the Austro-Germans; while in France the French and British forces in the Somme region have attacked and won additional points of vantage from the Germans.

North of the Somme River in France, the Australians have pushed back the Germans near Pozieres two hundred yards over a front of six hundred yards, while the French have driven out the Germans from a trench recently captured from them north of the Hem Wood and reoccupied it. In the Verdun sector heavy artillery activity is in progress at Thiaumont, Fleury, Vaux-Chapitre and Chenois.

The capture of Gorizia by the Italians seemingly is as important a gain by the Entente Allies as has yet been attained in their present synchronous offensive, the city being the door through which the Italians may now pass in an endeavor to carry out their long cherished idea of capturing Triest, Austria's big seaport at the head of the Adriatic Sea.

In the fall of Gorizia, where Rome says the Austrians were completely routed, the Italians inflicted heavy casualties on its defenders, took over 10,000 men prisoners and captured considerable quantities of war requisties.

Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 9—A further advance by the British on the Somme front, north of Pozieres, was announced today by the War Office.

The official statement follows: In the vicinity of Guillemont there has been no change since yesterday. North of Pozieres we made a further advance by bombing along the enemy's trenches, capturing 35 prisoners.

In the Ypres salient, between Bellewaarde Lake and the Yser Canal, the enemy bombarded our trenches heavily last night from 10 p.m. to 12 midnight and discharged gas on a broad front. The gas had little effect. Some partial attacks were made by the enemy, who was not able to enter our lines.

London, August 9—Pressing the advantage won by the defeat of the Turks who attacked the British forces near the Suez Canal, the British have driven back the Turks to a line fifteen miles east of Katia.

The following official statement with regard to these operations was issued here today: Telegraphing at 8.45 o'clock last evening, the commander-in-chief in Egypt reports that our pursuit of the enemy in the Katia district continues. North and west the Turkish rear guard have been pressed back, while south the Imperial Camel Corps, by a dashing attack, drove them from their entrenchments. We captured more prisoners, and the enemy rear guard has now retired to about a line running north and south through Birelabd, fifteen miles east of Katia.

London, August 9.—The British official statement issued tonight reads: Northwest of Pozieres the Australians advanced our lines 200 yards on a frontage of six hundred yards. Otherwise the situation is unchanged. As a result of aeroplane co-operation with our artillery, several enemy guns were destroyed and some magazines exploded. A train was set afire by bombs dropped from our aeroplanes.

Hostile aircraft have been most active, but obviously have been trying to avoid combats. Several enemy machines, however, have been damaged by our aeroplanes and infantry fire.

SITUATION IS MOST CRITICAL FOR THE ENEMY

Village of Guillemont Menaced From West, Northwest and South —Germans Under Intense Fire

COMBATS ARE FURIOUS

AUG 9 1916

French and British in Joint Attacks on Harassed Teutons —Communications Are Being Heavily Shelled

Paris, August 9—A despatch to La Liberte, dated North of France, says: "The intense bombardment going on on the Somme front has been diminished slightly north of the river in order to permit the Franco-British troops to carry out a joint action, which, although not yet finished, already has given satisfactory results. On the other hand, south of the Somme, batteries of all calibre continued unceasingly their methodical destruction of the enemy works, and at the same time French long range guns are hindering greatly German revictualing, and are bombarding their rear communications. Aeroplanes meanwhile are successfully raiding the principal railroad stations and causing heavy damage.

"The latest combined offensive took place on a front of ten kilometres, during which the corps cleared the northeast part of the Hem Wood of the last German contingents, which had succeeded in holding their ground here, and extended its progress further to the east in the direction of the Combles-Peronne railroad. At the same time they captured a line of German trenches. The British troops made a vigorous attack in this offensive against the Village of Guillemont, which was defended by the Fifth Brandenburg Regiment. The British were supported by French batteries and had the aid of a French regiment.

"The combat was furious, particularly northeast of the village near the road to Ginchy, where the attackers encountered fierce resistance. Nevertheless, after six hours of hand-to-hand combats the Allies succeeded in gaining the advantage. They made appreciable progress, reaching in the evening the first houses of the village, at the entrance to which, according to latest news, severe fighting is going on.

"The French operating northeast of Hardecourt greatly aided the British by exercising a strong pressure on German contingents southwest of Guillemont. Despite a desperate defence, the French succeeded in capturing the entire adversary system of organization up to the road from Guillemont to Maurepas. Thus, at night Guillemont was menaced from the west, northwest and south and the situation there, with the Germans under an intense bombardment, was most critical.

ADMITS ALLIES' SUCCESS

German Writer Says Fighting Loses No Intenseness

(Special Cable to The Gazette)

On the west front, August 9.—Karl Rosner in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says: Fighting on the Albert-Bapaume road has lost nothing in intensity. The line running east and west from Thiepval to the northern part of Delville Wood, held by the Germans, is subjected to continuous pressure of the English, and a stubborn counter-pressure bars the extension northward of the English forces crowded into the wedge. The southern German barrier position between Sorrement and Barleux is no less stubbornly holding.

The burning point of the English storms is the plateau just northeast of Pozieres, which is crossed by the road to Bapaume, and with its height of 160 metres, is the most important rise of ground in this sector. For many days this windmill height has been fiercely fought for, and has repeatedly changed hands, but since it is exposed to the heavy artillery fire on both sides, it could not be permanently held by either the English or the Germans. It lies as a No Man's Land between the two positions. The German line at present runs just north of this plateau and clings to the edge of its flank, all English attacks being beaten off.

The fighting, which has also extended to the German positions north of Bazentin-le-Petit, is still in progress. All yesterday the heavy enemy artillery fire lay chiefly on sections between Thiepval and Pureaux Wood. Further north by Hebuterne the English tried a gas attack, which failed.

The Anglo-French forces have achieved a certain success on the Somme itself, however. To be sure, they have not gained ground, but they have shot Peronne into flames. Since yesterday the old city, built on the foundations of a Roman camp, has been burning. Some days ago the very valuable museum, with its contents, was destroyed by shells. The handsome early sixteenth century church of Saint Jean and the old town hall were badly damaged.

FIGHTER DRAWS THE RING ROUND GERMAN FORCES

Lord Derby Says Enemy Will Be Pounded Until He Breaks Under the Strain of Allied Drive

CANNOT CHANGE FRONTS

Must Keep Up Defensive on Every Front—Hopes for Counter-Attacks Every Day—They Cost Enemy Dear

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, August 9.—"The Allies are drawing the ring tighter about the enemy every day. The war cannot but end in victory for us. The Germans will be pounded down until they break under the strain."

Thus spoke Lord Derby today in talking of the progress of the Allies since the push of July 1. Lord Derby was enthusiastic over the news of the capture of Gorizia by the Italians, characterizing it as evidence of the way all the Allies are forging ahead. "It's great news, and shows the strength of the Italians," said Lord Derby.

"Exactly in the same way are the British, the French and the Russians going ahead. Gradually we are tightening the iron ring about the enemy, and the Allies will not falter until they have brought Germany to a decisive defeat. The Allies now have the Germans where they cannot swing men from one front to another. It is not like it was a year ago, when they were able to move troops quickly to the place where the pressure was the heaviest. With the British, French, Italians and Russians all gradually pushing ahead, the Germans have at last encountered what they never dreamed of a year ago—the necessity to try to keep their line intact on the defensive. They have no men to spare anywhere.

"What ground the Allies have gained they will not lose. Further than that, they will keep ahead, tiring the Germans and Austrians out, killing their men until the Central forces are bound to give up. It's got to be the killing of men that will win the war. The Allies have shown that on their part they are not afraid to make the sacrifice. The British supplies to the men fighting in the field continue in an endless stream, and rather than diminish in the near future the quantity will increase as the offensive keeps up. It is to be hoped that the Germans will counter-attack whenever they feel like it, for every time they do their loss of life is tremendous. We hope they will try counter-attacks every day. This struggle is a fight of tigers, and we are top tiger.

"I may say the work of our air corps at the front is murderous, and far ahead of that of the Germans. The aeroplane has taken the place of cavalry as the eye of the army, and the British have mastered the art. Both in number of machines and in the skill of the men handling them we are far superior to the Germans. A characteristic of the German in battle is that he needs to be led or driven. He hasn't the initiative. Left to himself in the air he is unable to manage his machine against the skill of the British.

"All along the fighting front everywhere the reports teem with the wonderful bravery, courage, grit, and the superb fighting quality of the British and Allied armies. It means that at a day not long distant Germany must crumble. Her armies cannot survive the pressure."

"The Allies have had a very good time since I saw you last," said the Earl. "It is not a bit of use comparing the casualties on our front with the ground gained," continued Lord Derby. "As a whole, the problem must be considered from the standpoint of the effect on other fronts, in the first place, and in the number of Germans we are able to kill. We have prevented the sending of vast German forces to the eastern front, where the Russians are making such impressive progress, while it is indisputable that the latest offensive on the western front has relieved the pressure upon Verdun.

"You will recall that last year the Germans, using their railways to the best advantage, sent reinforcements from one front to another with the utmost facility. They are not doing that now and will never be able to do it again.

"Every Austrian killed or captured must be replaced with a German. This process cannot go on for ever. The pendulum, now stopped, will not swing again for the Germans. We are killing many Germans, and this work will eventually end the war.

"It is foolish to belittle our own troops by belittling the Germans. For concentrated fury nothing in the war exceeded the fight our troops had with the Brandenburgs on the Somme front.

"While I have no more information concerning the Russian victories than you read in the press, I am convinced that the operation is tremendously important, for you will notice that 2,000 Germans, not Austrians, have been taken with some of their big guns. Such a thing does not happen every day.

"We are applying pressure on all sides and will continue to apply it until the successful conclusion of the war."

AUG 9 1916

CZAR'S TROOPS DRIVE TOWARDS STANISLAU NOW

General Letchitzky Pushes Wedge to Within Eight Miles of City and Captures Tysmienitsa

TOOK 7,400 PRISONERS

Big Haul of Captives on Monday, Half of Whom Were Germans—Enemy Admits Retirement on the Dniester River

London, Aug. 9.—The Russian General Letchitzky, has driven his wedge farther into the Austro-German line near Stanislau, capturing eight miles east of that important city, through which the railroad leads to Lemberg, the town of Tysmienitsa. Northeast of Tysmienitsa the Russians have crossed the right bank of the Koropice River and captured a number of important positions west of Velesniloup and southward along the Niznioff-Monasterzyka railroad, making the Russian menace against Halicz greater. To the south of Tysmienitsa the Russian advance has reached to Stokovheia.

Berlin admits the retirement of the Austro-Germans behind the Niznioff-Tysmienitsa-Ottynia line, but says that in the Carpathian region heights held by the Russians near Jabionitsa and Vorocht and west of Tararov were captured by the Germans, and that strong Russian attacks in the Delatyn district were repulsed.

EARLY FALL IS CERTAIN

Von Bothmer Now Has Only One Good Railway Left

Petrograd, August 9, via London.—General Letchitzky's capture of Tysmienitsa, Galicia, seems to make almost certain the early fall of Stanislau and Halicz and to bring nearer the recapture of Lemberg. General Count von Bothmer, who for a long time has stood firmly entrenched along the Upper Stripa before Tarnopol, will hardly be able longer to withstand the squeezing process to which he is being subjected by General Letchitzky on the south and by General Sakharoff on the north of his position, in the view of the military observers, who regard as inevitable a falling back along the whole of the Tarnopol front. The fresh victory in Galicia gives the Russians an exceedingly advantageous front line, with headquarters on the Pruth, west of Kolomea, through Delaytyn, to the west, and northward to the Dniester, with all necessary railway facilities to the rear through Kolomea.

General Count von Bothmer still has two railways over which he can make good his retreat, but one of these is seriously threatened by General Sakharoff's push southwest from Zlochoff, which lies to the south of Brody and 45 miles east of Lemberg. General Letchitzky's advance appears to have been as unexpected as it is impetuous and irresistible. The capture of over 7,000 prisoners, of whom nearly half are Germans, is pointed out by the military observers as an indication of the disorganization of the Austro-Germans.

Official Statements

RUSSIA.

Petrograd, Aug. 9, via London.—Announcement was made today by the War Office that the Russians have occupied Tysmienitsa, in Galicia, on the River Vorone.

On August 7 General Letchitzky's army took 7,400 prisoners, including 3,500 Germans, and 63 machine guns.

Tysmienitsa is about [illegible] east of the important Galician town of Stanislau, which is on the railroad between Lemberg and Kolomea. It is over this ground that the Russians achieved their recent important victory, announcement of which was made yesterday, breaking through the Austrian lines on a front of fifteen miles.

The statement follows: "In the region east of Sviniuchy our troops launched an attack and captured a portion of the enemy's trenches, taking 13 officers and 600 men prisoners.

On the River Koropiec the enemy was driven out of his fortified positions and our troops captured the left bank of the river, up to the point of its juncture with the Dniester.

South of the Dniester the troops of General Letchitzky continued to pursue the enemy and drove them out of a series of villages and heights, which they had occupied, and reached the River Tlumach, a tributary of the Dniester. At six o'clock in the evening of the 8th our troops occupied the town of Tysmienitsa and a ridge of heights northeast as far as the right bank of the Dniester and the right bank of the River Vorone, to the south of Tysmienitsa as far as Stokovoheia.

In these battles the troops of General Letchitzky took up to the 7th of August 88 officers and 7,400 men prisoners. Among the prisoners were 3,500 Germans, 2,000 of whom were mentioned in the communication of August 8. They also captured five guns, including three of heavy calibre, 63 machine guns, a number of limbers and some bomb mortars.

73RD HIGHLANDERS NEED 10 OFFICERS

Cable Received Yesterday from Lt.-Col. Davidson Asking for Them Immediately

ORDER WILL BE FILLED

Many Willing to Waive Rank for Chance to Go Forward —Reinforcement Company Past 100 Mark

A cablegram was received yesterday by Lt.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat of the 5th Royal Highlanders from Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson, commanding the 73rd R.H.C. Battalion, now at Shorncliffe Camp, asking for ten additional subalterns for training purposes.

This was announced at the meeting of officers of the 5th yesterday evening after parade, and arrangements have been made to send letters to all the captains and subalterns of the Highlanders, so that immediate arrangements can be made. It is understood that all officers available for this draft must be ready to sail within two weeks. While little is known here as to the arrangements regarding the 73rd, it is known that they have sent a draft of 300 men to the front, and it is concluded [illegible]

"I do not anticipate any difficulty in filling this requisition from Lt.-Col. Davidson," said Lt.-Col. Monsarrat. "We have now a waiting list of between 25 and 30 qualified officers, mostly captains and subalterns, who have put in their applications for a chance to go to the front. Although we have a number of captains on the list, it is likely that, as with previous battalions, many of these will waive their rank in order to get to service without delay."

Immediate steps will be taken by Lt.-Col. Monsarrat to select the ten officers called for, and as soon as they can be chosen and outfitted they will be reported for duty. They will probably be on their way within two weeks.

This will not interfere with the regular work of the 1st Reinforcing Company of the 5th Royal Highlanders, under Capt. Hoyles, which has just passed the hundred mark, and is recruiting steadily toward the 250 men needed. Regular recruit and squad drill is being carried on, and it is expected that within a short time a number of promotions to N. C. O. rank will be announced.

It was announced yesterday that all men who had gained their rank and been appointed as non-coms. would be given pay for rank, although only provisionally appointed. In the case of non-coms. who have been holding rank since the beginning of the organization of the draft, it was stated that their pay would be retroactive, so that each would have quite a good roll of additional pay coming. Many of these provisional N.C.O's have made such good progress that they are now training recruits.

The Reinforcement Company made a route march of nine miles around the mountain yesterday. The parade was under Capt. Hoyles, and despite the rain the men made good time, and arrived back without a man falling out.

Lieut. "Jack" Watson, of the 5th R.H.C., is making a presentation of a set of pipes and drums for the 1st Reinforcing Company, for its pipe band. These are expected to arrive from England within a short time, when they will be formally presented, and there will be a proper band of pipers and drummers to use them.

BOTH MOLSONS BACK

Captains Percy and Herbert Molson at Halifax

Capt. Herbert Molson, of the 42nd Highlanders and Capt. Percy Molson, of the Princess Patricias, who were both wounded during the recent heavy fighting around Ypres, arrived at Halifax yesterday by the Empress of Britain, with a number of other Canadian officers. It is expected that both will proceed to the family's country home at Metis for rest before coming to Montreal. When they do come on here, plans are being laid by the officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders to give them a fitting reception. It is not as yet definitely known whether Major Hugh Perry, of the 13th R.H.C., has returned with the detachment of officers on the Empress of Britain.

CAPTAINS MOLSON RETURN FROM FRONT BOTH ON SICK LEAVE

Were Wounded in Battle of Ypres—Herbert's Heroism Won Victory

WARRIORS REACH HALIFAX

Lieut. E. A. Baker, Kingston, Among Officers — Lost His Sight—Won Anglo-French Awards for Bravery

(Special to The Gazette.)

Halifax, N.S., August 9.—One Wittenberg military prisoner, one D. C. M. man, two with the Military Medal, one of whom has the French Croix de Guerre, and a newly appointed brigadier-general were among the two hundred and ninety-six passengers, who arrived today at Halifax. The passenger list included the names of officers and men back from the front, others invalided from England, and a number of civilians.

Captains H. and P. Molson, of Montreal returned on sick leave. It was at the battle of Ypres that Capt. H. Molson was wounded in the head. At the time he was leading his men to reinforce the French lines through which the Germans had broken. Captain H. Molson continued to lead his men after he sustained his wound. His regard was all for others and none for himself. By his heroism he turned what might have been disaster into victory. His brother was shot through the jaw during the same engagement. He is still unable to open his mouth.

Weather conditions were ideal on the voyage. The steamer, which left Liverpool on August 1st, was in command of Captain Mann, who had the Hesperian when she was torpedoed by the German submarine. This is the last voyage of Captain Mann who on his return will receive the D.S.O. from the King. He will then accept an advisory position on the Naval Consulting Board in England. The steamer was escorted by a destroyer until well beyond the war zone.

The coming out of the steamer was due to the presence in Liverpool of invalided soldiers from the Canadian discharge depot, at Prior Park Bath. Their departure for the homeland has already, as the result of submarine activity, being delayed two weeks.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. C. Mowbray, Halifax, was in command of the troops on board ship. The discipline all the way across was excellent. The health of the men was very good. There was no sickness coming over, due in large measure to the watchfulness of Captain A. N. Farrell, C.A.M.C., who when a young physician, went through the South African war as a trooper in the C.M.R. Captain Farrell was ever among the "boys" looking after their interests. We[illegible]

MONTREAL MEN, HEROES OF YPRES, RETURN ON LEAVE

Capts. H. and P. Molson, Both Wounded, Among Invalided Warriors—Kingston Man is Totally Blinded—Two Passengers Hold D.C.M.

HALIFAX, Aug. 10.—Capts. H. and P. Molson, of Montreal, both seriously wounded at Ypres, were among the men on leave who arrived here yesterday. The steamer brought 296 soldiers and civilians, including one man who has been in the Wittenberg military prison, one holder of the D.C.M., of whom one also has the Croix de Guerre, and a newly appointed brigadier-general.

Capt. H. Molson was wounded in the head while helping to save the day at Ypres by leading his men to reinforce the broken French lines. He carried out the operation regardless of his wound. His brother, Capt. P. Molson, was shot in the jaw during the same engagement, and is still unable to open his mouth.

HAD GOOD PASSAGE.

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On the passenger list are many well known Canadian names. Not the least interesting was Pte. Albert Clark, 7th Battalion, Vancouver, who was one of the 200 prisoners whom the Germans exchanged for German prisoners in Great Britain.

LIEUT. BAKER BLINDED.

Lieut. E. A. Baker, 5th F. E., Kingston, Ont., was awarded the Military Medal, as also the French Croix de Guerre, for bravery in the field. Lieut. Baker lost the sight of both eyes while directing a working party in a communication trench which was subjected by the Germans to enfilade fire.

Capt. Stanley Kerr, Toronto, son of Senator Kerr, who since has returned from the front, accompanied Lieut. Baker from the English temporary quarters for blind soldiers. This place was offered the Government by Sir Arthur Pearson, who is himself blind.

Sergt.-Major S. [illegible] cess [illegible] Yesterday, [illegible] usual. [illegible] activities of the [illegible] "I know," he said, "that a shoe [illegible] time ago, eight Montreal undertakers met together and decided to get [illegible] found together to see if they could no [illegible] put us out of business. "A satisfactory feature is that [illegible] members apparently are not tro[illegible] ling. We are doing business just [illegible]

corporal the coveted medal. He rescued a companion from a blown-up dugout during heavy German shell fire.

NEW BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Lieut.-Col. G. E. MacDonald, 12th C.M.R., has returned from the front to take command of the Calgary Camp with the rank of brigadier-general.

Lieut.-Col H. S. Tobin, 29th Battalion, Vancouver, is also back.

Other well known passengers include Lieut.-Col. O'Leary, Quebec; Majors Hume and Blake, Toronto; Capt. J. E. Martil, of the C.A.M.C.; Capt. Morton, Toronto; Capt. G. R. Bellamy, of a western regiment; Lieut. Adams, Montreal; Lieut. Cameron, of Winnipeg; Lieut. McIvor, C.P.A.S.C.; Lieut. Belfie, Gananoque; Lieut. Henderson, Sarnia; Lieut. R. T. Smith, of the Artillery; Lieut. Adams, of Picton, Ont.; Lieut. Skinner, of an Ontario regiment; Lieut. Woodward, of Vancouver; Lieut. Gales, of Alberta; Lieuts. Gillies and Bland, of the artillery; Lieut. Lloyd, of Ashmont, Mass.; Lieuts. Bayley and Reg. Smith, Toronto; Lieut. Hurst, Guelph.

[illegible] names of the Maritime Provinces men also returned with this party are: Pte H. Smith, Fredericton; Pte. H. Wagg, St. John; Pte. A. Morrison, Pictou; Pte. R. Murphy, Bass River, Colchester Co., N.S.; Pte. A. A. Ashford, Fredericton, N.B.; Pte. H. Lockhart, Kentville, N.S.; Pte. C. Bailey, Campbellton, N.B.; Pte. N. Noble, St. Jonn, N.B.; Pte. R. Bennett, Centreville, King's Co., N.S.; Pte. E. Furlett, Halifax, N.S.; Pte. James Harper, New Waterford, C.B.; Sergt.-Major L. E. Brooke, St. John; Pte. Cambridge Orr, St. John, N.B.; Staff-Sergt. Du Plesie, St. John, N.B.; Pte. B. Kennedy, St. John, N.B.

Most of the returned soldiers left for Montreal by special train yesterday.

1916 AUG

CAPT. BLACKADER DEAD.

News is received today of the death of Capt. Gordon H. Blackader, of the 42nd Highlanders, who was recently reported wounded and had undergone an operation for pulmonary abscess, the result of septic pneumonia.

Capt. Blackader was a popular architect in this city, and son of Dr. Alex. D. Blackader, 236 Mountain street, acting dean of the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University. Mrs. Blackader has just sailed for London from New York, to see her son. Capt. Blackader is survived by his widow and little daughter.

[illegible] passengers are [illegible] many well-known Canadian [illegible] Not the least interesting of [illegible] aboard, however, was Pte. Al[illegible] Clark, 7th Battalion, Vancouver, [illegible] was one of the two hundred pris[illegible] whom the Germans exchanged [illegible] erman prisoners in Great Britain

A BRAVE KINGSTONIAN.

[illegible]t. E. A. Baker, 6th F.E., King[illegible] Ont., was awarded the Military [illegible] as also the French C.D.G., for [illegible]ry in the field. Lieut. Baker lost [illegible]ight of both eyes while directing [illegible]rking party in a communication [illegible]h which was subjected by the [illegible]ans to enfilade fire.

[illegible]tain Stanley Kerr, Toronto, son [illegible]enator Kerr, who since has re[illegible]d from the front, accompanied [illegible] Baker from the English tempor[illegible]quarters for blind soldiers. This [illegible] was offered the Government by [illegible]Arthur Pearson, who is himself

[illegible]gt.-Major S. V. Patterson, Prin[illegible] Pats, Calgary, who won the D.C [illegible]scuing a companion during heavy [illegible]an machine-gun attacks, is an[illegible] who has returned. Sergt.-Major [illegible]erson lifted one of his companions [illegible] trench and while receiving aid [illegible] another member of the Pats all [illegible] were hit. The one who was re[illegible]ng assistance was instantly killed. [illegible]L.-Major Patterson was also men[illegible]d in the day's dispatches for brav[illegible]n the field.

WITTY LANCE-CORPORAL.

[illegible] have been first, six times in suc[illegible]on, to the cook-house was the rea[illegible]assigned by Lance-Corp. Ed. Law[illegible] 18th Battalion, London, Ont., for [illegible]ward by the King of the Military [illegible]l. Bravery in the field, however, [illegible] for the modest young corporal [illegible]coveted medal. He rescued a com[illegible]on from a blown-up dugout during [illegible]y German shellfire.

[illegible]-Col. G. E. MacDonald, 12th C.M. [illegible]as returned from the front to take [illegible]mand of the Calgary Camp with [illegible]rank of brigadier-general.

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[illegible]e names of the Maritime Province [illegible] also returned with this party are [illegible] H. Smith, Fredericton; Pte. H [illegible]gg, St. John; Pte. A. Morrison, [illegible]tou; Pte. R. Murphy, Bass River, [illegible]chester Co., N.S.; Pte. A. A. Ash[illegible]d, Fredericton, N.B.; Pte. H. Lock[illegible]t, Kentville, N.S.; Pte. C. Bailey, [illegible]mpbellton, N.B.; Pte. N. Noble, St. [illegible]n, N.B.; Pte. R. Bennett, Centre[illegible]e, King's Co., N.S.; Pte. E. Furlett, [illegible]lifax, N.S.; Pte. James Harper, New [illegible]aterford, C.B.; Sergt.-Major L. E. [illegible]ooke, St. John; Pte. Cambridge Orr, [illegible] John, N.B.; Staff-Sergt. Du Plesie, [illegible] John, N.B.; Pte. B. Kennedy, St [illegible]n, N.B.

[illegible]Most of the returned soldiers left for [illegible]ontreal by special train this after[illegible]

ALLIED GAINS REPORTED TODAY ON BOTH FRONTS; AUSTRALIANS' WIN GROUND

ussians Seize Railway Station Three Miles From Stanislau—Austrians in Full Flight From Gorizia—French Capture German Positions Near Hem Wood

ROME, Aug. 10 (via London, 6:15 p.m.) — The Italians have rced the strong Austrian entrenchments northeast of Monte San chele, on the Isonzo front, and near the village of San Martino, War Office announced today. They have occupied Boschini The tement says more than 12,000 Austrians have been captured.

ecial Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Further progress northwest of Pozieres, ere the Australians yesterday penetrated German trenches 200 ds on a 600 yard front, was reported by Sir Douglas Haig this ernoon. The Australians have gained all local objectives, which rapidly being consolidated.

Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10, via London, 3:10 p.m.—The capture by Russians of the railway station of Kryplin, on the Stanislau-vorna railroad, three miles east of the former city, was an-nced officially today.

Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Further progress for the French troops north lem Wood in the Somme sector is announced in an official state t issued by the French War Office today.

Capt. Blackader, who has died from the effects of wounds received at Ypres.

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RECEIVED
AUG 10 1916

THE CREST OF VICTORY ON THE SOMME

This map is drawn to show the crest of the Albert ridge now held by the British. The uphill fighting is finished. From the British front to Bapaume is now a downhill slope.

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Delayed despatches from Bucharest today reported that the Roumanian war party, favoring action on the side of the Allies, has been stirred to great action by Russia's unexpected stroke in southeastern Gallicia, and the surprising victory of the Italians on the Isonzo. Pro-Ally demonstrations followed news of the Russian successes against the Austro-Germans and the early Italian gains on the Isonzo. News of the fall of Gorizia had not reached Bucharest when the despatches were filed.

Alleged acts of aggression by Bulgarian soldiers along the Roumanian frontier have heightened the ill-feeling against the Central Powers. The situation became so tense that a special Cabinet meeting was held this week.

A despatch from Amsterdam today asserted Germany again is uneasy over the Balkan situation, though satisfied that Roumania will take no immediate action. The chief concern in Berlin is that the Allies will begin a great offensive from Salonika while the Russians are closing in upon Lemberg and the Italians driving southward toward Trieste, convincing the Roumanians that the hour has come to join the Allies and invade Hungary.

BRITISH GAIN ALL OBJECTIVES

LONDON, Aug. 10.—"Last night was generally quiet along our front, except for heavy hostile shelling of our lines southeast of Trones wood," says the official statement, issued here today.

"Northwest of Pozieres we made further progress, gaining all our local objectives, which are now being consolidated. Seventy-two prisoners were taken.

"South of Arras we raided a sap of the enemy and inflicted several casualties. A similar attempt by the enemy against our trenches northwest of Hulluch met with no success.

"The enemy exploded a mine southwest of Loos with no effect."

GERMANS USED LIQUID FIRE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Rain and mist have impeded the operations north of the Somme. South of the river, a German reconnaissance using liquid fire was dispersed by the French infantry fire, west of Vermandovillers.

Only intermittent cannonading in the neighborhood of Fleury, Vaux and Chapitre is reported from the Verdun sector.

Fifteen battles in the air took place yesterday on the Somme front. One German aeroplane is reported to have been destroyed and two forced to descend inside the French lines. French machines dropped 413 bombs on various railroad stations.

The text of the statement follows:

"North of the river Somme French troops last night made progress in the country to the north of Hem wood, increasing at the same time to 100 the number of prisoners made yesterday in this region. Furthermore we captured six machine guns. The operations were hindered by the rain and fog.

"South of the river Somme a German reconnoitering party which was endeavoring to reach [illegible] means of flaming li[illegible] persed by our fire a[illegible] west of Vermandovillers.

"On the right bank of the river Meuse there has been intermittent bombardments in the region of Fleury, Vaux and Chapitre.

"In the Vosges a surprise attack on the part of the enemy, preceded by a bombardment, upon a salient of our lines to the northwest of Altkirch was without success and resulted in losses to the assailants.

"On the Somme front French aviators yesterday delivered fifteen attacks. A German machine was brought down between Herly and Rethonvillers. Two others were compelled to descend; after engagements with French machines, in the region of Combles.

"During the day of Aug. 9 and the night of Aug. 9-10 French aerial squadrons took part in the following bombing operations, ninety bombs thrown down on railroad stations on the front between Lassigny and Combres; 138 shells on the station at Dugny; 40 at Appilly; 38 shells thrown down upon a battery in action in the region of Noyon; 15 upon the railroad station at Bazancourt, 92 upon the stations of Spincourt and Damvillers and on surrounding bivouacs, a total of 413 projectiles."

(Continued on page 3)

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PARIS, Aug. 10.—A Havas despatch from Rome says that the Duke of Aosta's army, having passed the left bank of the Isonzo, continues the pursuit of the Austrians, and that heavy losses, particularly in respect of prisoners, are being inflicted on the Austrians.

DECISIVE FIGHT FOR LEMBERG

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Russian troops under General Letchitzky were approaching the Bistritza river, only three miles east of the Galician city of Stanislau, yesterday morning, according to despatches from Petrograd today.

The Austro-Germans were expected to make a final stand on the west bank of the Bistritza. If they are driven from these positions by the advancing Slavs the fall of Stanislau and an Austro-German retirement northward to the Dniester is considered certain.

It is barely possible that Stanislau already has been captured by the troops of the Czar, officials believe.

ALLIED GUNS SHELL BULGARS

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10. — The Journal today has the following from Salonika:

The heavy guns of the Entente Allies have begun a bombardment of the Bulgarian positions at Lake Doiran, in Greek Macedonia, it was semi-officially announced here today. The bombardment was of great effectiveness.

ROUMANIA ALL FOR WAR

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THREE-DAY FIGHT ENDS IN VICTORY FOR THE ITALIANS

Tide of Battle Ebbed and Flowed Three Days on Heights West of Gorizia—Official Narrative from Italian War Office Tells of Conflict

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Wednesday, Aug. 9, via Paris, Aug. 10—The operations which led up to the capture of Gorizia by the Italians, are described in the following official narrative given out here tonight:

"The attack began on August 4, in the Monfalcone section, against Hills 85 and 121, east of Rocca.

"We stormed a very powerful enemy works there, taking 143 prisoners, but the adversary had placed in abandoned trenches quantities of bombs, which exploded, giving off clouds of poisonous gases, just as our troops entered the captured lines. Heavy masses of the enemy then made counter-attacks, and our troops, stupefied or asphyxiated by the gas, were forced to fall back to their own trenches.

On August 5, the artillery sounded the enemy's whole front with the object of distracting his attention and fixing the ranges accurately. One the morning of August 6 our batteries opened fire simultaneously on the rocky barrier which from Sabotino to Cavario defends the Isonzo and Gorizia to the west, and against Monte San Michele, which forms the northern edge of the Gorizian Carso. The artillery action of the day, long and carefully worked out, represented a perfect example of concentrated fire against fortified lines.

A TEMPEST OF SHELLS.

"Thanks to our aviators and to the observations of battery officers, the positions of the enemy had all been marked off clearly on target maps, and ranges for the extension and lengthening of fire had been calculated with the greatest nicety. Thus at the appointed time a veritable tempest of shells fell in a wholly unexpected manner on the positions of the enemy, demolishing everything systematically.

"Infantry columns then advanced with assaulting [illegible] day fight covers with glory the troops of the Third army, commanded by the Duke of Aosta."

THE AVIATION STATION.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The Austrian aviation station of Aisovizza, six miles east of Gorizia, has been captured by Italian troops who are continuing the pursuit of the Austrian force that retreated from Gorizia, according to reports received here today.

Cavalry detachments and Bersaglieri cyclist detachments entered Aisovizza after putting to flight the Austrian rearguard which attempted to make a stand in the eastern suburbs of Gorizia. In this action a body of Austrian troops is reported to have been cut off from the main force.

Pursuit of the Austrian army has been somewhat hampered by the necessity of repairing damaged bridges and roadways destroyed by the enemy before the retreat from Gorizia. Infantry detachments, however, are in close contact with the Austrian right wing, striking unceasing blows and attempting to cut off and surround bodies of Austrian troops moving southward toward the Carso plateau.

Large numbers of heavy guns, some of which the enemy had made ineffectual attempts to destroy, fell into the hands of Gen. Cadorna's forces at Gorizia.

King Victor Emmanuel is understood to have been at the Isonzo front when Gorizia fell, though he has not yet entered the Austrian stronghold. Great street demonstrations occurred in Rome last night when the capture of Gorizia was announced. Crowds marched through the streets, singing the Italian and Allied anthems and [illegible] the

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TORONTO SOCIAL NOTES

TORONTO, Aug. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Langlois, of Dovercourt road, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to the Rev. G. Napier Smith, the marriage to take place in Wycliffe College Chapel, August 24.

Mrs. Arn Hall, Mr. Hall and Miss Audrey Hall have gone to Quebec and the Saguenay, taking Miss Emily Snow with them.

Miss Lillian Miles has left on the Noordam for England to be married [illegible]

[illegible] of Miss Ida Stewart Muir, daughter of Major and Mrs. H. C. Muir, to Lieut. T. D. A. Purves, of the 185th Battalion, son of the late William Purves, of North Sydney, C.B., and of Mrs. Purves, now of Halifax. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. W. A. McIlroy at the residence of the bride's parents, was of a very quiet nature, and both bride and bridegroom were unattended. The honeymoon will be spent at Halifax after which Lieut. Purves will rejoin his regiment at the camp at Aldershot, N.S., while Mrs. Purves will remain nearby at Kentville.

[illegible] arrived from Hong Kong, China. He is joined in Victoria, B.C., by Mrs. McCombe, who was visiting her father, Mr. J. R. Cowell, during his absence.

Mrs. W. C. Buckley and Miss Buckley, who have spent the last few weeks in the Lower Provinces, have gone to Cap a L'Aigle for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Jeffrey Burland, Sherbrooke street has returned from her summer residence at Little Metis Beach and intends remaining in town for a [illegible] time.

Mrs. R. Stanley Dade with her daughter, Mrs. Huntly Davis and Mr. Harold Stanley Dade are visiting tonight for Kennebunkport, [illegible]

Miss J. H. Green is at Carillon with her sister, Mrs. J. M. MacCormack and son Gordon, who spent the early part of the summer at Alburgh, Vermont.

Miss Bella Gaughey, Mercy and Madeline are spending the summer at Summit House, Mountain, Essex, Vt.

Mrs. R. Byers, of Montreal is visiting Miss Spaulding, of New York

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WELL DONE, AUSTRALIA!

Another Laurel Wreath Gained.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS NURSES OFF TO THE FRONT

A detachment of A.M.C. nurses, about to sail overseas for duty in the war hospitals of England and Flanders, were drawn up in line in the 3rd Victoria Rifles' Armory yesterday afternoon and were inspected by Major H. S. Muckleston, A.D.M.S. Fifty nurses are being outfitted, but these will be sent over in drafts of ten. Those inspected yesterday and shown above are: Back row—R. C. Lyle, M. H. Doherty, T. Jennings, M. Johnston, E. W. Odell, G. S. Usborne, I. Clark. From row—E. Neelands, A. Martin, E. M. Wimbrush, Major Muckleston, M. E. Sunley and Y. S. Lindsay.

HIS LATEST PICTURE, "TRUTH"

The prophetic German artist, Maximilian Harden, unveils his latest work.

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War News Summary

Although bad weather is hampering the British and French manoeuvres in the west, both the Italians and the Russians are keeping up their strong offensives against the Teutonic allies, respectively in Austria and Galicia and at last reports both had made additional important gains.

On the Isonzo front the Italians have continued to throw their forces across the river and have fought their way to the east of the captured city of Gorizia. In addition southwest of Gorizia they have taken strong Austrian entrenchments near Monte San Michele and Monte San Martino and also occupied the town of Boschini, giving them a freer hand for their operations in the region of the Doberdo plateau and southward toward the Monfalcone sector. A large number of prisoners was taken in the fighting.

Vienna in admitting the loss of Gorizia, says the evacution followed the repulse of Italian attacks on the Doberdo plateau, and that the straightening of the Austrian lines made necessary by the operation was carried out without molestation from the Italians. Vienna also reports that 4,100 Italians have been made prisoner in the recent fighting in this region.

In Galicia, in the sectors of Stanislau and Halich the Russians have driven their forces farther westward in their endeavor to capture the central portion of the railroad running from Kolomea to Lemberg. Passing across the Monasterzyska-Niznioff railway they have forded the Zlota Lipa river, southeast of Halich, and south of Stanislau have captured the town of Kryplin, on the Stanislau-Nadworna railroad. The Berlin official communication says that along the front of Archduke Charles Francis in Galicia, southwest of Welesniew and south of the Dniester, new positions have been occupied by the Teutonic allies in accordance with previously arranged plans. Russian attacks along the Strumen and Stokhod rivers were repulsed with sanguinary losses to the Russians.

Another big battle has started near Brody, in Northern Galicia.

Owing to the inclement weather in France military activity has been confined principally to bombardments, which were somewhat heavy north of the Somme and in the Thiaumont work sector near Verdun. An attempted German advance against the British line south of Martinpuich was put down by the fire of trench mortars and machine guns, according to London.

Fierce fighting is still going on between the Turks and Russians on the Mush-Bitlis front in Turkish Armenia.

A squadron of 21 Austrian aeroplanes has dropped a large number of bombs on Venice, causing numerous fires in the historic city.

402,000 TEUTON CAPTIVES TAKEN BY BRUSILOFF

Ten Thousand Prisoners and 15,000 Men Put Out of Commission by General Letchitzky

STANISLAU IN RANGE

Letchitzky's Agile Troops Again Carry Out Rapid Outflanking Movement; Bothmer's Danger Critical

Petrograd, August 10, via London.—The town of Stanislau, in Galicia, is already within the range of the Russian guns. The Russian General Letchitzky, losing no time to follow up his victory at Tysmienitsa, has pushed westward along the railroad and northwestward along the wagon road, and in the latter direction has approached to within six miles of Stanislau. Simultaneously he has announced a drive across the Koropice River and the formation of a new line of advance north of the Dniester.

Hitherto General Count von Bothmer had enjoyed more or less protection for his right on the Tarnopol position from the flooded Dniester. The appearance of an offensive north of the Dniester, which has already carried the Russians as far west as the crossing of the railroad at Niznioff, twenty miles east of Stanislau, injects an entirely new element into the situation. With Monastersyaki seriously flanked, General von Bothmer finds himself with General Letchitzky in the rear of his advanced position along the Stripa and in close touch. The Austrians are vainly striving to stem this new advance by desperate counter-attacks, in which the troops engage in hand to hand encounters, but apparently with the net result always favoring the Russians.

The totalling of General Letchitsky's prisoners during the ten days' operations shows that he has taken upwards of 15,000 and it is estimated that 10,000 more men were put out of commission. This would bring the grand total of prisoners to General Brussiloff's credit since early in June to 402,000.

A NOTABLE VICTORY

Impetuous Russian General Sweeps Resistance Aside

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Petrograd, August 9. — General Letchitsky has scored another notable victory. His impetuous attack on a front of sixteen miles between the Kolomea-Stanislau Railway and the Dniester has been everywhere crowned with complete success.

It is now evident that the Austrians, fearing some such move, did all in their power to prevent it. Their attacks in the Carpathians southwest of Kuty and south of Delatyn were aimed at diverting the attention of Letchitsky by threatening his flanks. Only yesterday we heard of bloody but fruitless attempts by the Austrians to advance on the river Koropiec at a point only seven miles as the crow flies from Nianow, on the Dniester, occupied by the Russians, but the commander was not to be distracted from his purpose.

The energy with which the recent success is being developed will be far-reaching in its effects, especially when considered in relation to the Russian success south of Brody. Both flanks of General von Bothmer's army are now overlapped by the Russians.

VICTOR IS HONORED.

London, August 10.—The Russian Emperor has presented to General A. A. Brussiloff a sword of honor of the Order of St. George, ornamented with diamonds, for his victories over the Austrians and Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd.

TURKS AT LEMBERG.

London, August 11.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says the Austrians in and around Lemberg have been reinforced by 150,000 Turks, who include nearly all the Ottoman troops recently concentrated in Macedonia. The correspondent adds that Field Marshal von Hindenburg visited Lemberg August 1 and inspected the Turkish troops.

ALLIES WIN IN AIR DUELS AND BOMBARDMENTS

Bad Weather Prevented Infantry Operations But British Managed to Make Slight Gains

MANY AIR VICTORIES

An aerial combat took place over our lines. The British plane drove the German to the ground behind the German trenches, following it down to within four hundred feet of the earth.

Several patrol enterprises were carried out by our battalions. A patrol of a Winnipeg battalion under Lieut. Power encountered two Germans about twenty yards in front of our wire and opened fire upon them. The Germans were seen to fall as though killed, but as it was becoming very light our patrol could not approach to secure the bodies. Another night a German patrol of six men attacked one of our bombing posts. The bombers of another Winnipeg battalion under Lieut. Young, immediately drove them off, wounding and capturing one of them. The others escaped in the darkness.

A party of one sergeant and three men of a Montreal battalion while on patrol discovered a large shell crater which they proceeded to examine. Having entered the crater they were suddenly attacked with bayonets by two Germans, who emerged from a concealed sap. Although taken by surprise our men shot and killed the Germans with their revolvers. A third German who attempted to attack was killed in the same way. A number of the enemy were heard in the sap and our men emptied their

A successful raid was carried out one night by a third Winnipeg battalion. An assaulting party under Lieutenants Ferndorf and Harris, advanced after a short but intense bombardment by our trench mortars and artillery. Dashing forward, our men entered the German trench, Lieut. Harris, Scout-Sergt Mackie and Pte. Burrell were the first to climb over the enemy's parapet.

Lieut. Harris killed two Germans with his revolver and the weapon then jammed. He thereupon threw a bomb which exploded and killed two more of the enemy. Suddenly encountering still another German he threw another bomb in his face and knocked him down.

Sergt Mackie shot three more of the garrison and then began bombing along the German trench. Lieut. Harris attempted to secure a wounded German as prisoner but was hit in the arm. Pte. Burrell, who had been wounded before entering the trenches, assisted the officer until he himself became faint from loss of blood. Eventually both men regained our lines.

In the meantime another party of three men under Sergt. Scott had entered the trench and bombed their way down it. Sergt. Scott shot two Germans with his revolver and several others were accounted for by grenades. When the signal to retire was given smoke bombs were dropped in the German trench and under cover of the smoke our party returned safely without the loss of single man.

On the previous day Sergt. Mackie had crawled to within twenty yards of the German trench by daylight and had made a close examination of the wire and parapet, securing information of great value for the raid.

BLOW UP HUN TRENCH.

Under cover of darkness a patrol of a New Brunswick battalion under Capt. Russell and Lieut. Carling, approached the German trenches, supported by a covering party under Lieut. Boa. For ten minutes a lively exchange of bombs took place and then a party of about twenty-five Germans came out in an attempt to cut off our patrol. Lieut. Boa and his men immediately attacked with bombs, driving the enemy back and inflicting casualties estimated at fifteen.

On the same night a patrol of a Canadian regiment under Lieut. Woods and Lieut. Bole, crept through a double line of wire entanglements surrounding an enemy post. A charge of guncotton was placed beneath the parapet. The lighting of the fuse alarmed the garrison, who threw a number of bombs.

Before the explosion occurred our party had managed to withdraw to a distance and during the interval forty bombs were thrown by the garrison of the post. Afterwards no bombs were thrown. It is probable that the whole garrison was destroyed.

Two camouflets were fired by our miners in front of the trenches held by a Toronto battalion, and in spite of heavy hostile fire, a wiring party under Lieut. Scott quickly erected entanglements. An attempt by the Germans to come across after the explosion was checked by our machine gun fire.

The enemy exploded a camouflet on the front of a Calgary battalion, but only succeeded in damaging his own lines. He also fired a small mine under the lip of a large new crater held by our troops, but caused practically no damage.

A curious incident occurred one day. A small white dog was seen running toward our lines. It was shot and killed by the Germans. That night our patrol found the body and secured the dog's leather collar, to which was attached a small cylinder containing the message, "Minger leaves at seven-fifty."

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was a visitor at the corps during the week. The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Lieut.-Col. H. J. Lamb.

Sub-Lieut. Marechal, the French aviator, who flew over the Teu[illegible] capital and dropped Allied proclamations to the people. After a flight of 812 miles he was forced to land in Poland only sixty miles from the Russian lines. He is interned at Sulzerbeck.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A Rome cable to the New York Journal today says:—

"The mighty four-day battle which resulted in the capture of Gorizia by the Italians cost the Austro-Hungarians 70,000 men in killed and wounded, and 30,000 more in prisoners, it was estimated in despatches from the front today.

"The Austro-Hungarian army, which fell back from the Isonzo has already retired behind some of the second line positions, taking many of their heavy guns with them. The advance of the Italians continues with good success."

RUSSIANS TAKE ANOTHER TOWN

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11, via London—The Russians are advancing on the Sereth river, in Galicia, the War Office announced today. They have also entered the town of Monasterzyska, northwest of Stanislau. Fighting is continuing in Monasterzyska.

The Russians have reached the Dniester, south of Mariampol, which is eight miles southeast of the important town of Halicz. They have also advanced to the right bank of the Bystritza river, a branch of the Dniester, which joins that river near Marimpol.

In the fighting of August 8 and 9, more than 5,000 Austrians and Germans were captured.

FRENCH TAKE SOME PRISONERS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The French have opened a heavy bombardment of German positions north of the Somme, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today.

On the left bank of the Meuse, the French took some prisoners in a raid on German trenches east of Hill 304. On the right bank of the Meuse there was skirmishing with grenades about the Thiaumont works. On the rest of the front cannonading was intermittent.

The statement follows:

"North of the Somme our artillery directed a destructive fire against the defences of the enemy. In the course of our operations we took prisoners and captured two machine guns in the small wood northeast of Hardecourt.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), we made a surprise attack on a German trench east of Hill 304, and brought back prisoners. On the right bank of the river there was the usual artillery fighting, as well as skirmishing with grenades northwest of Thiaumont works. On the remainder of the front intermittent artillery fighting occurred.

"On the night of August 9-10, French aerial squadrons bombarded the railway station and barracks at Vouzieres and the station at Bazancourt."

AUSTRIAN LOSS 100,000 INCLUDING PRISONERS IN FOUR-DAY STRUGGLE

Loss in Killed and Wounded 70,000 is Report Today—Russians Press on Towards Stanislau —British and French Make Further Gains on Somme and Verdun Fronts

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A great Allied offensive has begun in the Balkans, according to an Athens Central News despatch. The Allies have occupied the Doiran railway station and adjacent high ground.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—North of Bazantin-le-Petit and northwest of Pozieres, on the Somme front, the British have made further progress, it was announced officially here today.

Special to The Montreal Star

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BRITISH ADVANCE THEIR LINE

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The British official announcement follows:

"Last night the enemy opened heavy machine gun and rifle fire on High Wood, followed by an artillery barrage on the back area. We replied effectively and no hostile attack developed.

"North of Bazantin-le-Petit we made further progress, taking a short length of trenches and inflicting considerable loss on the enemy. At 5:45 A.M. the enemy made a determined counter attack on the trenches captured by us. This attack was repulsed with further heavy loss to the enemy.

"Northwest of Pozieres we advanced our line slightly at certain places.

"Near Nouville-St. Vaast we exploded a mine last night and occupied the crater wth little opposition. South of Ypres we successfully raided a ruined farm in the enemy's lines. On the remainder of the front there was no event of importance."

AUSTRIANS ADMIT REVERSES

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, by wireless to Sayville.—Heavy fighting with the Russians all along the front in Galicia and northward in Volhynia is reported in the Austro-Hungarian headquarters statement of August 10. The repulse of Russian attacks in various sectors, notably along the Stokhod north of the Kovel-Sarny railway, is announced. The statement follows:

"Front of Archduke Charles Francis: On the heights south of Zabie (Carpathian region), a Russian attack was repulsed.

"The enemy yesterday got into sharper touch with the troops of General Koelves in fighting in the Delatyn districts. North of Niznioff (on the Dniester, 20 miles east of Stanislau), repeated attacks of the Russians were everywhere repulsed.

"Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: South of Zalocze (in the region south of Brody) engagements have been in progress since this morning. Near and northwest of Lutsk the enemy has been quieter since his serious failure on August 7. North of the Sarny-Kovel railway attacks were again delivered by Russian masses during the day and night across the Stokhod. Their columns broke down immediately before reaching our barricades. The Russian losses were again of the greatest.

"Italian front: In consequence of the evacuation of the Gorizia bridgehead the town has also been given up.

"Our positions on the Doberdo plateau have been readjusted without molestation by the enemy after renewed Italian attacks had been repulsed. In this district our troops took prisoner during the last few days 4,100 men. Six cannon could not be taken in after the enemy's entrance into the bridgehead.

"After twelve hours of artillery fire the Italians attacked four times at Zagora and three times on the Plava heights. All the attacks were crushed by our resistance.

"On the Tyrol front several hostile attacks failed."

GERMAN CASUALTIES 3,135,177 TO DATE

Their Lists Admit 122,540 Losses During July, 22,258 of Whom Are Dead

London, August 11—German casualties during July, according to a table compiled here from German casualty lists, totalled 122,540, bringing the grand total since the commencement of the war, taken from the same source, to 3,135,177.

Men killed or who died of wounds during July numbered 21,196; those who died of sickness aggregated 2,062; missing, 15,334; severely wounded, 17,807; wounded, 5,654; slightly wounded, 50,157. The wounded remaining with their units are given as 3,614.

According to these lists, since the commencement of the war the men killed or who have died of their wounds aggregate 735,866; died of sickness, 48,534; prisoners, 157,975; missing, 199,642; severely wounded, 425,175; wounded, 268,085; slightly wounded, 1,152,158; wounded remaining with their units, 147,742.

The figures given do not include naval casualties or losses to the colonial forces.

War News Summary

Russian, Italian and French armies continue successfully their respective offensives, and, according to the latest official communications, have taken more territory from the forces of the Central Powers in France, Galicia and Austria.

Stanislau, 87 miles southeast of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and an important railway junction, has been occupied by Russian troops under General Letchitsky. In addition the Russians have progressed on the line of the Sereth River, as well as along the Zlota Lipa, taking important positions south of Brody and capturing the railway town of Monasterzyska and several villages.

The taking of Stanislau, which Vienna says was evacuated without fighting, opens another gateway through which the Russians may advance toward Lemberg. Already, Petrograd says, the Austro-Germans are being pursued toward Halich, a railway junction north of Stanislau on the Dniester River. Petrograd reports the capture of 5,000 more Austro-Germans.

The Italian army under the Duke of Aosta which took Gorizia is losing no time in its advance as a result of the capture of the gateway to Trieste. South of Gorizia, along the lower Isonzo, the Italians have occupied the whole of the Doberdo plateau, the scene of such desperate fighting, in addition to driving the Austrians east of the Vallone line and capturing sev-

...ral towns in the direction of Trieste. East of Gorizia, the Italians have not met with as much success as in the south. Rome officially reports the Austrians to be holding out in trenches on the line of Monte San Gabriele and Monte San Marto.

While the British forces have been comparatively inactive north of the Somme, in northern France, the French have followed up their bombardment of the German lines with the capture of additional German trenches near Maurepas and a fortified quarry north of the Hem Wood. The French also have established a new line on the ridge south of Maurepas and have taken two small woods north of the Hem Wood.

On the Balkan front, Anglo-French forces have attacked the Bulgarians and occupied the Doiran railway station, forty miles northwest of Salonika, according to unofficial advices.

Petrograd admits the evacuation of Hamadan, Persia, under the pressure of Turkish attacks.

BRILLIANT GAIN FOR FRENCH IN MAUREPAS ZONE

Captured Additional Trenches Last Night, More Ground Near Hem Wood and 150 Prisoners

BRITISH AIRMEN ACTIVE

Sixty - eight Machines Took Part in Successful Raids on Many Establishments —Another Turk Skirmish

(Special to The Gazette.)

London, August 11.—In brilliant fighting near Maurepas the French gained additional German trenches last night and also captured a fortified quarry north of the Hem Wood. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and 150 prisoners were taken. A large number of military establishments such as Zeppelin and aeroplane hangars, railroad stations, munition depots and factories have been bombarded by British airmen in the last few days. Altogether 68 machines were engaged in the raids and of these only two failed to return. Severe damage was inflicted on each occasion. During yesterday British infantry extended their gains at Bazentin-le-Petit and north of Pozieres and considerable losses were caused the enemy by numerous raids on the enemy trenches.

As a result of an Anglo-French attack Doiran railway station and an adjoining hill and other positions forty miles north of Saloniki have been captured. Bulgarians suffered heavy casualties in the preceding bombardment.

Despite the small gains on the western front the Entente Allies have had another week of striking successes, the outstanding ones being the Italian and Russians victories and the British defeat of the Turks at Romani.

It is reported that in their perplexity at the situation on the Italian and Galician fronts, the Austrians have again transferred troops from Galicia to the Isonzo in a desperate effort to save the situation there, Turkish troops being sent to the Galician front to replace the Teutons.

By their new victories the Italians appear to have taken an important step toward clearing the salient formed by the bend of the Isonzo below Gorizia. The Doberdo plateau was the scene of heavy fighting earlier in the war, but the Austrians obstinately withstood efforts of the Italians to win this important position. The fighting took place on a front some distance below Gorizia, the capture of which enabled the Italians to push forward in the direction of Trieste in this region. San Martino Del Carso is six miles southwest of Gorizia. This is about 20 miles from Trieste.

AUG 11 1916

NORTHCLIFFE AT GORIZIA

Cadorna Tells Him Italians Will Do Better Yet

London, Aug. 12.—Lord Northcliffe, in a despatch to the Times from Gorizia, dated Thursday, says: "Gorizia is now firmly Italian. The billboards are still covered with German advertisements and German newspapers still hang in the racks outside the shops; but brilliant Italian flags flutter from the windows of villas, and the inhabitants wave friendly signals to the masses of gray-clad infantry who sweep their way through the city on the way to the conquest of the Carso.

"We entered what was so lately Austrian territory at Cormons, and after motoring for an hour and a half through clouds of dust raised by the outgoing transport of men, guns, munitions and food, and the incoming transports of Red Cross, we arrived in sight of the Serpentine Isonzo, bluest of rivers. Thence we walked to the lower bridge, which the Italian engineers already have repaired.

"On the way we examined the Italian and Austrian trenches, which for many long months had been within speaking distance of each other. So accurate was the Italian artillery fire that while the Italian trenches, neatly lined with steel lattice work, were still intact, those of the enemy, lined with a kind of wickerwork, were almost as badly smashed as the German trenches on the Somme.

"On our left rose Mount Sabotino, the key to the formidable Gorizia bridgehead. When last Sunday the Mount was taken by the Italians, its loss, combined with the terrific bombardment that has so sadly marred the charm of Gorizia, caused the Austrians to flee. How unexpected was the retreat may be judged from the fact that among the booty were many mules laden with hot rolls for the Austrian officers' breakfast."

The writer interviewed Lieut.-General Count Cadorna, commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Gorizia. "Though worn out by the continuous fighting since Sunday," says Lord Northcliffe, "though unshaven and without sleep, the General was prompt and alert. I hope to do better, said General Cadorna. 'Our front line is several miles beyond Gorizia and

STANISLAU HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY LETCHITZKY

Teutons Lose Hold of Another Gateway to Lemberg, Whose Fate Will Soon Be Sealed

THOUSANDS OF CAPTIVES

Surprising Successes Also Gained by General Sakharoff in Sereth River District — Enemy Admit Loss

London, August 11.—A further series of surprising successes by the armies of Generals Sakharoff and Letchitzky were announced today by the Russians. The most important of these successes were the capture of the important railway junction and town of Stanislau; the definite occupation of Monasterzyska and the seizure of important positions on the Zlota Lipa line. Coupled with these victories was the capture of many thousands of prisoners especially on the right bank of the Sereth, where the prisoners taken number 5,000. The Germans appeared to regard the Kovel-Lemberg sector as the most critical on the eastern front and the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the chief command undoubtedly had the effect of temporarily stemming the Russian advance on the northern section of the line. But Field Marshal von Hindenburg does not hold the controlling command over the troops guarding the southern approaches to Lemberg, where General Letchitzky, having taken Stanislau and being in striking distance of Halich, is rapidly completing his encirclement of the army of General Count von Bothmer. The latter's forces have held obstinately to their positions since last winter and have kept them virtually intact. However, it cannot long now before the fate of Lem

is sealed, military observers believe.

The possession of Stanislau and Kolomea makes secure the Russian possession of Bukowina and gives them a base for an invasion of Hungary. The fall of Halich, which also is regarded as imminent, would interfere seriously with General von Bothmer's communications and would compel him to retire his army along the left bank of the Dniester toward Lemberg and between the Russian forces advancing from the direction of Tarnopol and Brody. T

PRISONERS AND LETTERS SPEAK OF GREAT LOSS

Epistles From Germans to Their Homes, Detained Through Death, Expose Condition

COMMANDER'S ADMISSION

Says His Regiment Lost 1,800 Men—Casualties Are Described as Colossal and Phenomenal by Writers

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British armies in France, August 10.—I have already given some evidence to show that the Germans suffered very severely during the battle of Picardy.

It is always difficult to estimate the amount of punishment inflicted upon an adversary's troops, and especially in the case of the Germans, who go to very extraordinary lengths of risk to remove the dead from the battlefields before a retreat. Again their great industry in trench work and dugouts makes one doubt sometimes whether all our expenditure of ammunition has the great effect which it would certainly have if the Germans did not get down to great depths below ground. Some of the facts I gave show the German losses have reached very high figures during the recent fighting, and these are confirmed by information given in a captured letter, as will be seen by extracts from the correspondence of the men of the Eighty-Fourth Reserve Regiment of the Ninth Reserve Corps: "The Eighty-Fourth has lost at least two-thirds of its strength," and "we went into the trenches with 180 men, and when we came out there were only 30. The battalion is at two hundred strong."

The diaries of men belonging to the One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment, which took part in the fighting in Tyrone's Wood, tell the truth with regard to their own sufferings. "On the 12th of July," writes one man, "we were in close support west of Guillemont. We remained there until the 17th under a terrible artillery fire, living in shell holes. Heavily shelled during and after relief, we were withdrawn to Manancourt and Lieramont, where we received our first reinforcements to fill up the gaps. At roll call only 63 of our company were left."

Another man writes: "On the 8th of July we arrived in the Somme area; it was the worst time I ever had. We were relieved on the 12th, but went into line again on the 13th, and were still there on the 15th without hope of relief. We were right in the front line. We are suffering colossal losses."

Some prisoners captured during the last months' fighting say very frankly that their losses have been phenomenal. An officer of the One Hundred and Sixty-Second Regiment says his company lost eight-four men in four days' bombardment. A prisoner of the One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Regiment says his division had severe losses north of the Somme. The fifth company, he says, came out of battle with less than half a hundred men, and the sixth company had only three men left. Two battalions of the One Hundred and Twenty-Second Reserve Regiment came back from the fighting, seventy and thirty strong, and the colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Regiment admitted the casualties of his regiment amounted to 1,800.

Those were mere indications of the German casualty list. Personally, from all inquiries I have made and from all I have seen, I find it impossible to give even a rough guess of the losses suffered by the Germans during the last forty days. The opinions of the British fighting men on this subject vary in an extraordinary way, according to the locality in which they have been and their knowledge of the German power of resistance. There is a tendency, too, to regard the German as a man who is able to dodge death in his famous dugouts until the British infantry take his trenches. His dugouts are good and deep, but he cannot live there always. In his communication trenches and along his roads and above all when he is sent upon a counter-attack, he is caught by the British fire and suffers horribly.

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News of the Anglo-French capture of Bulgarian positions at Doiran gives rise to question if this is the beginning of the big offensive from Salonika. The estimated army of the Allies at Salonka is 650,000. The Bulgarians have about half that and there is, or has been until recently, a considerable Teutonic force. The Bulgarian armies in Macedonia are dependent upon the main Belgrade-Salonika line for supplies and upon the Nish-Sofia-Adrianople line for communication by rail with Bulgaria. There is a good road over the mountains from Skoplie by Kumanovo to Kustendil, but no railroad. The Bulgarians in Monastir depend entirely upon highways, the best coming from Veles, where it leaves the Vardar Valley, and the Belgrade Railroad by Prilip to the Monastir Plain. Such Austrian forces as may be facing the Italians in Albania have only wretched trails leading back by Ochrida to Monastir, by Dibra and Prisrend to the Skoplie-Novi Bazar Railroad and by such service as can be maintained by the sea. When the Allies strike their blow will probably be threefold. Their main thrust will be up the Vardar Valley toward Skoplie, and thence to Nish, following the Belgrade-Salonika railroad. If they can reach Nish, they will cut the railroad which binds Berlin and Vienna to Constantinople and, save for Danube river steamers, isolate Bulgaria and Turkey from their allies. There is also certain to be a joint operation by the Serbs, who are already active before Monastir, and the Italians, who hold Valona. The former will undertake to clean the Bulgarians and Austrians out of the Monastir plain, taking the city of Monastir. The latter will endeavor to clear Albania and reach the old Montenegrin frontier, with the city of Scutari as their objective. Finally, there is bound to be some effort made to move east and drive the Austro-German troops out of the lower reaches of the Struma Valley, toward Sofia, which is of more than minor importance, unless the Allies shall undertake to follow the route of the Greek King up the Struma Valley and eastward along the Salonika-Adrianople Railroad, but this last will hardly be of more of importance, unless the Allies shall undertake to follow the route of the Greek King up the Struma Valley, toward Sofia, which is unlikely, in view of the extreme difficulty of transport in this region and the strength for the defensive supplied by the mountain positions.

HAS THE BIG DRIVE IN THE BALKANS BEGUN?

"EVERYBODY'S DOING IT"

AUG 11 1916

VAIN ATTACKS COST HUNS HEAVILY

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A strong infantry attack was delivered last night by the Germans on the Somme front, north of Pozieres.

According to an announcement from the War Office today, this attack was repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans.

The announcement follows:

"The enemy renewed his efforts to recapture trenches we lately wrested from him on the high ground north of Pozieres by delivering a strong infantry attack yesterday evening, supported by heavy artillery fire. This attack was repulsed with heavy loss, and nowhere did he succeed in piercing our position.

"Elsewhere along the British front there was no change."

A Daily Mail despatch from Milan says: A battle is now proceeding east of Gorizia and the news which is coming in from the front gives hope of further successes. The entrance of the Italians into Gorizia was accompanied by stirring events. Gen. Zeiller, who commanded this part of the Austrian front, had stolen out of town with all his staff, leaving his troops to sacrifice themselves in the last fruitless resistance.

Gen. Zeiller, before he took to flight, carrying with him all documents of military importance, gave orders that the civilian population should be removed and sent to Laibach, forty-five miles east of Gorizia. He means the houses to be left empty and in ruins. Non-combatants had attempted to escape toward Tarnova, northeast of Gorizia, driven on by the Austrian military police, but encountering a curtain of fire, had to retreat. There were tragic scenes. Old women and children ran across the country seeking for shelter in ruined houses and in dugouts, panic-stricken, terrified, bewildered, weeping and shrieking agonized appeals for help.

In the end they regained the town, which was not under fire, and ran and hid themselves in the cellars, waiting until the hour of their deliverance came.

More than 7,000 refugees were found where the Italians entered. The mayor and the magistrates had taken to flight. The Italian cavalry are sharing their food and water bottles with the starving and thirst-stricken population, for the water supply had been destroyed by the Austrians before they fled. Very many shops had been looted by the Austrians under the eyes of their unprotesting officers.

The people of Gorizia, despite the fact that all suspected of Italian sympathies had long ago been interned or accused as spies or otherwise harassed by the Austrian police, still preserve their Italian spirit. This is proved by the fact that in the midst of the machine gun fire two women climbed in the dark to the top of the castle to hoist the Italian flag.

The first night that Gorizia spent under the Italian flag passed in a tumult of arms. There was no light, for the Austrians had destroyed the electric light works, but the Italian sappers are making rapid repairs and establishing depots to supply water.

The big guns captured number about fifty, and the prisoners exceed 15,000. The battle still rages on the Carso, as we progress to the Doberdo plateau. At the Austrian aviation park at Alssovizza, the airmen hurriedly took to flight like eagles surprised in their nest, and abandoning their air sheds intact, flew off to Lubana. The feeling here is that the blow inflicted on Austria exceeds all expectations. The confessions of prisoners are unanimous and eloquent in their revelations.

ON EVERY FRONT TODAY ALLIED FORCES PRESS BACK THE TEUTONIC LINE

No Sign Yet of Slowing Up On Part of Victorious Slav Troops—Austrian Armies Appear to Be Demoralized by Rapid Advance of Russians and Italians

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Two German aeroplanes dropped four bombs on the English coast town of Dover at 12:25 this afternoon. Gen. French, commanding the home forces, reported that no material damage was done.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Germans last night made fu[illegible] attempts to recapture the trenches and high ground north of Pozieres recently captured by the Australians, Gen. Haig reported this afternoon. The Teutons suffered heavy losses.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The French repulsed heavy German attacks on both sides of the Somme last night, it was officially announced today, and made further progress on the front northeast of Verdun.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12, via London.—Russian troops in Galicia have crossed the river Koropice and captured two villages, it was announced today by the War Office.

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RUSSIAN VICTORIES CONTINUE

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12, via London, 2:20 p.m.—The Russian official statement follows:—

"In the region of the Middle Sereth our troops, pursuing the enemy as he retreats from his fortified positions, continue to advance on Weerna. In the vicinity of Buczacz, to the north of this town, our troops are continuing their advance. They have crossed the River Koropice at some places by the middle stream and captured the villages of Slobudkagurna and Folvarki. In the direction of Monasterzyska we captured the railway line running between Monasterzyska and Czortkoff and the ground between the Zlota Lipa and the Horovanka from the village of Kraseczuv up to the village of Uscleziellone.

"In the region of Stanislau our troops continue to cross the rivers Bystritza-Nadvornaskol and Bystritza-Solotvina to the south. Before evacuating Stanislau, the enemy blew up railway junctions and switches. Otherwise the town was quite undamaged and in perfect order.

"On the Caucasian front, west of Glumachan, the Turks several times resumed the offensive, being repelled on each occasion by our fire. Cartridges with filled points were found in possession of captured Askaris. According to their statements the commander of their regiment for such an order six weeks ago that every Askaris was to prepare for such cartridges. For this purpose special files were distributed.

"North of Bitlis obstinate fighting continues.

"In Persia, in the region of Bokan our troops are pursuing the Turks who are retreating hurriedly Sekkiz."

FRENCH SMASH GERMAN ATTACKS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—12:30 p.m.— A vigorous attack north of Hem Wood in the Somme front was undertaken last night by the Germans. The War Office statement of today says the assault was checked.

The Germans sustained appreciable losses in their attack.

South of the Somme, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked La Maisonette, but the French curtain of fire prevented the assaulting waves of infantry from debouching.

During the night the French organized their new positions north of the river. Reconnoitering parties entered the wood east of Hem section, where numerous bodies of Germans were found.

On the Verdun front two German attacks in the vicinity of Fleury were repulsed. The artillery in the region of Vaux, Chapitre and [illegible]

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Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The advance guard of the Russian force that occupied Stanislau pressed on two miles northeast of the city and crossed the river Zlota Bistritza, eighteen miles south of Halitz, according to Petrograd despatches today. The Austro-Germans offered but weak resistance and then continued their retreat northward toward the Dniester river, crossing at Halitz. Several guns were abandoned by the enemy in their retreat from the Zlota Bistritza.

Two seperate Russian forces are now converging on Halitz the immediate objective of Gen. Letchitsky in his drive against Lemberg. The first, moving eastward along the north bank of the Dniester, is less than twenty miles from Halitz. The second force operating south of the Dniester, is composed of the detachment that took Stanislau.

There is no indication in despatches from either Petrograd Berlin or Vienna that the Russian advance, the most rapid by any army since the Austro-Germans' Balkan campaign, has been even slowed up.

THE SCHOOL OF LIES.

Further attention has been drawn to the already well-known fact that the German General Staff in their reports deliberately conceal the truth of our successes, and in almost every case ply the German public with garbled and untruthful reports.—Vide Press.

AUG 12 1918

Germany's new national bird.

KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM
"He did His Duty."

AUG 12 1916

"Be Honest with Yourself. Be certain that your so called Reason is not a selfish excuse."

Lord Kitchener

There is only one reason---
Physical Unfitness---
All the rest are merely excuses.

KITCHENER'S OWN

Lt. Col. McRobie, Officer Commanding

Headquarters, Peel Street Barracks.
St. James Methodist Church Grounds, St. Catherine St. W.
113a Windsor Street.
Fletcher's Field.
Verdun, corner of Church and Wellington Streets.
Cote St. Paul, corner of Cote St. Paul Road and Notre Dame

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KING'S PRINTER ILL

Capt. E. Cinq Mars in Hospital in London

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.

London, August 13.—Captain E. Cinq Mars, King's Printer, of Quebec, is in a West End hospital suffering from anthritis of the right arm.

Captain L. M. Bidwell, of Saskatoon, Sask., who is in the same hospital, is recovering from injuries to the abdomen, for which he underwent an operation.

Among the officers who sailed for Canada a few days ago were Captain Rene Redmond, who is accompanied by his wife; Captains Donnelly, Creighton, Chevalier, Major Coristine, accompanied by Mrs. Coristine; also the widow of Captain G. McGinnon.

Rev. G. Gilmore, of Ripley, Ont., sailed on the Missanabie.

Referring to the death of Private Gordon O'Leary, of the Princess Patricias, a friend of his who is in a convalescent hospital, says that O'Leary was sitting on a parapet "shooting away" shortly before he was killed, and that he died like a hero.

Over five hundred Canadians from the hospitals at Shorncliffe were entertained by the Mayor of Hythe, a neighboring borough, on Friday. The Lord Mayor of London, in apologising for his inability to be present, sent a message of sympathy and appreciation for the Canadians.

Sir Sam's Tribute

CLAIRVOYANT'S VISION

ownfall of House of Hohenzollern Foretold Years Ago

From The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.)

London, August 1 (Correspondence).

Some decades ago, when the present aiser was a youth, he was on a visit his grandmother, Queen Victoria, d, while walking in the grounds of certain royal residence, he was boasting of the rise and the future greatness of the Hohenzollern house. Among the ladies in the party was one whose powers of clairvoyance had often greatly astonished her friends. Shortly after the prince had made this boast, this lady, pointing to the ornamental lake, by the banks of which they were standing, said: "When they cut hay from the bottom of this lake, the Hohenzollern dynasty comes to an end."

For certain reasons the lake has been drained since the war began, and this year grass has grown plentifully, and hay has been cut.

War News Summary

Hard fighting in the Somme regio of France, in Galicia, and in th Italian theatre, with further gains fo the Entente Allies in all three re gions, marked the operations of Sat urday night and Sunday.

Northwest of Pozieres, north of th Somme, the British, over a front o nearly a mile, made an advance o from 300 to 400 yards over a front o nearly a mile against the German and also captured trenches on the plateau northwest of Basentyn-le Petit, while the French, southeast o Maurepas, gained a further foothol on the slopes of Hill 109.

Between Thiepval and the Somme Saturday night, according to Berlin assaults by the Entente Allies brok down, with heavy casualties to th attackers. The fighting near Hem an Maurepas continued through the en tire night and into Sunday, the me repeatedly coming to grips in hand t hand encounters.

Mariampol, in Galicia, seven mile southeast of Halicz, the town of Pod giacy, and several villages along th Upper Sereth River, have fallen int the hands of the Russians. All alon this front, even in the Carpathian region, Petrograd reports that th Russians are continuing their advanc against the Austro-Germans.

On the Bystritza sector and nea Monasterzyska, however, Berlin say the Russians have been thrown bac at several places by the counte attacks of the Teutonic allies.

The Duke of Aosta is keeping u his strong offensive against the Aus trians in the Isonzo region, havi driven them from fortified positio in the Monfalcone and Gorizia sec and made prisoners of more than 2, additional men.

Constantinople reports that Turks east of the Suez Canal h returned to the attack against the B ish and compelled them to ret with heavy losses. The London Office, however, disputes this st ment, asserting that the British alry is still in pursuit of the Tu rear guard, which Sunday evening been driven back to a position ea Birs-el-Manca.

After a long period of inactivit British along the Euphrates, in T potamia, attempted an advance ag the Turks, but retreated after hours fighting. Further advanc Turks against the Russian Persian front and in Tr nia are claimed by Cons

AUG 13 1916

77,943 TROOPS AND 576 GUNS, IS 7 DAYS' BAG

Partial Reckoning of Captures Three Russian Generals From August 4 to 11

A GREAT VICTORY

Entire German Winter Quarters Before Tarnopol Captured—Town of Mariampol, Near Halicz, Has Been Occupied

Petrograd, via London, August 14.—The Austrian lines along the Stripa, which they have held since early in September, have crumbled and General von Bothmer is in full retreat along the whole front, according to the latest information received by the Russian General Staff.

General von Bothmer's position has been regarded as untenable for days and the only wonder in military circles here is that he has had the courage to stand fast for so long.

General Letchitzky is advancing far in the rear of von Bothmer's right flank, while General Scherbatchoff is closing in on his left. The Austrian commander is apparently making an attempt to escape the Russian trap by taking up a position on a line running through Zlochoff, Pomorzany, Brzez any to Halicz, roughly, 20 miles to th west of his old lines before Tarnop and Buczacz.

It is stated semi-officially that th Austrians evacuated the Stripa lin without a battle. Their success i reaching and holding their new posi tions is considered very problemati by Russian military observers. It is pointed out that the strength of General Letchitzky's position on both sides of the Dniester below Halicz makes it extremely unlikely that the Austrians will be able to hold that town. Their failure to hold Halicz would render that new line little more advantageous than the position of the Stripa, as General Letchitzky would still be hanging on their right flank.

The Russians have successfully negotiated the last natural obstacle between them and Halicz, namely, the Bystritza River, which empties into the Dniester eight miles to the south. General Scherbatcheff has already thrown a large force across the Zlota Lipa, approaching Halicz from the southeast. The occupation of Tezerno, on the Tarnopol-Lemberg railroad, and a group of towns to the south of that point, threatens von Bothmer's communications with the Austro-German armies, defending Lemberg on the Brody line, and appears to have been the last blow to the defence of the Stripa.

The capture of Nadvorna strengthens the left wing of General Letchitzky and completes the isolation of the Austrian army in Southern Galicia. The Austrians were endeavoring to reorganize this army for the defence of the Pruth.

Official Statements

RUSSIA.

Petrograd, Aug. 12, via London.—The whole region of the main enemy winter positions before Tarnopol and Buczacz has fallen into the possession of the Russians, according to the official statement from General Headquarters, issued tonight.

The communication reads: The fete day in celebration of the birthday of the heir to the Imperial throne, the Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch, by a fortunate coincidence, happened at the same time as the battering down of the fortified wall which the enemy erected last winter from the Pripet River to the Rumanian frontier.

Today, ceding to the vigorous and determined efforts during the past seven weeks by the gallant troops under Generals Gerbachev and Sakharoff, under the leadership of Gen. Brussiloff, the villages of Gliadki, Verboleska, Cebroff, Czena and Pokropivna, all strongly fortified, fell into our hands. Further, Kosloff (southwest of Tarnopol), which was protected by the Burkanow forest and the whole line of the River Stripa, met the same fate.

Thus, the whole region of the main enemy winter positions before Tarnopol and Buczacz, pressed by us on both flanks, fell into our possession.

The gallant troops under General Letchitzky captured Nadworna (south of Stanislau) and the village of Fitkov, and then crossed the River Bystritza at Soletvina.

Petrograd, Aug. 13, via London.—The Russian drive in Galicia goes forward unchecked, and, the War Office announced today, a number of additional villages have been captured. Russian forces have reached Mariampol, seven miles southeast of Halicz, the key to Lemberg. On the Upper Sereth they have gained possession of a series of fortified positions.

The statement follows: In the region of Novogrudok, Gorodische and Stolbcy enemy aeroplanes flew over our positions. They dropped ten bombs on the dressing station hospital in the village of Adamov, to the west of the town of Mir. A German aeroplane, which appeared over the town of Nesvij, was attacked by our aviator staff captain Kruten and brought down after a brief fight. We captured the machine and its occupants.

CURIOUS BLIND ENDEAVORS OF RAW SOLDIERS

Untried New Troops Are Sent Up As Supports, Like Sheep Being Sent to Slaughter

SURVIVORS SURRENDER

Teutons Knew They Were Facing Anzacs and Were Not Anxious to Attack—Walked Into British Barrage

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Army in the Field, August 11.—(Delayed.)—The Germans made several attempts to regain the high ground taken from them north of Pozieres, and yesterday evening between five and seven o'clock, they sent out a strong body of infantry to attack the British trenches. It was a curious, vain and tragic endeavor, like several other counter-attacks launched at the command of the German staff, men recently brought up as support troops, knowing quite absolutely nothing of the country in which they were called upon to fight and just blundering out with a kind of desperate courage toward the British lines. It was exactly thus last evening.

From prisoners the British took it was learned for certain that these troops had no familiarity with this ground between Mouquet Farm and the Windmill, and when they were ordered to attack they regarded themselves as sheep sent to the slaughter. They knew only that the Australians were in front of them and from what they had heard of the Australians they did not have much hope.

What hope they had was in the guns behind them. Certainly in spite of all the Germans the British had knocked out by counter battery work and all they had to shift from day to day, owing to the ceaseless searching fire of the British against their emplacements, with the aid of our aerial scouts, the bombardment that preceded the German assault was intense and formidable. The Australians "stuck it," [illegible] hollow. In the trenches they have dug and the shell craters and old German trenches, which are now almost shapeless under the British and German fire, they held on and kept bombs ready and machine guns handy and watchful eyes, wherever a man could see, upon a row of broken tree stumps appearing over the crest of Pozieres ridge, beyond the Windmill, then below the crest on the other side of the ridge—the German side—in Mouquet Farm, called Moo Cow Farm by the men, who still jest whatever may be the conditions of life.

A small valley or gully runs behind the farm toward the quarries, and it is from this the German soldiers came streaming out in open order when their guns lengthened the range so they could set forward without walking into their own barrage. As it happened, they worked into the British barrage. The British guns were waiting for them. The German infantry came straggling forward in extended order and irregular waves. There were two battalions of them in the open when the British shells burst over them and the trench mortars made a target of them, and the machine guns whizzed into their ranks with the scourge of bullets. Men fell face forward in large numbers. Others came on and fell further from their own lines. Some men ran quickly to escape from all the bursting shells into the Australian lines, flung up their arms and lay still. They were very brave. Quite a number of the German soldiers travelled a quarter of a mile over this open ground, in spite of the terrific fire concentrated upon it, before some bit of shell caught them, and killed or left them lying there in agony.

FRENCH VICTORY ON SOMME VERY IMPORTANT ONE

Smashed German Third Line and Neared Highway, Possession of Which Would Crumble System

COST UNUSUALLY LIGHT

Is Fruit of Valuable Lessons—Lightens British Task at Guillemont and Seriously Menaces Germans

(Special Cable to The Gazette)

Paris, August 18.—The strategic value of yesterday's French success north of the Somme was evident at first sight, as straightening out the Allied line at a delicate junction point, and putting an end to the German enfilade fire against the French positions previously taken in the salient south of the river. But the latest despatches contain indications that the victory had a far greater importance, that the completeness, rapidity and accuracy with which the appointed objects everywhere were reached, and nowhere rashly surpassed, prove that the French commanders have now evolved a system of warfare against which German resistance is impotent.

The lesson of previous offensives is well learnt. In Artois last spring the unexpected success of General Petain's Moroccan divisions taught the risk of an over-rapid advance beyond the reach of reserves. The Champagne offensive in September showed that the German second and third lines must be "hammered" as thoroughly as the first. Even from the German failure at Verdun came the knowledge that no human bravery can prevail when the front is too narrow to permit of the deadly concentration of cannon and machine guns. These lessons were hard and costly, but their fruit is the advance on the Somme, steady and cautious, with no lives sacrificed unnecessarily, and every position held.

It was 6 30 a.m. when the bombardment ceased and the infantry waves swept forward on a four-mile front. At 7 50 the objectives were attained, and preparations to repel counter-attacks had already begun. Everywhere the losses were trifling. At many points the French had only to round up the prisoners. Thanks to the command of the air the advance was nowhere checked by unexpected cross fire and those of the defenders whom the deepest shelters had protected lacked the time to install the pieces for defense.

Real fighting occurred only on the slopes of Hill 100, southeast of Maurepas, and here the attacking regiment won three lines of trenches with only three killed and wounded. These troops made a total gain of three-quarters of a mile, which brings them within a mile and a half of the "Route Nationale," from Bethune to Peronne, whose possession means the piercing of the whole German scheme of defences of Picardy. Already a dangerous menace is developing against the flanks of the important centres of Combles and Peronne, and the task of the British before Guillemont has become greatly lightened.

According to the latest information the Germans have emphasized the French victory by furious counter-attacks, but the sole result so far is to increase the losses, already terrible. The Allied progress may seem to be slow, but they can afford not to hurry. Theirs is Grant's task of holding the enemy with inexorable pressure while the Russians, marching like Sherman, scatter the Austro-Germans before them until in the east and west alike they are involved in final disaster.

GERMANS LOST 15,000

These Were in One Week and from Gunfire Only

With British Armies in France, August 12, via London, August 13.—Anyone, who might think from reading the British official reports that the British offensive was over, would conclude after a visit to the field that a terrific battle was still in progress, judging from the unceasing and enormous volume of gunfire. No one the Associated Press correspondent meets at the front thinks that the offensive is over. Though no village or considerable frontage of trenches has been stormed in the last few days, every day has found some strong point taken and some new spur of trench thrown out in the course of the same kind of operation which followed and preceded each big blow.

"The question this week," said a staff officer, "is whether our guns have killed more Germans than their guns have killed of us and we know that the odds are in our favor, at least two if not three to one."

For six weeks the British have maintained a torrent of shell fire which German prisoners, who have been at Verdun, say surpasses anything they endured there; while at the different munitions depots the piles of shells seem as plentiful as the day before the grand offensive began. It has been a week all to the taste of the gunners. They have had such an advantage of position over the Germans as they never had before, thanks to the possession of Pozieres ridge, which was crowned by a windmill at the highest point, the wooden structure of which has long since been blown to splinters by shell fire and its stone base cracked into bits.

(Continued

One of the Kaiser's great troubles at the present time is in—Somme-nia.

The Kaiser says "his great desire is to go into the trenches." Just for his private ear let me say "and it's the greatest desire of the Allies to catch him there."

Did U. C. 5? was the query of the Londoner to a pal as he left the Temple Pier, where he had been gazing at the captured German submarine.

If the efforts of the proprietors of the "Liverpool Post" and "Echo" are successful, and the submarine is brought to Liverpool, "U. C. 5 before going home" will be the advice of all the numerous visitors to our port.

A collision was reported the other day between two Berlin ferry-boats. That comes of going on the Spree.

There are to be no more free copies of railway timetables. Never mind, lovers of puzzles still have the comic papers!

A poer who offered to employ some prisoners of war said he had a private prison in which he could keep them. Now then, you Donnington Hall critics, here's another chance for you!

The British Rainfall Organisation have applied for exemption on behalf of a rain computer. Perhaps that explains the spell of sunshine we have recently enjoyed.

The postage stamp teaches a lesson to those who are pessimistic about the war. The King is on the side that is not licked.

A county court judge the other day referred to the telephone as an instrument. He might have added, of torture.

THE INDIAN TROOPS ARE EAGER FOR WAR

Sir F. Younghusband Denies Natives Were Compelled to Fight for England

GREAT MAJORITY LOYAL

British Official of Long Experience in Indian Service Explains the Situation There

(Special Correspondence)

London, July 30—Sir Francis Younghusband, who has spent twenty-eight years in the Indian Service, in a statement today sharply refuted an assertion conveyed in a letter to the press of May 22, by a critic of England, that Great Britain had forced troops of India to fight against their will on the battlefields of France.

The correspondent made the point that so serious were affairs in India that "no Englishman is safe and the English women are preparing to leave India." Further, he implied that the Indian troops had no alternative but to fight where they were told by their British superiors, and that they had no idea they were to take up arms in Europe.

"The letter was written by one of a group of revolutionary inciters, who always have tried to stir up trouble against British rule in India," said Sir Francis. "It is full of misstatements and exaggerations. The writer says Englishmen are no longer safe in India. My answer to that is that Englishmen are as safe today as they have been for a hundred years past. In fact, conditions there, so far as the British inhabitants are concerned, are probably better now than they were before the war started.

"Among the 320,000,000 natives of India there are a certain number who are violently inimical to the Government. They are exactly the sort of malcontents that are found in every country—men who are never satisfied with the ruling power over them.

"It may be put down as a certainty that the ruling Princes of India, the leaders of the educated classes, and the great bulk of the population are substantially loyal to the British Government. The class represented by the letter writer reflects nothing more than the restless spirit one would find among talkative irresponsible persons.

NO PRINCES DISLOYAL.

"The writer says two Hindu Princes have been arrested for sedition during the war, one being a brother of the reigning Prince of Dasgala State, and the other the Rajah of Khawra, one of the Rajput States. It may be well to explain that these two persons happen not to be ruling Princes, but merely landowners with the title of Rajah. The writer has attempted, evidently to give the impression that they are to be classed as Princes with power over States, while they have no power whatever.

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They scraped them from Singapore, Hongkong, also California. When the revolutionists got to India they expected to find it in the state of revolution. They were disappointed, and the work they had hoped to do was never accomplished.

"What the revolutionist leaders failed to do at the outbreak of war they are still trying to do now—from a safe distance—but their efforts will be as futile as they were at the start of war. For India is loyal to Great Britain and will be long after the war is ended and no one would more deeply resent the disparagement of their loyalty than the brave soldiers who have been fighting alongside their French and British comrades on the battlefield of Flanders in the great cause of civilization.

RUSSIA IS SWEEPING ALONG THE GALICIAN FRONTIER UNCHECKED

Czar's Men Have Reached Northern Bank o Dniester Before Mariampol—Austrians ar Being Pursued—Franz Joseph's Armies Als Beaten Back by Italians

By Canadian Press

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14, via London, 2:20 p.m.—Along th Galician front the Russian sweep continues unchecked, th official announcement of today reports. Further gains have bee made on the Upper Sereth. In the region of the Middle Strip and the Koropice the Austrians are being pursued by the Russians who reached the northern bank of the Dniester before Mariampol

The official statement says:

"Western front: In the Priamur hospital, near the little town of Siniavka, two sisters and one hospital orderly were killed and two sisters wounded by a bomb from an enemy aeroplane.

"In the region south of the little town of Stobychva, on th evening of August 13, the enemy attacked our troops on the west ern bank of the Stokhod, but as the result of a counter-attac which followed he was driven back to his positions."

FIGHTING IN CARPATHIANS

"On the upper Sereth our advance continues. The enemy retired the west to a fortified position behind which at some points he is chec ing our advance by fierce artillery fire.

"In the region of the Middle Stripa and the river Koropice our troo continuing to pursue the enemy, advanced to the west, and, arriving befo the Zlota Lipa near Zavalov and Korsov, reached the northern bank the Dniester before Mariampol.

"In the region of Yaremcze, Yaloviczary and Kirlibaba, in the wooded Carpathians, local attacks of the enemy were everywhere repelled by ou troops.

"Caucasus front: Our flotilla on Lake Van bombarded the enemy's positions on the southwestern bank of the lake, forcing him to retire.

"In Persia, to the north of Sakkiz, our troops captured some position To the north of Hamadan the Turkish offensive continues.

"Our armored motor cars inflicted great losses upon the enemy in th

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FRESH GAINS ON TOLMINO FRONT

Arrival of Austrian reinforcements has checked the Italian advance east of Gorizia and has impeded slightly the progress of the Italian drive on Trieste, but fresh gains are reported in despatches from the Tolmino front today.

Pending the outcome of severe fighting for Tolmino, the War Office is withholding official statements. It is reported, however, that an Italian detachment penetrated the suburbs of Tolmino in one stage of the fighting, and that the Italians have made notable gains at several places.

Some military experts believe that Gen. Cadorna, after cleaning the Austrians from the Izonzo river bend south of Gorizia, will hold up his advance on Trieste until the Tolmino stronghold falls and then open a general invasion of Austria on the whole Isonzo front.

AUSTRIA SEEKING HELP

Austria has made another appeal to Germany for more troops to defend the Galician front, according to a despatch from Berne. This is one of the matters said to have been discussed by the German Chancellor and Emperor Franz Joseph at last week's meeting in Vienna.

King Victor Emmanuel, in an Order of the Day, thanked the army today for the victory it achieved at Gorizia. This the King characterized as another great step along the arduous and glorious way towards the completion of Italy's holy aspirations.

SMASHING AUSTRIA PIECEMEAL

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"A study of the most recent Petrograd communique will make it clear that all, or nearly all of the 56,000 prisoners officially announced as taken by General Scherbatchoff between August 4 and the present date have been captured since the beginning of General von Bothmer's withdrawal on Saturday. General von Bothmer's army probably numbered between 120,000 and 150,000 men, largely Germans. The prisoners taken up-to-date represent almost half of this force.

"To the 56,000 men of this army already accounted for, captives yet uncounted and stragglers who will be caught as the operations develop have still to be added, as well as losses in killed and injured, which must be very considerable. The prisoners taken by the Russians since the first week in June must now exceed half a million.

"Scherbatchoff's troops are coming into alignment with the armies of Generals Sakharoff and Letchitsky preparatory to the inevitable and quickly developing swoop upon Lemberg, and there will be but few survivors of the smashed Austro-German centre available for the defence of the Galician capital."

WHAT THE TURKS SAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14, via London.— The Russian forces in the Caucasus and in Persia are being

LEMBERG BARRIERS BROKEN NOW

Special Star Cable by Wm. Phillips Simms, of the United Press.

Petrograd, Aug. 14. — The last formidable Austro-German barrier to Lemberg has been broken and the Teutonic forces are making a general retreat on a ninety-mile front in the direction of the Galician capital.

Compelled to retire from the strong Stripa river positions by the threat that his armies would be surrounded and captured, Gen. Bothmer is falling steadily back on the Zlota Lipa, eighteen miles to the west. But Russian forces have already crossed the Zlota Lipa north of Stanislau and the danger of a blow at his right flank will prevent Bothmer from making a stand here.

On the whole line the Russian mowing machine is reaping a bloody harvest. On the front east and southeast of Lemberg alone, it is estimated that the Austro-Germans have lost 75,000 men, or half their effectives. This fact, it is believed, necessitates the continued retreat before the Russians.

The Russians are systematically sending forward their artillery to pound the enemy, while Cossack cavalry attacks demoralizes the wings. One regiment of Orenburgers alone took 2,000 Austro-German prisoners.

The proportion of Germans among both prisoners and enemy killed and wounded is steadily increasing. This is believed to be due to the fact that the Austrians have practically exhausted their reserves and that German reinforcements are being brought up in large numbers to stiffen their line.

A Russian cavalry force that captured Mariampol, only eight miles southwest of Halicz, is believed to be pushing toward the Halicz-Stanislau railway north of the Dniester only three miles away. The capture of this crossing would cut off a large force of Austro-Germans who retired from Stanislau and force them to make a wide detour, constantly harassed by Russian cavalry.

ITALIANS SMASH ANOTHER LINE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Aug. 14.—General Cadorna's forces pierced another strong line of Austrian entrenchments east of Nodlogem height, south of Gorizia, and are continuing to press the enemy on the Carso Plateau, it was officially announced today.

"In the Gorizia area artillery duels took place," the statement says.

"The enemy's batteries shelled the town and bridges over the Isonzo.

"On the remainder of the front [illegible] but sharp encounters took place, on the slopes of Forame, at the head of the Costeana Valley, on the Boite and on the slopes of Monte Civarone, in the Sugana Valey.

"The enemy was repulsed everywhere and left about fifty prisoners in our hands. Hostile batteries bombarded villages in the upper Chiarzo and Cordevole valleys. They were silenced by our artillery.

"Last night hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Monfalcone and other places on the Lower Isonzo. No damage nor casualties have been reported."

The announcement follows:

"North of the Somme there was a fairly lively cannonade in the region of Maurepas. The night was calm in the other sectors.

"South of the Somme we appreciably enlarged our positions to the southwest of Estrees by capturing several trench elements to the left of the Fay-Deniecourt road. We made some prisoners.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne a violent artillery struggle took place in the sector of Moulin-Sous-Toutvent.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) skirmishing with grenades was reported in the neighborhood of Avocourt redoubt. A German attempt against our trenches east of Hill 304 was checked by our machine gun fire.

"On the right bank of the river our Grenadiers easily repulsed two attacks made by the enemy against the village of Fleury and against other positions to the southeast of that place.

"There was intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front."

SUCCESSFUL RAID AT YPRES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Germans gained a temporary footing last night in trenches west of Pozieres captured by the British in yesterday's fighting, Gen. Haig reported this afternoon.

South of Ypres, the British carried out a successful raid, without loss. Mining activity in this neighborhood was also to the advantage of the British.

The text of the official communication follows:

"Last night to the west of Pozieres the enemy gained a temporary footing in a portion of the trenches captured by us yesterday.

"Otherwise there were no developments on the British front between the Somme and the Ancre.

"South of Ypres salient we carried out a successful raid without incurring any losses ourselves.

"There has been further mining activity. We forced an entry into a German gallery at the bluff north of the Ypres-Comines canal, and after exploration, blew in a considerable length. We captured some of the enemy's mining stores. We also successfully exploded a mine near Cordonnerie."

ITALIANS START IN BALKANS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 14. —Fresh indications that the long-awaited Balkan offensive of the Allies is about to begin comes in the news today from Vienna that the Italians also have started active operations there.

No mention is made of this in the official statements from any Allied source, but the Vienna communique says that there was "skirmishing along the Lower Voyusa, in Albania."

Military experts here attach the greatest importance to this news. The Voyusa, or Viosa, empties into the Adriatic a little north of Valona where the Italians had an army of around 100,000 men at last account. This is, of course, the extreme left of the Allied line across northern Greece and southern Albania.

All previous activity along this line has been at the eastern end near Salonika, where unofficial reports on August 11 said that the Allied forces had gained important positions near Lake Doiran.

The important fact in today's news is the extension of activity all along the line.

While there is nothing to indicate that a general offensive has been begun, it is apparent that the entire Allied force in the Balkans is feeling out the enemy's positions.

It is possible that the operations so far reported are similar to the raids which were made by the British along the line in France, to find how greatly the enemy has been weakened by the withdrawal of men to other fronts.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO ADVANCE AGAINST THE GERMANS ALONG SOMME

Hun Line from Combles to Peronne Further Imperilled—German Attacks at Verdun Repulsed—Italians are Reported Fighting in Balkans Now

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—French troops followed up their successes north of the Somme yesterday with an advance southh of the river in sharp fighting last night.

Southeast of Estrees, French detachments captured several trenches between Fay and the road to Deniecourt, widening their positions. On the front north of the Somme there was brisk cannonading around the newly won French positions at Maurepas.

The success of the new French thrust north of the Somme in Saturday and Sunday's fighting increases the peril of the German line from Combles to Peronne.

The capture of the villages of Maurepas and Clery, necessary to an advance against Peronne from the north, is believed certain under the next great French blow on this front.

The Germans bombarded the French lines around Maurepas heavily last night. They are expected to launch a heavy counter-attack to batter in the wedge thrust into their line, and it is possible this cannonading preceded a strong infantry attack.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

EAR'S STRIDE IS RELENTLESS ON ALL FRONTS

rther Gains on Sereth River, long Zlota Lipa and North-west of the Dniester Region

LGIANS HELP CAPTURE

clists Distinguish Them-selves When Assisting in Occupying Town of Zboroff, on the Dniester River

etrograd, August 14, via London.—
e retreat of the Austrians from the
ipa continues, with the Russians
nding the Austrian rear guard.
lgiacy, on the Koropice, has fallen,
l General Count von Bothmer's
ces are taking up positions on the
st bank of the Zlota Lipa.

he line of the Austrian defense as
appears today runs from Beres-
hk through Shezurovitse and Stan-
avezyk along the headwaters of the
r northwest of Brody, and through
sko-Zboroff to Brzezany, forming a
-zag to the Upper Zlota Lipa;
ng the stream to Korzov ten miles
ove its junction with the Dniester;
nce west to Jesupol, at the mouth
the Bystritza-Maidan, ten miles
thwest of Stanislau thence south
Solotvina, ten miles northwest of
dvorna. In other words, Austrians,
tracting the circle about Lem-
g, are withdrawing to a line between
Carpathians and the Pinsk mar-
s, the shorter length of which will
npensate them in some measure for
tremendous losses they have suf-
ed since the beginning of the Rus-
n advance. Military critics look for
alventful withdrawal to the line
amionka, Lemberg, Mikolayoff
l Stryj as their logical line of de-
se.

he surrender of Mariampol by the
strians has enabled General Letch-
ky to straighten the front of his
vance toward Halicz, this now form-
g an almost direct east and west
e only seven miles from that town
the nearest approach.

The Rech, in its summary of the
isoners and booty taken by the Rus-
ans during last week's operations,
timates that 83,200 men and 1,720
ficers were captured and sixty nine
ns and 342 machine guns and bomb
rowers taken by Generals Letchit-
y, Scherbatchoff and Sakharoff.

ALLIES ARE GAINING STEADILY ON EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS

Official Reports Today Show British and French Both Advancing, Russians Sweeping Teuton Armies Before Them and Italians Also Pushing Forward

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—A French grenade attack on the north-eastern front of Verdun last night resulted in the capture of German trenches on a 300-yard front to a depth of 100 yards, it was officially announced today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—The Russians have pierced the new Austro-German line on the Zlota Lipa river at a new point, having crossed to the west bank of the river in a twelve-mile advance along the upper Stripa, it was officially announced today. Other Russian forces have crossed to the western bank of the Zlota Bistritza, southwest of Stanislau.

TRENCHES AT POZIERES TAKEN

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 15, 3:40 p.m.—Nearly all of the remaining trenches northwest of Pozieres on the Somme front, in which the Germans gained a footing on Sunday, have been re-taken, the War Office announced today.

The announcement follows:—

"As a result of local fighting northwest of Poziers during the last two days we have retaken nearly the whole of the remainder of the trenches in which the enemy gained a footing early Sunday. Last night we also forced entry into the enemy's trenches near Mouquet farm, returning to our lines with eleven prisoners."

"Our our right frank two attempts by small hostile detachments to raid our trenches were repulsed with loss to the enemy.

"Northwest of Hulloch the enemy exploded a small mile. We occupied the crater. Last night a feinted raid on the enemy's trenches south of Armentieres caused much commotion in the enemy's lines, of which our artillery took full advantage."

ITALIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Aug. 15.—Several sections of Austrian trenches have been captured by the Italians in sharp fighting west of San Grado and Mount Pedinka, it was officially announced today. In these operations 1,150 prisoners were taken.

East of Gorizia heavy fighting is going on before Austrian entrenchments. In these encounters 225 prisoners were taken.

The Austrians made unsuccessful demonstrations for the purpose of diverting Italian troops in the region of Mount Pinta, Forame, Colombra, Monte Cimone, Seluggio and Pasubio.

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RUSSIAN PROGRESS IS RAPID

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15, via London, 3:10 p.m.—The rapid Russian advance in Gallcia continues. Russian troops are crossing to the western banks of the Zlota Lipa and the Bystritze-Solotvina, and are advancing along the Upper Stripa, the War Office announced today.

The official statement follows:

"On the evening of Aug. 14 a German albatross appeared over the town of Nesvij. Staff-Capt. Kruten, who brought down an enemy aeroplane at Nesvij on Saturday, ascended with his machine, which is armed with a machine gun. He engaged the hostile aeroplane, and drove it to earth in the vicinity of Nesvij. The pilot, who was wounded, and the observer, were captured.

"Our advance westward in the region of the Upper Stripa in continuing. On the rivers Zlota and Bystritza-Solotvina our troops are crossing successfully, to the western banks.

"Caucasian front: Our offensive in the region of Sakkiz, Persia, resulted in our capture of a very strong Turkish position in the vicinity of this town. The enemy, pursued by our cavalry, is retreating hurriedly to the south.

"On the Baltic Sea on Monday morning our Aviation Lieutenants Deterrichs and Prokofiev, undertook with two hydroplanes a daring raid on the enemy's aerodrome, near Lake Agern, in Courland. Notwithstanding a bombardment by anti-aircraft guns and a counter-attack by seven German machines, our aviators not only dropped bombs successfully on the enemy's sheds, but boldly entered into an unequal fight, which lasted more than an hour.

"Many bullets struck our machines, but happily not in vital parts. As a result of the fight one of the enemy machines was struck and turned over in the air, falling to the ground enveloped in smoke. Two others alighted on the sea, having received injuries. Our hydroplanes returned safely to their base."

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Aug. 15, via London, 3 p.m.—On the Carso plateau and to the east of Gorizia, along the Isonzo front, the Austrians have suffered further reverses at the hands of the Italians, today's official statement says.

Austrian entrenchments in both these regions were captured.

The statement follows:

"On the Carso during the night of August 14 the gallant troops of the Eleventh army corps repulsed several counter-attacks, and attacked the enemy's lines to the west of Sainte Grado and Monte Pecinka. Several sections of the enemy's trenches were captured and 1,410 prisoners, including thirty-one officers, were taken.

"In the hilly tract east of Gorizia after heavy fighting, we carried other hostile entrenchments, taking 2[illegible] prisoners, of whom five were officers.

"On the remainder of the front the enemy made the usual demonstrations against our positions [illegible] Monte Pannelle, the Trenz valley, on the Tirano river, at Plezzo, Bolte, Monte Colomban, on the Asiago plateau, at Monte Cimone and Monte Seluggio, near Astico, in the Posina basin and on the Piave. He was unsuccessful everywhere.

"Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Monfalcone, Grado, Saint Canzian and Pirle. No casualties or damage resulted."

(Continued on Page 2.)

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Sensational exposure by the New York World of German intrigue. National register taken in Great Britain. The Germans break the Russian line between the Narew and the Bug; further south they cross the Bug at Drohiczyn and occupy Losyce and Miedzyrzec. Austrian aeroplanes bombard Venice.

ALL THAT'S LEFT OF THEM

Only Fifty Members of Original Princess Pats Regt. Remain

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, August 14.—Fifty original members of the Princess Patricia's Regiment are still fighting, according to the statement of Sergt.-Major Samuel Patterson, D.C.M., who, with Sergeant-Major J. McKay, also an original "Pat," is in the Capital.

Sergeant-Major Patterson stated that the Princess Patricias are now being replenished through reserves from other battalions. Over five thousand men have now been attached to the battalion since the first of the war. There are about fifty of the original men still fighting. The Universities' Company system has been discontinued.

Sergt.-Major McKay is badly wounded about the legs and back, having been injured in the first St. Eloi battle on February 15, 1915. It was here that Sergt.-Major Patterson won the D.C.M. after successfully leading a sapping party against a German trench.

"Everybody is feeling proud over in England just now. They are realizing that everything is going all right and the public is very high spirited," he stated.

THE NARROWING RING OF STEEL

Arrows indicate the several offensives that are now pressing in upon the Teutonic territory from all sides.

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The "place in the sun" the Kaiser sought.

THE BLOODY ANGLE HELD BY CANADIANS OVER A YEAR

Map of famous Ypres salient, where the heroism of Canada's troops aroused the acclaim of the Empire. The names of places which will former live in Canadian history are underlined.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ACTIONS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 15, 12:30 P.M.—French troops captured German trenches on a front about 300 yards long and 100 yards deep north of the Chapel of Sainte Fine, at the intersection of the Fleury and Vaux roads on the right bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector last night, says the War Office statement today.

The official text of the announcement follows:

"On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity in various sectors north of the river and in the districts south of Belloy and Estrees and north of Lihons. South of Belloy a German reconnoitring party was dispersed by our rifle fire.

"North of the Aisne an enemy detachment, after a lively bombardment, penetrated a small salient of our lines northwest of Beaulne. It was driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a series of minor actions was carried out brilliantly by our grenadiers north of the Chapel of Sainte Fine, enabling us to carry some portions of German trenches on a front of 300 yards and a depth of about 100 yards.

"The enemy attempted to recapture them by a counter-attack, which was broken up by our curtains of fire.

"The bombardment continued with considerable violence in the sectors of Fleury and Vaux-le-Chapitre. Everywhere else th night was calm."

TODAY'S WAR NEWS

British recapture trenches in which Germans gained foothold Sunday.

French capture German trenches on northeastern Verdun front over 300-yard front to depth of 100 yards.

Italians take Austrian trenches on Carso plateau and Osonzo front.

Italian battleship Leonardo da Vinci caught fire and sank in Taranto harbor. Three hundred of crew drowned.

Russians make further advance along Upper Stripa river towards Lemberg.

Canadians withdrawn from Ypres salient and sent to join big drive on Somme.

Fourth Canadian Division has left England and landed in France.

GOVERNMENT PLANS SYSTEMATIZING OF RECRUITING WORK

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—How to overcome the difficulties which at present attend recruiting in Canada is a problem which the Militia Department is now tackling. It is recognized that the system heretofore in vogue is not producing the results that are required.

For many months there has been advocacy of new methods, including national registration. Reports that the Government has decided on that form of enrolment were denied today at the Militia Department.

"Our officers are working on a scheme, but it is not so all-embracing as national registration would be," observed F. B. McCurdy, M.P., Parliamentary secretary of the Department. "The primary object in view is to systematize methods of recruiting. Before long we hope to have a plan evolved which will overcome the present difficulties, but the form of it has not been definitely decided, and until it is decided it is premature to discuss it."

Conditions in regard to recruiting have undergone a tremendous change since the war began. At first there was a rush to the colors. Then, when recruiting slowed up somewhat, public appeals for men brought quick and satisfactory responses.

Latterly neither the voluntary enlistment nor that from recruiting meetings has come up to expectations.

Another factor in the situation is the requirement of men for munitions factories and for essential agricultural and industrial production. It has been urged that too much recruiting might seriously affect industries which are regarded as vital.

It is probable that steps will be taken to inquire into the number of men in each military district who have enlisted, those who are engaged in munitions making or similar work and those who have no apparent reason to prevent their enlistment.

To these appeals will be specially directed. Their could, of course, be no compulsory registration or conscriptive methods without legislation. Canada has undertaken to enlist 500,000. So far 360,000 have been secured, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to get men.

The new plan, systematizing recruiting methods, is expected to be decided on and promulgated shortly.

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NOW 190,000 CANADIANS IN FRANCE

There are now approximately 100,000 Canadians at the battlefront in France, with close on to the same number in England, and as many more at home. Troops are going over at the rate of ten thousand a month, and the transfer of the Fourth Division will stimulate the movement.

The movement of Canadians to the Somme district will likely involve a material change in the character of the warfare. Heretofore their work has been essentially defensive. Now it will be more offensive, as part of the big drive initiated by the Allies.

In the occupancy of Ypres salient the Canadians have made history. It is in that territory that the battles of St. Julien, Festubert, Givenchy, St. Eloi, Sanctuary Wood, Zillebeke, and minor engagements took place, from which casualties totalling upwards of thirty thousand resulted.

STORY OF THE YPRES SALIENT

The name of Canada will always be associated with the Ypres salient, and with the heroic story of the Second Battle of Ypres—that awful struggle which raged across the shell-swept wastes of Flanders through three whole weeks. The Canadians first entered the Ypres salient early in April, 1915, and have held it against all odds ever since, for a period of over sixteen months.

It was on April 22, 1915, that the Second Battle of Ypres began at Langemarck. Like all salients, that of Ypres was, and was known to be, a source of weakness to the forces holding it, but the reasons which have led to its retention are apparent, and need not be explained.

On April 22, the Canadian division held a line of, roughly, 5,000 yards, extending in a north-westerly direction from the Ypres-Roulers Railway to the Ypres-Poelcapelle road, and connecting at its terminus with the French troops. The division consisted of three infantry brigades, in addition to the artillery brigades. Of the infantry brigades, the first was in reserve, the second was on the right, and the third established contact with the Allies at the point indicated above.

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CANADIAN CONTINGENT QUITS YPRES TO JOIN THE GREAT OFFENSIVE

After Sixteen Months of Hard Defensive Work, During Which They Made a Great Name for Themselves, Dominion Boys Will Get a Chance on the Somme

Special to The Montreal Star by Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The Canadian troops have been withdrawn from the Ypres salient after occupying the position for upwards of a year. The salient has not been abandoned, but other British troops have been assigned to the defence of it, while the Canadians have been sent to the Somme district to assist in the general attack there.

Canada has now four divisions at the front. The Fourth Division, which for several months has been undergoing training in England, has now gone over to France.

These announcements were conveyed in a cable this morning to the Militia Department from Sir Sam Hughes.

The Fourth Division is commanded by Major-General David Watson, of Quebec. At the Militia Department today it was stated that the composition of this division is not known definitely. It has been changed about frequently and battalions incorporated in it which were not in the original division. Detailed reports of these, it is said, have not been sent to Ottawa.

FIRST USE OF GAS.

The day was a peaceful one, warm and sunny, and except that the previous day had witnessed a further bombardment of the stricken town of Ypres, everything seemed quiet in front of the Canadian line. At five o'clock in the afternoon, a plan, carefully prepared, was put into execution against our French Allies on the left.

Asphyxiating gas of great intensity was projected into their trenches, propably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out under the parapets. The fumes, aided by a favorable wind, floated backwards, poisoning and disabling over an extended area those who fell under their effect.

The result was that the French were compelled to give ground for a considerable distance.

The French did, as everyone knew they would do, all that stout soldiers could do, and the Canadian Division, officers and men, look forward to many occasions in the future in which they will stand side by side with the brave armies of France.

The immediate consequences of this enforced withdrawal were, of course, extremely grave. The 3rd Brigade of the Canadian Division was without any left, or, in other words, its left was in the air. What followed is known to the whole world."

A GLORIOUS STAND.

"The story of the second battle of Ypres is the story of how the Canadian Division, enormously outnumbered—for they had in front of them at least four divisions, supported by intensely heavy artillery—with a gap still existing, though reduced, in their lines, and with dispositions made hurriedly under the stimulus of critical danger, fought through the day, and through the night, and then through another day and night; fought under their officers until, as happened to so many, those perished gloriously, and then fought from the impulsion of sheer valor because they came from fighting stock."

In these few lines Sir Max Aitkin, Canadian record officer, summarised the achievements of the Canadians. They saved the day for the Allies, and the Germans' second great attempt to break through to Calais and the English Channel thus ended in utter failure. The great day for the Canadians came on April 24, when 4.7 guns, temporarily abandoned, were recaptured, and Gen. French reported to the War Office that the Canadian Division, "by their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation." The fight at

CANADA'S MINISTER OF MILITIA ON A GERMAN SUBMARINE

Photo of Sir Sam Hughes inspecting the German mine laying U-boat recently captured by the British.

was a memorable incident in the operations.

On April 26 came a great fight at St. Julien, when the Canadians still further distinguished themselves. Many other hard fights, not so well known by name, but none the less important, have taken place, and in all of them the Canadians have borne themselves bravely and won the praise of the higher military authorities. The battle of Hooge will readily come to mind.

LORD FRENCH'S TRIBUTE.

On April 22 of this year Field Marshal Lord French gave this message to The Montreal Star:

"On the anniversary of the second battle of Ypres I take this opportunity of testifying once more to the glorious gallantry of the Canadian troops.

"I have watched with the greatest interest the rapid growth of the Canadian Contingent in the field and it is impossible, in my opinion, to overestimate the value of the support thus given to our armies.

"At Ypres, and in other places they have fought nobly. There is no part of Britain to which their fame has not reached. Their determination and fighting qualities are appreciated by the whole Empire."

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ENTENTE DRIVE IS METHODICAL, SLOW AND SURE

Owing to the Strong Fortifications in the West British and French Cannot Use Flanks

LOSSES MUCH SMALLER

Those in Present Offensive Have Only Been Fifth of Those in Champagne Push and Early Verdun Fight

Paris, August 15.—The apparent slow rate of progress by the French and British forces on the western front since July 1 as compared with that of the Russians on the eastern front, it is explained in military circles here, is due to the methodical nature of the Entente offensive against a line of strongly fortified positions extending virtually from the North Sea to Saloniki, and the fact that infantry must wait until the artillery has done its work. The front of the Central Powers in the western theatre of the war is much more strongly fortified than the front with which the Russian armies have had to deal, so the latter are in a better situation for manoeuvring on a large scale.

One of the principal drawbacks against the Entente Allies on the western front is the nature of the Teutonic positions which prohibit the use of the wings of the Entente armies. The Russians, however, face no such obstacles. The Russian operations, it is explained further, have not been planned with political considerations such as necessarily have arisen on the western front, owing to the co-operation of various Entente armies, in view.

The methodical, if relatively slow, policy of the Entente leaders on the western front is held here to be justified by the fact that the losses in the field are now much smaller, as compared with those of the earlier days of the war. Since July 1, the Entente losses have been only about one-fifth of what they were during the push in Champagne last fall or during the first months of the battle of Verdun, it is claimed.

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Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 5.—Nearly all of the remaining trenches northwest of Pozieres, on the Somme front, in which the Germans gained a footing on Sunday, have been re-taken, the War Office announced today.

The announcement follows—As a result of local fighting northwest of Pozieres during the last two days we have re-taken nearly the whole of the remainder of the trenches in which the enemy gained a footing early Sunday. Last night we also forced entry into the enemy's trenches near Mouquet farm, returning to our lines with eleven prisoners.

On our right flank two attempts by small hostile detachments to raid our trenches were repulsed with loss to the enemy.

Northwest of Hulluch the enemy exploded a small mine. We occupied the crater. Last night a feinted raid on the enemy's trenches south of Armentieres caused much commotion in the enemy's lines, of which our artillery took full advantage.

London, August 15.—The official communication issued this evening says: There have been the usual artillery bombardments at various places on the British front. The situation is unchanged and there are no important incidents to report.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 15.—French troops captured German trenches on a front about 300 yards long and 100 yards deep north of the Chapel of Sainte Fine, at the intersection of the Fleury and Vaux roads, on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector last night, says the War Office statement today.

On the Somme front the French artillery was very active at Belloy, Estrees and Lihons. Elsewhere the night was calm.

The announcement follows: On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity in various sectors north of the river and in the districts south of Belloy and Estrees and north of Lihons. South of Belloy a German reconnoitering party was dispersed by our rifle fire.

North of the Aisne an enemy detachment, after a lively bombardment, penetrated a small salient of our lines northwest of Beaulne. It was driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a series of minor actions was carried out brilliantly by our grenadiers north of the Chapel of Sainte Fine, enabling us to carry some portions of German trenches on a front of 300 yards and a depth of about 100 yards.

The enemy attempted to recapture them by a counter-attack which was broken up by our curtains of fire.

The bombardment continued with considerable violence in the sectors of Fleury and Vaux le Chapitre. Everywhere else the night was calm.

CHIEF GATEWAY TO HUNGARIAN PLAINS FORCED

Russians Capture Jablonitza, Most Important Entrance Through the Carpathian Mountains

1,500 MORE PRISONERS

Deliver Terrific Blow Against Right Flank of Bothmer's Army, Three Miles West of Zlota Lipa

Petrograd, via London, August 15.—The Russians have delivered another telling blow against the right flank of General von Bothmer's retreating army at Tustobaby, three miles west of the Zlota Lipa and northwest of Monasterzyska.

The Austrians crossed the river at Korjoba under the shellfire of the Russian batteries, suffering heavy losses. They attempted to make a stand on the high ground on the west bank where they had previously prepared strong entrenchments and wire defenses. While shells raked the Austrians from across the river the Russians moved up from the south where they had been expanding their positions during the last few days in the neck formed by the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester. They poured a grilling fire from machine guns on the Austrians, who withstood the Russian attacks for five hours and then fell back on the Gorojana river, four miles to the west.

Northward battles are raging with terrific intensity along the Zlota Lipa, the Russians having succeeded at several other points in gaining a foothold on the west bank. General Sakharoff has made a considerable advance in the last thirty hours against the left flank of General von Bothmer's new positions. He has cut the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway at a new point, Zborow, where the road crosses the Stripa river, driving further home the wedge between the armies of General von Bothmer and General von Boehm-Ermolli before Brody.

The advance on Halicz has slowed down while the Russians are consolidating their positions won north of the Bystritza and Dniester rivers and possibly to await the nearer approach of General Scherbatchoff from the west for closer co-operation.

ROYAL LEADER ROAMED ABOUT BATTLEFIELDS

British Sovereign Takes Many of the Risks His Men Take and Wanted to Take More

"VERY SPORTING OF HIM"

Chatted With Anyone He Met on Roads and Strolled Into Men's Billets at Front Without an Escort

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British armies in the field. August 15.—During the last week King George has been with his armies in the field. Without any kind of formal programme, he travelled about among the troops and went out into the battle fields over which, during recent days, his troops advanced victoriously after desperate fighting.

All the traffic and turmoil of the war has surged about him day after day, and an endless procession of Great Britain's manhood now in fighting ranks passed him on the roads, not in review order, but as the men went up to the trenches to do their work of war.

The King has taken certain risks—he would have been glad to have taken more—and he has gone to places well within the range of the German guns, and still bombarded from time to time. He has seen the devastation of war, not done in ancient days, but a few weeks or less ago, and has stood amidst its wreckage and ruin, where the ground is the graveyard of gallant men and where all the evil spirit of the war broods over the litter and rubbish heaps in old German trenches.

The King is quite fearless. I have seen him standing on the edge of a great shell crater, underneath the ghastly ruins of a fine old building, which had been shelled by long range guns only four days before his visit, and might at any moment be shelled again. The people about him were a little nervous for his safety, but he lingered there as though there was no danger in the blue sky above him. He wandered about on the battlefield

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his soldiers were astonished and glad to see him in such places. All of them have used the same phrase about him: "It was very sporting of him." And the loyalty of all the men, the patriotism of the British soldiers which makes them fight and suffer with astounding courage, though they hide the ideal in the British way, ashamed of sentiment, has been stirred by the presence among them of their King, who symbolizes for them the old traditions of the race.

On Saturday there was a historic rendezvous when King George, with Sir Douglas Haig, who is commanding the British armies in the field, had a meeting in a chateau of France with the President of the French Republic, General Joffre, and General Foch. On Sunday the King attended a religious service among his troops, and on the following day he motored to La Panne, where he visited the King and Queen of the Belgians.

The essential character of the King's visit has been its informality, the absence of all ceremony, and it has been most interesting to see him chatting with his officers and men in roads and in the field, and walking into the men's billets and going about lines without an escort.

On Thursday last the King had his most memorable experience. He went further than the edge of the battlefields, where thousands of his troops were still fighting, but well out into that stretch of ground which bears upon every yard of it a trace of the recent battle and the relics of those who fought and fell.

The King was in the midst of all the tumult of war. Invisible guns were firing with a thumping clangor, followed by dull crashes as the heavy shells burst upon the German or British lines. A rush of shells went through the sky. The air was filled with those queer familiar noises of the battlefield, of which many men dream nights—the shrill singing note of a bit of flying steel and the knock knock knockings of the field guns, the humming of the aeroplanes, and the dull roar of a distant crump.

No shells came near the King. That was his luck. I have stood several times in this neighborhood and seen them fall unpleasantly near. There was no reason why at any moment there should not have been a black puff of German shrapnel over the King's head. There is no life insurance in these places, and the King took the risk like the other men, and thought no more about it.

PERSIAN MINISTRY FALLS

Thought Anglo-Russian Agreement Removed Friction

Washington, Aug. 15.—The fall of the Persian ministry was announced in a brief State Department despatch today, which said that Foreign Minister Wossough-el-Dau-Leh had been ordered to organize a new ministry.

Officials and diplomatists are at a loss for an explanation of the development, as it was thought the recent Anglo-Russian agreement as to Persia had removed the main causes of friction.

KING SPENDS A WEEK AT FRONT AMONG VICTORS

Tours Ground Recently Won and Then Sends Message of Appreciation and Expresses Pride

ALL PLAYING THEIR PART

Tribute to Splendid Work in Firing Line and Vast Organizations Behind the Advance to Final Victory

London, August 15.—After a visit to the front, King George today issued a general order to the army in France expressing his appreciation of the splendid condition and cheerful confidence of all ranks, and, through personal visits to the scenes of later desperate struggles, his understanding of the demands made upon the courage of the men and the physical endurance required to assail and capture positions prepared during the past two years, which were stoutly defended to the last.

"I realize not only the splendid work done in immediate touch with the enemy," says the general order, "but also the vast organizations behind the fighting line, honorable alike to the genius of their originators and to the hearts and hands of the workers. Everywhere there is proof that all men and women are playing their part, and I rejoice to think that their noble efforts are being heartily seconded by all classes at home."

After an allusion to the happy relations between the allied armies and the populations where they are quartered, King George concludes his message as follows:

"Do not think that I and your fellow-countrymen forget the heavy sacrifices the armies have made and the bravery and endurance they have displayed during the two years of bitter conflict. These sacrifices have not been in vain. The arms of the Allies will never be laid down until our cause has triumphed. I return home more than ever proud of you. May God guide you to victory."

War News Summary

The Russians have captured Jablonitza, one of the principal gateways from Galicia to the Hungarian plains and Petrograd reports that their offensive in this direction is continuing. This is the first news of an advance by the Russian southern army since the conquest of the Austrian crown land of Bukowina was completed.

Further to the north the Russians are continuing their driving operations against the Austrians with apparently uninterrupted success. Their troops are pouring across the Zlota Lipa at several points in spite of desperate resistance on the part of the Teutonic forces. Fierce fighting is being waged along the entire line south of Brody, and General Brusiloff is apparently making a supreme effort to cut off the army of General von Bothmer and force its surrender.

As far as the other theatres of war are concerned main interest centres in the Italian operations, no important action being reported on either the British or French fronts. The Italians are vigorously pressing their advance on the Carso plateau, and Rome reports the capture of several sections of the Austrian trenches, and the taking of more than 1,600 prisoners. Unofficial despatches from Italian sources claim that General Cadorna is now within 13 miles of Trieste, and that the Austrian fleet has left the harbor.

The Austrian official statement reports the repulse of Italian attacks in the Vipacco valley, about 18 miles east of Gorizia, but the official statements from both sides are very meagre, and leave the general situation vague. Press despatches from Geneva and Paris declare that Tolmino, considered one of the most formidable barriers between the Italians and Triests, is being evacuated by the Austrians, and that the Italians are already in the suburbs of the town.

The Germans admit that the British have obtained a foothold in their trenches on the Thiepval-Pozieres front, and report the repulse of violent attacks by the British and French in other sectors of the Somme line. According to Paris and London the day passed without any event of significance.

Another report of fighting on the Balkan front comes from the Berlin War Office, which states that a small engagement occurred south of Lake Doiran. There have been several reports of fighting in this theatre recently, and all have come from German or Bulgarian sources. As on previous occasions Berlin claims that the fighting was of small importance and resulted in a repulse for the Allies. London and Paris both remain silent as to the situation at Saloniki.

The above despatch was the first information that King George had been to the front in France. On his last previous visit, in October, 1915, the King was injured by a fall from his horse while inspecting the troops.

SOME SURPRISE VISITS

King and Prince of Wales Tour Ground Recently Won

With the British Army in France, via London, August 15.—King George has been at the front for a week. He left today for England, and his departure was the first information that the majority of the troops had of his presence. As a matter of precaution the visit was kept a secret, and there was no display or big reviews as on the occasion of his visit last fall.

The King simply went about seeing all sections of the army at work and the fields it had won. The flutter of a bit of bunting, bearing the royal coat-of-arms as a motor car sped along the road in clouds of dust and motor truck drivers and passing battalions started and looked around exclaiming, "the King." The Prince of Wales was with the King all of the time. The monarch was dressed in khaki with the crossed battons of a field marshal on his shoulders, and the Prince wore the uniform of a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. Neither wore any decorations, and but for their features, which were immediately recognized everywhere, they might have been taken for two of a party of officers making a round of inspection.

At one point on the line the King met General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the Fourth Army, which delivered the main attack, and Major General Congreve, whose corps stormed Montauban and Mametz. Alighting from his automobile near Fricourt the King went into the first line British trenches from which the British made their charge. "Now I will breast the parapet as my men did," he said, mounting it. He walked across the old No Man's Land and saw the effects of the British shell fire on the maze of fortifications and trenches which the British had wrested from the Germans. Standing on the edge of a big shell crater the King looked with a sailor's telescope he was carrying across the foreground of desolation toward Pozieres, the Bazentins, Longueval and Delville Wood. He watched the curls of black smoke which signified that the Germans' guns were busy, while nearby him a battery of British guns was sending screaming shells.

"You seemed to have missed that," he said to General Rawlinson, indicating a sliver of wall still standing in Mametz. "But there is nothing that is not down in La Boisselle, as you will see, Your Majesty," said General Rawlinson. "We improve as we advance."

When the King wanted to descend one of the deep German dugouts General Rawlinson warned him that they had not all been cleaned out yet, and when the King came back up the steps sniffing, he said: "It smells pretty strong." Remarking on the depth and spaciousness of the dugouts with their beds, tables and chairs, he said to some soldiers of a reserve battalion

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

MANY SOLDIERS RETURNING HOME ILL AND WOUNDED

Large Party Arrives in City — Some Have Gone West

One of the largest parties of wounded and invalided soldiers yet brought to Montreal arrived at Windsor street station last night by special train from Quebec. Twenty-five Montrealers were among them and a large number returning to Toronto, which is a distributing point for Ontario and the West. Capt. E. Coglan, C.A.M.C., was in charge of the party which comprised 180 men and a number of buglers returned to Canada as too young to serve. Three men of the Princess Pats were among the number. Pte. Watson, Brantford, Ont.; Pte. Ferguson, Yorkton, Sask.; and Corp. McDonald, of Calgary. They were not of the original regiment, but were sent over to reinforce the Princess Pats each last year.

Pte. Chas. McPherson is known in Montreal as an athlete. His brother, James, was killed at the Suvla Bay landing. Another brother, John, has been in France since August, 1914, with the Royal Field Artillery, and still another brother, Fred, is on the H. M. S. Vanguard, of the first battle squadron under Admiral Jellicoe, and took part in the engagements of Jutland and Dogger Bank.

Among the men who came back were Trooper Robt. Wallace, of No. 1 C. A. V. C., who wears the King's and Queen's medals, and has also seen service in South Africa and India; Pte. H. Cloak and Corp. David Boyd, who were also in the South African campaign and hold the King's and Queen's medals Pte. L. J. Hebert, of the 14th Battalion, wounded, is a brother of Napoleon Hebert, former controller.

MONTREAL MEN.

Following is the list of the men who returned to Montreal: Pte. H. Barbeau, 23rd Battalion; Pte. A. C. Bearns, 42nd; Corp. D. Boyd, 60th F.A.; Pte. J. P. Boye, 23rd; Pte. A. Briere, 23rd; Pte. S. Brown, 87th; Pte. H. Charbonneau, 23rd; Acting Sergt. B. W. Campbell, C.A.M.C.; Pte. H. Clarke, 6th F.A.; Pte. W. E. Collier, C.G.G.; Pte. C. Crevier, 17th; Pte. A. Dawes, 69th; Pte. F. Dube, 23rd; Pte. H. Featherstone, 37th; Corp. C. R. Ford, 32nd; Pte. R. J. Gundy, C.A.S.C.; Pte. L. J. Hebert, 23rd; Pte. D. Joubert, 69th; Lance-Corp. L. P. Larock, 23rd; Pte. W. Lavalee, 69th; Pte. J. Lavalliere, 69th; Pte. E. Lavigne, 36th; Pte. J. Lee C.A.M.C.; Pte. G. A. Main, 21st Battery; Pte. L. Meaney, 23rd; Pte. C. Macpherson, 17th; Pte. A. Newman, C.A.S.C.; Pte. L. Paquette, 23rd; Pte. T. Roncari, 69th; Sergt.-Major H. Salmon, 14th; Gunner W. Torp, C.F.A.; Pte. S. Walker, 12th; Trooper R. Wallace, C.A.M.C.; Pte. C. Weir, 37th; Pte. C. Whitehouse, 23rd; Pte. C. W. Rooney, C.F.A.; Pte. J. Donahue, C.C.A.C.; Pte. A. Nicholson, 1st Battalion; Pte. A. Limelin, 57th.

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OPINIONS OF MAJOR MORAHT, GERMAN MILITARY CRITIC

FIRST YEAR
Bombastic, opinionated and joyfully confident.

SECOND YEAR
Less bombastic, dubious and fluctuating.

THIRD YEAR
Sad and gloomily foreboding.

TO EXACT FULL REPARATION FOR FRYATT MURDER

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—England may not resume diplomatic relations with Germany after the end of the war until Germany makes full reparation for the execution of Captain Fryatt and similar alleged outrages, Premier Asquith intimated in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Prime Minister replied to a question put to the Government by Sir Edward Carson.

Sir Edward asked if, in view of the Fryatt and other cases, England was prepared to resume diplomatic intercourse with Germany after the war unless these crimes were expiated.

Premier Asquith said that in the opinion of the Cabinet the country would not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic intercourse with Germany until such reparation had been made.

The Cabinet, he added, was consulting England's Allies as to the best method for securing such reparation.

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KING VISITS CANADIAN TROOPS ALONG FLANDERS FRONT; CHEERED BY ALL

Keenest Enthusiasm Displayed by Dominion Boys When Monarch Walks Through Camps and Talks Informally With Soldiers Who Passed Through Heavy Fighting at Hooge

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

NORTHERN FRANCE, via London, Aug. 16.—Like a simple soldier, and yet like a King, His Majesty on Monday visited his Canadian troops fighting in Flanders. There were no parades and no inspections. Accompanied by the Prince of Wales—the latter no stranger to the commanders of the Dominion divisions, whom he often visits—King George walked through the camps where were representative regiments from both Eastern and Western Canada, and after resting, talked informally with men who had been recently through heavy fighting on the Hooge-St. Eloi line.

From a height near the camp he viewed this historic part of the Ypres salient. He showed a wonderfully intimate knowledge of what each particular battalion had done, and he complimented the officers and men on the stiff defence they had put up, and to one divisional commander, said: "Splendid fighters, all. The enemy knows that to his cost."

Tremendous Canadian cheers greeted the King wherever he went among the Canadian battalions. On Sunday, at a little village which must be nameless, but which is the headquarters of the splendid army to which the Canadian corps are attached, we passed His Majesty and his simple soldierly suite. There was no glitter and no pomp. I have seen more show made by army commanders.

His Majesty was the figure head of the Empire we were fighting for. We all knew it, and thrilled at the sight of him, but we felt also he was a real soldier, who, if fate had not cast lines for Royal places, would have been with those divisions of British, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans who proudly and dustily swung by him.

On a hill, which will always be recorded in Canadian [illegible] Majesty attended divine service. It was a solemn mo[illegible] pledged the honor of the Empire not to rest until vi[illegible]

RUSSIANS HAVE TAKEN CARPATHIAN HEIGHTS; OTHER ALLIES GAINING

Successes Reported from Rome and Paris—British Busy Consolidating Pozieres Position—Germany Offers Roumania Territorial Bribe in Exchange for Neutrality

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, via London, Aug. 16.—The Epoca announces that Germany has offered territorial compensation to Roumania at the expense of Austria, in return for Roumanian neutrality in the war.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—The Russian armies under Gen. Brusiloff from June 4, when the Russian offensive was inaugurated, to August 13 captured 358,602 Austro-German prisoners and 405 cannon, it was officially announced today. Other booty included 1,325 machine guns, 338 mine and bomb-throwers, and 292 powder carts.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 16, 2:45 p.m.—"With the exception of minor infantry engagements in the vicinity of Pozieres, where our line is being consolidated, there was no change between the Ancre and the Somme," the War Office report of today says.

"There was some heavy shelling by both sides during the night."

SALUTED BY OLD VETERANS

The King's popularity with our Allies was shown by the countryside's receptions. Little children in feast day dresses strewed the road by which he travelled with hundreds of roses. Veterans of the other Hun war brought out their Sunday best clothes and lined the paved roadway at the salute, such as only veterans can give. The poilus home on short leave cheered him, and the vivid colors of the country lasses' gowns made a striking contrast to the dull khaki and dust we had seen up there, not many miles away in trenches and craters.

Everywhere there were spontaneous cheers from hundreds of throats, "Vive le Roi! Vive le Allies!"

On Monday I stood on a redoubt overlooking the Somme, now named in his honor "King George's redoubt"—formerly the German trenches—where a few days before His Majesty had watched the battle progressing. It was well within range of the Huns' heavy artillery. There are still the debris of the start of the great push, where mines were sprung. You can see pieces of Hun trench mortars, overcoats, stretchers and other equipment flung away in the mad rush for safety.

Behind us were the British heavy guns continuously thundering destruction at the German positions. New batteries swung into position and the whole valley was a vast armed panorama of Britain's mighty offensive.

There was a simple grave which His Majesty noted. It was marked by a chalky rock border, which gleamed white against the shell-churned clay of the former hinterland. "Here lies the body of an unknown British soldier," was the simple inscription.

EXPLORED GERMAN DUG-OUTS

To the right of where I stood was one of the famous German dugouts which the King had explored. He was advised by one General not to go too far down, as there are still many German bodies half buried by the destruction wrought by our heavy guns. His Majesty viewed the "upper" storey of one of them, lighted by an electric light, and fitted with an effective electric fan system, which pumped out stale air and let in fresh.

"They thought they were going to make a long stay," was the King's comment.

His Majesty's visit has inspired the British troops to even greater efforts. "There never was a Hun that could tame us," said a Canadian Captain to me. He had seen the King but for the second time in his life. "We won't stop until we have completely drawn his claws."

These British armies will never rest until the Hun is absolutely crushed. Neither will our Allies. The King brought with him to France a breath of impending victory.

ROLAND HILL

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GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The Russians made only weak attacks north of the Dniester yesterday, following heavy losses in Monday's fighting, and these attacks were repulsed, it was officially announced this afternoon. The Germans ohld Starawipczyna height.

The announcement follows:

"On the eastern front, from the sea to the region north of the Dniester, there were no incidents of importance. Detachments of the Polish Legion made a short and successful advance in the region of Huleviche. German detachments broke up Russian advanced posts east of Kiselin and brought back as prisoners one officer and sixty-three men.

"North of the Dniester the Russians, after their sanguinary defeat on Aug. 14, merely delivered local attacks with weak forces, without result.

"In the Carpathians our troops took possession of Starnwipzyna height, to the north of Capul."

The forces of the Entente Allies on the Balkan front continue to test the strength of the opposing lines, making attacks in small force. Another engagement in the region of Lake Doiran, northwest of Saloniki is reported today by the War Office.

"South of Lake Doiran," the statement says, "an attempt by a few French battalions to advance was repulsed by our fire."

RAID ON RUSSIAN STATIONS.

Another raid by German aeroplanes on Russian military establishments on Oesel Island, in the Gulf of Riga, was announced today by the War Office in the following communication:

"On August 13 several German naval aeroplane squadrons again attacked Russian stations in Papenholm and Ledara, on Oesel Island, and obtained good results.

Notwithstanding the heavy fire of Russian anti-aircraft and naval guns, all the German machines returned undamaged to their base.

GERMANS TO DEFEND TRIESTE.

PARIS, Aug. 16, 5:10 p.m. — It is reported that Germany is taking over the defences of Trieste, sending troops especially organized for that purpose, says a despatch to the Temps from Milan today.

GERMAN APOLOGIES IN AUSTRIA

Special Star Cable by Carl W. Ackerman, of the United Press.

HEADQUARTERS OF FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBERG'S ARMY, Aug. 16.—"The worst of the Russian offensive is over," one of the highest commanding officers on the eastern front told the United Press today after a tour of inspection of the Austro-German lines.

Completely halted at the Stochod river in their efforts to reach Kovel, the Russians, undaunted by this failure have shifted their attacks southward, always striking against the Austrians.

"The temporary successes of the Russians in the southeast is desperate strategy," said a German officer, "because the faster they advance with their left wing in the southeast, the more they weaken the position of their right wing along the Stochod."

It is admitted there that the Russians caught the Austrians by surprise at the beginning of the offensive. Aeroplanes reported Russian troops massing behind the Russian front, but no one believed the Russians as strong as they have been discovered to be.

The Russian tactics kept the Austrians guessing for several weeks, but now the whole Austro-German front is reorganized and the [illegible] Russian advantages are [illegible] come.

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ARTILLERY ACTIVE AT VERDUN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

Paris, Aug. 16. — German reconnoitring parties were dispersed by the French in the Champagne last night, the War Office announced today.

Northeast of Verdun, bombardments occurred on the sectors of Thiaumont, Fleury, Vaux and Chapitre.

The official text of the statement follows:

"The night was calm on the greater part of the front.

"In the Champagne, in the region of Tahure, and in the Argonne towards Harazee, we disperced some German patrols.

"On the Verdun front there was a fairly lively bombardment in the Thiaument, Flaury and Vaux-Chapitre sectors.

"Aviation: Last night enemy aeroplanes dropped some bombs on Belfort. There were no victims."

ITALIANS PRESS ON TO GORIZIA

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Aug. 16, via London, 3:30 p.m.—Further advances for the Italians in their campaign against the Austrians east and south-east of Gorizia were announced today by the War Office.

The official text follows:

"On the Carso and in the hilly area east of Gorizia, heavy artillery and trench mortars are active. Our infantry succeeded in capturing enemy trenches along the slopes of Monte Pecinka. On the northern edge of the Carso, and in the neighborhood of San Caterina and San Marco, east of Gorizia. We took 355 prisoners, including eleven officers.

"On the remainder of the front the usual attacks were repulsed. Our detachments on the Asiago plateau raided some trenches on the slopes of Monte Moscinec.

"Under heavy artillery and rifle fire, they inflicted damage upon the enemy's defences, and withdrew unmolested to their positions with some prisoners."

RUSSIANS GAIN CARPATHIAN HEIGHTS

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, August 16.—The Russians have captured a series of heights to the west of Vorokhta and Ardzemoy, in the Carpathians. In the Vorokhta and Delatyn regions the Austrians are retiring to the west, it was officially announced today.

The official statements says:

"On the river Zlota Lipa, in the region south of Brzezany, our troops occupied at some places the western bank of the river. The enemy, having resumed his counter-attacks, is checking our further advance.

"In the region between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester our troops [illegible] fighting their way forward. [illegible] enemy here is also making a desperate resistance.

"On the river Bystritza we have occupied the little town of Solotvina and the village of Griava, to the southwest of Solotvina.

"In the regions of Delatyn and Vorokhta the enemy, owing to our pressure, is retiring to the west. Our troops have captured a series of heights to the west of Vorokhta and Ardzemoy.

"In the direction of the Kirlibaba region, at Capul mountain, attempts by the enemy to resume the offensive were frustrated by our fire."

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FRENCH ARTILLERY ATTACKS ON SOMME MAKE WORLD RECORD

Special Star cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE SOMME, Aug. 16.—A thirty-mile horseshoe of solid artillery fire, one of the most terrific shell-blastings in the history of the world, is drawing a line of flame along the Somme battlefront.

The artillery reached its greatest intensity as I arrived at the highest point on Dompierre plateau, southwest of Peronne. The day before the French had captured German third line positions from Hardecourt to Buscourt.

At the precise moment of my arrival the French were employing all their great artillery strength to protect their newly acquired positions. The Germans were shelling even more desperately in an effort to dislodge the French and launch counter attacks.

The stupenduousness of this great artillery struggle was indescribable. The curving line of fire extended from the French positions before Clery, north of the Somme, to St. Quentin, thence south to the region of Peronne and southwest to Barleu, Estrees and Soyecourt.

Shells of all calibres, both shrapnel and high explosive, burst at every instant at every point along the entire front with a rapidity which defied counting.

For one lone interval, by a seemingly miraculous intervention, I was able to count off fifteen seconds when not a single shell exploded. Immediately thereafter, the fire was resumed with redoubled intensity.

Equally impressive as this thirty mile unbroken semi-circle of artillery fire was the thirty-mile horseshoe of French observation sausage balloons, overhanging at a great height the entire battlefront. Their wireless instruments were directing the French fire.

FRENCH MASTERY OF THE AIR.

At the same time innumerable French aeroplanes darted in and out among the sausages, crossing and recrossing the German lines every minute. "From time to time as a daring aviator flew over the German positions, half a dozen white puffs would suddenly appear with startling distinctiveness silhouetted against the clear blue sky, showing where the German anti-aircraft gunners had sought to encircle the aeroplane with shrapnel.

Yet despite this great activity of France's air forces, not a single German aeroplane appeared either for the purpose of chasing back the French, attacking the French sausages or for reconnoitring. Likewise not a single German sausage was visible to offset the unbroken thirty mile semi circle of twenty-six French sausages which I was able to count. Nothing could give a more vivid impression of the French army's undisputed mastery and superiority in the air.

CRUCIFIX ALONE REMAINS.

Pushing ahead from Dompierre into the shell zone, our party progressed toward Blaches, barely a mile from Peronne, and the most advanced French position. We passed the villages of Becquincourt, Herbecourt, Assevillers and Flaucourt, all of which were so completely levelled by shell fire that I was unaware we were approaching them until I found myself treading their levelled bricks.

At the entrance of the former site of Becquincourt, there remains standing in the road corner a slender wooden cross, bearing an eighteen-inch miniature statue of Christ. A yard away a shell had mowed down a giant fifty-year-old tree, also carrying away one arm of the cross. But the figure of Christ remains perfectly untouched, pathetically viewing the empty space that was formerly Becquincourt. It is the only thing left standing in the entire village.

A few minutes after passing this spot, shells coming from the German batteries at Soyecourt, six miles away, began bursting near as though angrily determined not to leave standing above ground a single remnant of the entire village.

The intensity of the German bombardment forced our retirement from the Dompierre plateau. By a circuitous tour we arrived at a dominating position north of the Somme, facing the point where the French and German lines crossed the river before the beginning of the French offensive on July 1.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

The Germans storm several of the outlying forts of Kovno and capture a fort at Novo Georgievsk. A German submarine bombards the towns of Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven, on the west coast of England.

DUKE IN LAST REVIEW OF MEN AT VALCARTIER

His Royal Highness Compliments 16,000 Troops on Fine Showing and Patriotic Spirit—Rangers Named "Duchess of Connaught's Own"

Special to The Montreal Star by Our Staff Correspondent.

VALCARTIER CAMP, Que., Aug. 16.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, paid his last visit to Valcartier Camp today, and reviewed 16,000 Canadian troops from the Province of Quebec, the Eastern Townships and portions of Eastern Ontario, drawn up in line in full review order on the plateau.

The Governor-General arrived at the Camp before 8 o'clock, and an hour later, dressed in khaki, with the crossed batons of a Field-Marshal on his shoulders, rode to the parade ground and took his position before the saluting base, over which floated the Royal Standard.

He was accompanied by Brigadier-General E. W. Wilson, the Camp Commandant, and his two aides, Col. Stanton and Capt. McDuff. Other field and staff officers were grouped to the rear.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Mrs. Doherty and Miss Doherty were among the spectators who spread out for half a mile near the field. Over a week ago the camp was inspected by Sir Robert Borden. There have been added in the last week the Fifth Pioneer Battalion and the Construction Battalion, which have earned such an enviable reputation by recruiting up to full strength within six weeks.

PARADE SPECTACULAR.

While the review of a week ago was impressive, the men being seen only in silhouette in the heavy mist that hung over the ground, today's parade was spectacular. The sun in a cloudless sky shone full on the long mile of troops drawn up on the plateau and was reflected with dazzling brilliance from what seemed

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As His Royal Highness and party arrived at the saluting base the shrill blast of a bugle brought the entire line with one motion to the "present arms," and the massed brass bands of the sixteen battalions, lined up in the centre, blazed forth, into the first bar of the National Anthem.

The Governor-General, accompanied by Gen. Wilson and his two aides, then rode to the extreme left of the line, which stretched away into the far distance and seemed almost lost surrounding foothills, and at a slow canter passed up the line of soldiers drawn up to attention.

The inspection commenced on the stroke of 9 o'clock and occupied exactly half an hour.

Returning to the saluting base the Governor-General took post for the march past of the sixteen battalions.

THE MARCH PAST.

At an order sounded on the bugle the long, thin line, standing out in bold relief against the dark hills in the rear, turned to the right and wheeling again began to pass up the field in column of companies. The Canadian Engineers' Training Depot, heading the march past, passed down the line flush with the saluting base and were lost to view.

Then came the never-ending companies of infantry, keeping perfect step, arms swinging in time with legs, eyes turned to the right as they passed the Governor-General, who sat his horse and saluted the commanding officer of each company as he came directly beneath his eye. Company after company passed by, long lines of men, as far as the eye could see, to the far reaches of the plateau, making a field of khaki, and above it a field of silver, catching the rays of the sun. Up and down the long line swayed, always in time and always in line. The splendor of the passing pageants of by-gone days was excelled on the plateau this morning by these men in khaki. The parade may not have been as pretty or as effective, but it was business-like—war-like.

LINE OF BATTALIONS.

The men then fell back into their original alignment, and once again the long line stretched for over a mile down the field.

The line-up of the battalions was as follows: Egineers, 132nd, 140th, 145th 166th, 199th, 148th, 171st, 173rd, 136th, 189th, 146th, 150th, 167th, 178th, 189th, 8th Pioneers, 239th and No. 1 Construction Battalion. Each four battalions, excluding the Engineers, formed a brigade, the five commanders of which were Lt.-Col. McLean, Lt.-Col. Renouf, Lt.-Col. Stewart, Lt.-Col. Leduc and Lt.-Col. O'Meara.

Another bugle call was sounded

[illegible] centre field and the whole line swept forward as though it had been but one company marching. They advanced to within 100 yards from the saluting base and then halted. The officers were called out and assembled in a horse-shoe group in the mid-distance, and his Royal Highness rode out to meet them.

DUKE PRAISES BATTALIONS.

He was glad, he said, to have the opportunity of reviewing them in camp, before he himself left Canada behind him and before they, too, left their country for a strange land, where their realization of their duty led them. He wanted very heartily to compliment the officers on the [illegible] and soldierly appearance of their

He had seen many Canadian soldiers at Valcartier Camp and he felt he could say with honesty, that the men who had marched past him this morning were equally as good as the men who had left the same grounds two years in advance of them. He was proud to see that they had realized the necessity of their presence in Flanders, and he knew that every one would acquit himself like a man and a true Canadian.

They had sacrifices to make where they were going, but they would be nobly endured. There were honors, too, to be gained across the ocean, and he felt that they would gain their fair share.

He bade them good-bye in the name of Canada, the country which placed its confidence in them, and he wished them God-speed and a safe return. Before long, he hinted, he might see them in their camps a little nearer the firing line than Valcartier.

DUCHESS HONORS RANGERS.

Addressing himself to Lt.-Col. Trihey and the officers of the Irish-Canadian Rangers, his Royal Highness stated that he was pleased to announce that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught had consented to the change in the name of the Battalion to "The Duchess of Connaught's Own." By that name they would hereafter be known, and under that name he hoped they would win glory for all Canadian arms.

Lt.-Col. Trihey stated afterwards that both he, his officers and men were more than gratified at the unique honor that had been conferred upon them, and that it would urge the men to greater and better deeds. Later, in the name of the Battalion, he telegraphed the thanks of the regiment to Government House at Ottawa.

Before His Royal Highness left the plateau, the voices of the 16,000 men were raised in three cheers for the King, and a similar tribute to the Royal visitors. Hats were waved in the air and the full strength of the massed bands again broke the stillness of the surrounding country with the strains of the National Anthem.

PRAISE FOR MONTREALERS.

It may be etiquette or it may not be to repeat an overheard conversation, but His Royal Highness was heard to remark this morning after the parade as he was talking to some friends among the spectators, that the Montreal regiments always cover themselves with glory.

The 148th and the 199th Batta-

The 148th and the 199th Battalions were the cause of an especially loud burst of applause as they passed the saluting base. The 148th, under Lt.-Col. Magee, was picked out by a number of the spectators as the regiment that made the best line throughout all its companies.

But there was not a battalion on parade that won such comment as No. 1 Construction Battalion. Recruited up to strength within six weeks and only recently arrived in camp, the men have so far had little training, yet they marched up, bringing up the rear of the line in double company formation, with no rifles and no such equipment as the others had, but they marched past like veterans.

TRENCH WORK SHOWN.

His Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon at the headquarters mess, and during the afternoon was taken on an extended tour of the camp lines. He was especially interested in the demonstration of trench warfare. Outside the camp a short distance, the pedestrian who takes the road will be halted by a soldier, with rifle and fixed bayone[illegible] If he protests, a sign will be pointe[illegible] out to him. On the board is painted "Firing line, danger, keep out." Or at another point, "Bombs area; keep out."

And in the trenches, exactly similar to those at the front, the various battalions carry on almost actual warfare. Bombs are thrown and exploded over the trenches and dugouts and in the distance over the hill the intermittent roar of gunfire in the hills beyond deafens the ears. The soldiers at Valcartier get their baptism of fire before they go to France.

The Governor-General left late in the afternoon for Quebec.

W. B. K.

Goto further

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(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, August 16.—British and French forces have taken another slice of German positions of nearly three miles on the Somme front. After brisk fighting fifteen hundred metres of trenches were captured. Allied troops occupied positions east of the Maurepas-Clery road and also trenches 1,200 metres long and 400 metres deep south of Belloy-en-Santerre. A large number of prisoners were taken. Further north on the front held by the British there was no infantry engagements, but some artillery duels. The recent gains here are being consolidated. Heavy bombardments continue on the Verdun front.

The Italians continue their advance east and southeast of Gorizia, capturing new trenches and 353 prisoners.

32 SHELLS PER SECOND

Germans Estimate Allies Firing Million a Day

Headquarters of German Army Group on the Somme Front, Saturday, August 12, via Berlin, to London, August 16.—The expenditure of artillery ammunition by the Entente Allies on this front has reached a prodigious volume, often striking the rate of 32 shells a second during drum fire, not infrequently along the entire Somme front nearly 30,000 shells have been dropped in an hour, while a conservative estimate puts the average for the 24 hour period at more than 1,000,000 shells.

With this rate of fire the financial cost of the offensive is naturally high, what the approximate loss in human material amounts to is difficult to estimate. That the losses of the British in certain actions have been frightful is affirmed by German officers, who, on the other hand, frankly admit that their own losses have been far from light, though all insist that they were not nearly so heavy as the British.

The German expenditure in ammunition has been much lighter than that of the British, for the reason that the German artillery concentrates its efforts on special objects, such as trenches, transports and reserve bases, while the British often screen off whole sectors, taking nightly under their fire all the villages and roads behind the German lines within the range of their guns.

MIGHTY SYSTEM NOW PUTTING BIG PUNCH INTO FRENCH DRIVE

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood of the United Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Aug. 17.—Like a gigantic, multiplied sledge-hammer, the French army is smashing away at the German lines on the Somme battle-front.

The new French offensive in no way resembles the Russian steam-roller. Instead, it hammers continually with blow upon blow at any given point at any given time until eventually, the French officers believe, it must break down both the German defences and the resistance of the German army. The success of this steady hammering is demonstrated both by the actual advance and the influx of prisoners, who have surrendered in large numbers.

Before going to the fighting front I inspected the vast organization behind the lines for feeding the offensive. It is this incredible preparation in which apparently everything has been foreseen and nothing overlooked that puts the punch into the French sledge-hammer blows.

I first visited one of the eight general munitions and material depots established last May miles behind the line. The depot covers a square half-mile into which France's northwestern network of railways daily pours material coming from all parts of the world.

A PERFECTED RAILWAY SYSTEM.

If the French offensive has carried terrible destruction in advance of the armies, it has wrought equally incredible progress in the rear. The eight munition depots have been connected with the battle-front by a veritable mystic maze of railways of both broad and narrow gauge. In peace times it would have required a year's work to construct them.

Approaching the battle front these lines converge even thicker, and ever more intricately. So perfected is this railway system that each of the eight depots can pour out upon the Somme battlefront its entire square half-mile of munitions and material every thirty-six hours.

On other specially constructed railways, all of broad gauge, guns are being carried to the front. France does not lack heavy artillery on the Somme front, but is making constant additions for the purpose of increasing the power of her punch.

From the depot, the way led to one of the four aviation camps which protected every depot, but which are only a small part of the aviation service on the Somme front. During the visit scarcely a minute passed that armed aeroplanes either did not return or depart for the German front. The air was literally alive with aerial scouts and fighters.

Returning toward the rear in the evening, and observing the fighting from the plateau of Domplierre, south of the Somme and from a point of vantage just north of the river, I was amazed to see that since early in the morning what had appeared like veritable mountains of material and munitions in the supply depots had entirely disappeared.

The great guns which had been creeping along on specially constructed railways, and which I had imagined could not reach the front for weeks, were no longer visible, having either arrived near their emplacements or having been transferred to other railway lines.

Nearer the front I was able, from this gigantic displacement of munitions and material to gain an impression of what had gone into the day's sledge-hammer blow.

Progressing toward the rear in the direction of general munitions and material depots, we met great trains and convoys of fresh material moving toward the front to replace that which I had seen disappear.

Yet there was no hurry or excitement; everything was orderly, methodical.

Above all, the impression a neutral observer receives from a visit to the Somme front is this—that the French are supremely confident and not only determined, but prepared in every detail, to carry out Grant's famous declaration: "We will fight it on this line if it takes all summer"—and more, too.

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WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT

John Bull, the world's strongest man.
"No matter how long the war may last, England will be able to maintain her credit to the end."—McKe

FILL UP MILITIA; REGISTER ALL MEN

English-Speaking Section of Citizens' Recruiting Assn. Makes Suggestions

METHODS INEFFECTIVE

Recruiting of Fewer Units Simultaneously and Distinctive Badges for Ineligible Men Favored

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Williams, chief recruiting officer for the Dominion, conferred with the members of the English-speaking section of the Citizens' Recruiting Association yesterday afternoon as to ways and means of furthering the cause of recruiting, and making up the balance of the 500,000 men that Canada has pledged to the Empire. After a lengthy discussion, a resolution was adopted favoring the registration of all eligible men, and the giving of a button or some distinctive badge to men who are not physically fit and the men who could not go on active service. The resolution also asks the Government to take means to bring the existing militia regiments up to strength, as it has been found that they are very effective recruiting agencies.

Lieut.-Col. Williams has been sounding public opinion all over the Dominion and is to report his findings to the Militia Department not later than the first of September. The militia authorities will then confer with the Government, who will in all probability act on the information.

The resolution adopted is worded as follows:

"First—That the methods heretofore employed to secure recruits have lost their effectiveness, having steadily grown more costly, until the burden has become intolerably heavy upon the military units, while the work involved has engaged an ever-growing proportion of the energies of the officers and men of the battalions. Despite the cost and the labor, recruiting has fallen off, until, in the month of July, those joining the combatant forces were deplorably few in number. The majority of the men who could be appealed to on the grounds of public duty, or love of adventure, or because they were out of employment, have, in the course of two years, been gathered into the ranks. Those who remain are the indifferent, or the men in profitable employment, or those with serious family or business obligations. It is submitted, therefore, that so far as recruiting among the English-speaking residents of the district is concerned by the methods now employed, the results do not justify the cost in labor and money.

"Second—That even if these methods were still producing men in appreciable numbers, it would not be advisable to continue to use them. Industrial establishments, especially those engaged in the manufacture of munitions, are suffering seriously from indiscriminate enrolment. The highest-skilled mechanics are apt to be the men most susceptible to appeals to patriotic spirit, yet these should if possible be kept in Canada. Married men perhaps realize more keenly the gravity of the call upon the manhood of the nation than do the single ones, yet for many obvious reasons the latter should go first to the firing line. The industrial situation is certainly growing acute, and it is submitted that even were the conclusions of this meeting as to the difficulty of securing men for overseas service considered ill-founded, it would not be wise to continue the present wasteful, costly and non-economical methods.

REGISTER IS NECESSARY.

"Third—That in view of the implied obligation to raise half a million men, and of the possibility, if the war be prolonged, of having largely to exceed this number, it is necessary for the Government, if it is not prepared to adopt a scheme of compulsory military service, at least to supply the existing recruiting agencies with machinery which will enable them to bring pressure to bear directly upon those men most eligible in point of age, physical fitness, family obligations and nature of employment, for active service. Such machinery has been provided in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and through its aid much effective work has been done. It consisted of a National Register, which in Britain gave the name, age, dependents, occupation and measure of skill in other work, of every male and female between the ages of 15 and 65. In New Zealand the Register was confined to males between the ages of 17 and 60, but it contained information as to each man's willingness to enlist for active service or to engage in civil work connected with the war.

"It is the opinion of this meeting that a Canadian register, on somewhat similar lines, would improve the recruiting situation in several important particulars. It would at once define in clear outline the men who should go to the front, thus exposing them to the full force of the appeals of the recruiting sergeants and to the pressure of public opinion. If the creation of such a register were accompanied by the public recognition by means of buttons, badges or armlets of certain classes exempted from military service owing to their value in civil capacities, and similar recognition of those who have offered themselves for overseas service and been rejected, the men not entitled to wear those signs of civic worth or patriotic spirit would undoubtedly be subjected to very strong influences pressing them to enlist.

"As many men hesitate to wear badges distinctly denoting that they have been rejected for physical reasons, it is suggested that the same form of badge be supplied to these men as to those who are exempted from active service for other reasons.

"In Britain the law makes it obligatory on employers to keep posted in their establishments a list of the employees of military age who are not starred, i.e., absolved from military service. It is suggested that in Canada similar lists should be made part of the machinery of recruiting. They might, in fact, be made to indicate the available recruits even more clearly by excluding from them the names of those who have offered to enlist but been rejected. The idea might be extended to cover men not employed in offices, shops or works by posting their names in public places. In order to discourage the emigration of young men, a system of passports might be devised.

FEWER UNITS AT TIME.

"It is believed that more effective work would be accomplished were fewer units authorized in any one district at the same time. In other words, concentration of recruiting efforts, and consequently of public attention, should result in the more rapid enrolment of men.

"It is considered advisable to indicate that the Government, no doubt from well considered motives, has heretofore trusted almost wholly to the efforts of voluntary recruiting agencies and of the officers of newly-authorized battalions, to secure the enrolment of men for active service. The appeals that have been made have, therefore, lacked the authority they would have possessed if made by the Government and backed by assurance as to the urgency of the call. One consequence has been the growth of an impression that the Government is not determined on raising five hundred thousand men, but will be content with whatever number the voluntary system yields.

"This situation would be greatly helped by the creation of a national register, and by the Government accentuating the urgency of the call by itself issuing an appeal to Canadian manhood. It might also accomplish much through the exercise of its influence in securing the sympathy of employers in the work of releasing men who are not indispensable, and in promoting efforts to secure for industries the labor of women not now engaged in them.

"Upon two facts the meeting would lay stress: (A) That under the present system of recruiting, battalions cannot be raised in reasonable time and at reasonable cost; (B) That without classification of the eligible and the non-eligible, the attempt to raise one hundred thousand men, or more, must result in the serious disorganization of Canadian industry. This last proposition implies, of course, the creation of boards or commissions to determine upon the claims of classes or individuals for exemption from military service."

Those present at the meeting were: Col. Fages, acting O.C. of the 4th Division; J. S. Brierley, D. Lorne McGibbon, E. F. Hebden, W. H. D. Miller, Fred Abraham, George Lyman, Col. F. W. Hibbard, Huntly Drummond, J. H. Sharrard, Major Williams, chief recruiting officer of the 4th Division; Major Smyth, chaplain of the 4th and 5th Divisions; C. F. Sise, jr., Capt. the Rev. F. L. Whitley, Lieut. Armstrong, C. A. Coates, Major Campbell Stuart, Lt.-Col. Stewart, A. R. Doble, of the Khaki Home; Ald. McLagan, of Westmount, and Sergt. Murray, of the Returned Soldiers' Association.

A meeting of the French-speaking section of the Citizens' Recruiting Association to consider the same subject will be held next week.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACKS

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17, via London.— The Russian advance is still being held up in the face of counter-attacks. These assaults, the War Office reported today, have been repulsed.

"Artillery and rifle duels are proceeding along the front," the statement says.

"The enemy at some places resumed his counter-attacks. These were frustrated by our fire.

"A Zeppelin dropped bombs on the region of Kemmern, directly west of Riga.

"Supplementary reports show that General Bezobrazoff in the most recent operation captured 198 officers, 7,308 men, 29 light field pieces, 17 heavy guns, 70 machine guns, 29 bomb throwers and more than 14,000 shells. These are in addition to those reported yesterday."

HEAVY FIGHTING IN BALKANS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 12:40 p.m. — Heavy fighting on the Balkan front is reported in an official Bulgarian statement received here today from Sofia.

The Allied forces delivered strong infantry attacks, but, the statement says, were repulsed.

The fighting occurred in the region of Lake Doiran, north-west of Salonika, near the Greco-Serbian border. Several encounters have taken place in this vicinity of late, but the official Bulgarian statement indicates that larger forces are now being employed against the Bulgarians.

"On the evening of August 14," the statement says, "the enemy's artillery opened a violent bombardment of our advanced positions south and west of Lake Doiran. Under cover of this fire the enemy's infantry attacked, but was repulsed.

"The bombardment continued, and on the morning of the 15th the infantry again attacked with considerable force, but was repulsed and compelled to fall back in considerable disorder."

The French War Office announced that engagements were occurring frequently along the whole front. The capture by the Allies of the railroad station at Doiran and of four villages at other points on the front was reported.

STRAIGHTENING OUT ITALIAN LINE

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Aug. 16, via Paris, Aug 17.—The Italian army is being held back on the Lower Isonzo until the line on the Upper Isonzo can be straightened by the capture of the mountains of San Gabriels, San Mario and other positions lying between Tolmino and Gorizia.

While the capture of these mountains is regarded as imminent, there probably will be no advance upon Trieste until they have been taken.

The Austrians are being forced off the Carso plateau before spirited attacks of the Italian troops roused to enthusiasm by recent victories. Fierce fighting for the heavy guns which have been barring the way to Trieste is in progress. These guns frequently are emplaced in caverns on the mountainside.

In taking Sainte Grado on Monday, the Italians offered to let one of the gun crews surrender, but the Austrians flourished a mandolin in derision, the Austrians often calling the Italians merely mandolin players. The Italian infantry detachments charged and bayoneted the whole gun crew.

HEAVY FIGHTING GOING ON ALONG THE RUSSIAN AND THE ITALIAN FRONTS

Fierce Counter-Attacks by Teutons Repulsed, Petrograd Reports—Bulgaria Admits Strenuous Battle Along Balkan Front, but Denies Allied Success Reported from Paris

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—On both the Russian and Italian fronts severe fighting is continuing on a large scale. The Austrians are stiffening their resistance on both fronts and at some points east of Lemberg have made desperate efforts to wrest the initiative from the Russians by local counter-attacks.

The extent of the Allied operations in the Balkans is made known in an official statement from the French War Office, reporting enterprises along about 100 miles of front. The engagements consisted largely of fighting for local strategic positions.

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THREE HUNDRED YARDS ON ALLIED FRONT GAINED BY GEN. HAIG, TODAY'S REPORT

Germans Make No Attempt to Recover Positions Taken from Them by French Overnight—Gen. Smuts is Rounding Up Enemy in German East Africa—Has Made Important Advances

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Driving forward in conjunction with the French, the British not only scored advances west and southwest of Guillemont last night, but also captured 300 yards of a German trench west of the Foureaux wood, Gen. Haig reported this afternoon. The gain in this region advanced the British front 300 yards from the British previous position.

The communication is as follows:

"As a result of fighting undertaken yesterday evening in conjunction with a French advance on Maurepas we have pushed forward our line both west and southwest of Guillemont.

"West of High Wood we captured some 300 yards of a hostile trench about 300 yards in advance of our previous line. East of Moquet farm our machine gun fire nipped in the bud a German attack.

"West of Vimy we exploded a mine and occupied the crater with only slight opposition. Both we and the enemy blew up small mines south of Loos, causing us neither casualties nor damage."

CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS
245th BATTALION
OVERSEAS SERVICE

Recruiting for

Non-commissioned Officers' Class

will commence

TUESDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1916

at

The Armory, Esplanade Avenue, Montreal,

and

Windsor Arcade Bldg., 149 Peel St., Montreal

SCALE OF PAY:

Rank	Pay per day.	Field Allow. per day.	Sep. Allow. per month.
Sergeants	$1.35	.15	$25.00
Corporals	$1.10	.10	$20.00
Privates, Buglers, etc. .	$1.00	.10	$20.00

In addition to this pay the soldier is furnished with food, lodging and clothing.

The Patriotic Fund gives further assistance to the dependents of a soldier where help is required.

Liberal provision is made by the Canadian Government for pensions, ranging from minor injuries to total disability.

The Canadian Grenadier Guards have already sent over 2,000 men to the front.

Send post card asking any further information required. Provision will be made for Railway Fare to Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne,
Officer Commanding.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The Germans drove back Anglo-French troops who succeeded in penetrating positions west of Foureaux wood and south of Marepas, inflicting heavy losses on the Allies, it was officially declared this afternoon.

It was admitted that the French obtained a foothold in German first line trenches to a width of 500 yards near Belloy-en-Santerre. Near Entrees the French were repulsed, the report stated.

The English made strong attacks from Ovillers and Pozieres and also west of Foureaux wood, but were repulsed. Between Guillemont and the River Somme the French advanced yesterday, but their assaults failed. Five new French attacks in the same region last night were also beaten off.

The text of the official statement follows:

"The enemy's fire increased at times to great violence west of Wytnehaete and on the La Bassee canal and to the south thereof.

"After strong British attacks from the Ovillers-Pozieres line and west of Foureaux Wood had been repulsed in the morning, the French, after the strongest artillery preparation, advanced to the assault between Guillemont and the Somme, and at the same time very considerable British forces advanced between Pozieres and Foureaux Wood."

"The assault failed, as did five nocturnal attacks attempted by the French. After stubborn fighting, portions of the enemy troops which penetrated our positions west of Foureaux Wood and south of Maurepas were driven back again. The enemy's losses were large.

"South of the Somme, fighting took place in the neghborhood of Belloy. The French obtained a footing here in our first line trenches over a width of about 500 metres. East thereof and near Estrees the enemy has been repulsed.

SOME GERMAN BARRIERS REMOVED

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Operations on three different parts of the Somme front yesterday resulted in the removal of some of the barriers of the powerful German defensive system. A resumption of the methodical drive of the French troops after the disappearance of these obstacles is expected to bring further gains in the region of Guillemont and Maurepas.

In the actions yesterday the French attained an ascendency over their adversary during the fighting around the Guillemont-Maurepas road. The Germans still have a hold in the northwest part of Maurepas but the French, by reasons of their success in that vicinity have a dominating position and besides are menacing the German communications.

VILLAGES ALMOST SURROUNDED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Three strongly fortified villages on the Somme front are nearly two-thirds surrounded by the Allied troops as the result of yesterday's successful blow against the German lines, and are expected to fall before the next great Anglo-French assault.

The village of Guillemont is menaced by the British. The French have penetrated into the outskirts of Maurepas and have driven their lines around the village to the north.

The Germans are in a deep pocket at the village of Clery, whose capture will mark an important gain for the French in their advance on Peronne from the north.

GERMANS CALL OFF COUNTER-ATTACKS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 17, noon. — A violent artillery duel is in progress north of Maurepas, in the Somme region, says the War Office statement today. There were no infantry attacks during the night.

The official announcement follows:—

"On the Somme front the enemy made no attempt at a counter-attack during the night.

"Our troops are organizing the positions they won. Artillery fighting continues with great violence in the region north of Maurepas and in the sector of Belloy-en-Santerre.

"On the remainder of the front the night was calm."

SURROUNDING HUN IN EAST AFRICA

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 2 p.m.—The ring around the forces defending German East Africa is being drawn closer. An official statement received today from Gen. Smuts, commander of the British forces in German East Africa, reports that the British have cleared the difficult hilly country, and captured several important positions, being separated from the central railway by only twenty-five miles of open country.

The statement follows:

"Gen. Smuts reports that on Tuesday our forces, advancing from the Nguru Mountains, after overcoming slight opposition, reached the junction of the principal tracks leading to Mrogoro and Kilossa.

"Our columns are now clear of the difficult hilly country, and in this direction are separated from the central railway by only twenty-five miles of open steppe.

"Further west, Lieut.-Col. Vandeventer, having occupied Tpapula, is moving toward Kilossa.

"On Tuesday the important town and military coastal station of Bagamojo, thirty-six miles north of Dar-es-Salaam, was occupied by naval forces. A naval 4.1 gun was captured."

GERMAN HOLD ON WEST WEAKENED

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—After scoring important gains along a front of nearly three miles in the Somme region, both north and south of the river, the French are busily consolidating the newly-won ground, making preparations for the expected German counter-stroke.

No such attack developed last night, but the Paris bulletin today reports intense artillery north of Maurepas, where the French yesterday, in conjunction with the British effected their most telling advance, capturing more than three-quarters of a mile of trenches.

The new Allied advance north of the Somme weakens the hold of the Germans on Guillemont and Maurepas, which latter place the French already partially hold.

The objective of the operation is the important railway centre of Peronne, nearly opposite which, south of the river, the French yesterday also scored a gain in the region of Belloy-en-Santerre. The official statement issued in London reports the pushing forward of the British line west and south-west of Guillemont.

Indication of important activity in the Balkans are increasing. The Entente forces on the Macedonian front are not only freely employing their artillery, but are frequently sending their infantry to the attack.

LT.-COL. BALLANTYNE AND OFFICERS OF NEW 245TH BATTALION

AUG 17 1916

CAPTAIN J. REID, PAYMASTER

LIEUT.-COL. C. C. BALLANTYNE O.C.

CAPTAIN A. H. ALLAN, Q.M.

LIEUT. D. J. BARKER

MAJOR [illegible]

LIEUT. K. G. REA

CAPTAIN W. L. BOND

CAPTAIN M. M. MARLER

THREE HUNDRED [illegible] ALLIED FRONTS [illegible] GEN. HAIG, TO [illegible]

(Continued [illegible])

[illegible] clarion call to Britain's sons for a [illegible] of years to come his name and [illegible] to all loyal Britons—not because [illegible] martially because they did their duty.

[illegible]UTY?

[illegible] that testing question, "Have YOU [illegible] answer only "Yes" or "No." No [illegible] worldly wealth won or success at- [illegible]ne your duty?"

LONDON, Aug. 17.— As an [illegible] to the German taunt that [illegible] offensive in Fr[illegible]

SIR SAM SEES OUR GENERALS AT THE FRONT

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 18.—Major-Gen. Hughes received a warm Canadian welcome at the front.

Consultations are taking place there with Generals Byng, Currie, Turner, Lipsett and Watson concerning important developments now in progress.

Major-Gen. Hughes, whose relations with Mr. Lloyd George, the War Minister, are most cordial, has given ample assurances of Canada's early intention to realize her announced determination to place and keep a full army in the field, numbering twice as many as the Canadians now in Flanders.

It would realize his own ambition if he himself commanded this enlarged force. His expresed desire is to give every enlisted Canadian the earliest possible service at the front, retaining in Canada only those who have been wounded or who have otherwise done their turn in Flanders.

WINDERMERE.

AUG 17 1916

Lieut. J. K. Kennedy (killed in action), 882 Atwater avenue.

Capt. J. P. Walsh (died of wounds), 880 Atwater avenue.

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270 OFFICERS AND MEN RETURN HOME

Several Montrealers Among the Officers Who Landed at Halifax

(Special to The Gazette.)

Quebec, August 17.—Fifty officers and 220 N.C.O.'s and men in charge of Capt. Grover arrived in the city tonight from Halifax, where they landed yesterday. A large number of the party are wounded, while the others are either back on furlough or are due to receive their discharge.

Scout-Sergt. Christie, one of the war-scarred veterans, has been recommended for the D.C.M. One of the returning officers states that Sergt. Christie accounted for seventy Germans.

Pte. Eklund, of the 42nd Battalion, is one of the most severely wounded in the party. He was hit by a shell in the head and his hearing has been seriously affected.

Captain R. O. Earl, embarkation officer, and Captain W. J. Enright, medical officer at Bath, Eng., both of whom have seen service at the front, are amongst the returning warriors. Colonel Delaney, of this city, is A.D.M.S. at the embarkation station at Bath.

Following are the officers in the party: Capt. L. H. Grover, officer in charge; Capt. Earl, Capt. Enright, C.A.M.C.; Capt. Burgoyne, C.F.A.; Lieut. Beaume, 13th Battalion; Lieut. C. Brayan, 31st Battalion; Lieut.-Colonel Hallick, director of stores; Capt. A. McCully, 21st Battalion; Lieut. G. Ryder, 12th Battalion; Lieut. H. Hyel, 35th Battalion; Lieut. D. Tozier, 5th Battalion; Major K. Perry, 13th Battalion; Lieut. A. Hill, 2nd Division; Capt. C. Jeakins, chaplain; Lieut. G. Cockshutt, 35th Battalion; Major T. Wright, C.C.D.; Major G. Wilkinson, 1st Battalion; Capt. H. Pearson, Y.M.C.A.; Major S. Gresline, 42nd Battalion; Lieut. H. Cook, 1st Battalion; Lieut. C. James, 4th Brigade; Lieut. B. Churchill, 42nd Battalion; Lieut. H. Beasley, C.F.A.; Major R. Knox, C.A.S.A.; Lieut. W. C. Tyrell, 4th Battalion; Capt. C. Knowlton, 26th Battalion; Lieut. G. Mowatt, 26th Battalion; Lieut. H. Ellis, 7th Battalion; Lieut. H. Thieme, 49th Battalion; Lieut. F. O'Grady, 31th Battalion; Capt. H. Frost, chaplain; Lieut. W. Chadwick, 44th Battalion; Lieut. M. Gibson, Can. Pioneers; Lieut. H. Bockhous, 13th Battalion; Capt. A. Birchall, Reserve Brigade C.F.A.; Capt. Mathewson, 13th Battalion; Capt. J. H. Walsh, C.A.S.C.; Lieut. L. Fish, 5th S.C.M.R.; Lieut. H. Jones, 5th Battalion; Lieut. J. Todd, 60th Battalion; Lieut. A. Fallett, 13th Battalion; Lieut. [illegible] Edmonds, 21st Battalion; Capt. E. [illegible]nce, chaplain; Capt. Alexander, [illegible]talion; Capt. S. King, R.A.M.C.; [illegible]allar, 60th Battalion; Capt. [illegible] 60th Battalion; Capt. F. [illegible] 60th Battalion; Capt. B. S. [illegible]h Battalion.

[illegible]ackechnie, of the McGill [illegible], is home on leave.

LOSSES IN SIX HEAVY ATTACKS

Waves of Infantry Hurled at British on Pozieres Front Without the Slightest Gain

MORE GROUND TAKEN

British Extended Gains During Day — Fact That French Not Counter-Attacked Is Considered Significant

Paris, August 17.—"The operations on the Somme yesterday were merely a detail of the offensive and of only local bearing," a high military officer explained today to the Associated Press, "but significance is derived from the fact that the Germans did not counter-attack as usual. Never before have they failed to react when successfully attacked and their failure to do so in this case is either a sign of weakness or, more likely, because of confusion of orders.

"The precision with which the French offensive has been carried out is shown by the fact that every objective designated in advance of an action has been reached. At Maurepas a certain number of houses were selected and every one of them was captured and occupied. It never was intended to attempt the occupation of the entire village.

"One consequence of this precision in the French operations is the reduction of losses to a minimum. The operations in Artois and in Champagne cost five times more than all the ground gained on the Somme. The purpose is to destroy the German forces and the Franco-British defensive also has accomplished the feat of holding on the western front the greater possible portion of the German forces.

"It is fallacious to figure out the probable duration of hostilities on French soil by computing the average surface of ground gained per day. Every time an action takes place, even though the gain may be no more than a hundred yards or so, the opposition is beaten. He loses heavily and the weakening moral effect cannot be measured in yards. It is a cumulative effect which sooner or later will wear the enemy down so that he will be unable to hold the French gains to a few hundred yards."

CANNOT MAKE TRENCHES

Germans Give Up Idea of Digging Themselves In

With the British Army in France, August 17, via London, August 18.—The torrential rain today and yesterday made it an inconceivably miserable night for the German gunners, with their posts in shell craters filled with water up to their necks. The Germans seem to have definitely given up trying to dig any trenches along the front where the British hold the high ground, and the old second German lines. The British gunfire falls in every trench that is started and kills the diggers.

Machine gun and shell crater warfare has replaced trench warfare as a means of defence against the British attack. Not the Prussian Guard or the Brandenburgers, but machine gunners, are now the crack corps of the Germans. Specially picked men take the oath never to surrender, and Englishmen report that they are chained to their guns by officers to prevent them from succumbing to any temptation to flee. This is confirmed by witnesses who have taken such men in the recent fighting.

Machine guns are dragged out to the shell craters under cover of darkness and during the day the gunners lie hugging the earth in most uncomfortable positions. They are baked by the sun by day and shiver in the wet at night. If the least movement discloses their location by day a hurricane of mortar and gunfire is turned on them. British snipers are always lying in wait for the first sign for something to shoot at. Some of the Germans who had been captured had been days without food, isolated as they are by the continual sniping.

The British spent the day consolidating the gains made by their right flank toward Guillemont yesterday, in conjunction with the French attack.

Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 17.—The British have made another advance on the Somme front. Official announcement was made today that the line has been pushed forward west and southwest of Guillemont.

The communication is as follows: As a result of fighting undertaken yesterday evening, in conjunction with a French advance on Maurepas, we have pushed forward our line both west and southwest of Guillemont. West of High Wood we captured some 300 yards of a hostile trench about 300 yards in advance of our previous line. East of Moquet farm our machine gun fire nipped in the bud a German attack.

West of Vimy we exploded a mine and occupied the crater with only slight opposition. Both we and the enemy blew up small mines south of Loos causing us neither casualties nor damage.

RUSSIANS IN GREAT DANGER

Success of Brusiloff's Two Powerful Movements Has Big Effect on Pinsk-Dvinsk Front

WAITING TO ADVANCE

General Evert's Force Awaits the Word to Take Back Poland—Enough Munition to Take Them to Berlin

With the Russian Armies on the Central Russian Front, Tuesday, August 15, via Petrograd, to London, August 17.—The continued success of General Brusiloff's two powerful movements, which gradually are enveloping Kovel and Lemberg, have begun to have a marked effect on the situation in the central portion of the front which, except for small Russian gains in the lake region south of Dvinsk, has remained virtually unaltered since the Russians fell back last autumn to the line from Dvinsk to the Pinsk marshes. The Austrian line now has receded so far before the repeated thrusts of the southwestern Russian forces in Southern Poland and Galicia that the Germans are in danger of a flanking movement from the south and the automatic retirement of the forces opposed to the Russian centre.

Despite the desultory bursts of activity at various points, Russian officers say there are many indications that the Germans are prepared to abandon their present line on this part of the front at any moment.

The correspondent of the Associated Press made a week's tour along the front commanded by General Alexei Evert, from Lake Naroez to the region of Baranovichi, and found the Russian soldiers most anxious for an opportunity to advance as soon as the command is given. The armies commanded by General Evert are the same which, crippled by a shortage of ammunition and supplies, were forced to surrender a large part of Poland a year ago. Commanders who brought back only broken remnants of their divisions to the present positions now are in charge of splendidly equipped units. The men share with their officers the determination to recapture the ground lost

MASTERY IN AIR LED TO VICTORY ON BATTLEFIELD

German Aviators Now Dare Not Poke Their Noses Near the French Lines in Somme Region

ARMY IS HALF BLINDED

Large Number of Captive Balloons Have Also Been Destroyed by Allies and Superiority Is Complete

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the French Armies on the Somme, August 17.—Perhaps the clearest and most important advantage the Allies have had in the Somme offensive is the dominant superiority of their air service.

It was an essential part of the plan of the French General Staff that this advantage should be gained at the outset, for the German, when he is driven out of the sky, is half blinded when the big guns commence their destructive cannonade of the German trenches.

Therefore, squadrillas of aeroplanes were sent forward to bring down or drive back the German aviators and destroy their sausage observation balloons. Both sorts of raids were carried out with the utmost daring and success before the infantry advance began. The familiar Drachen had been either destroyed or hurriedly hauled down and the once-formidable German pilots dared not show their noses over the French lines. In five days, on the British and French fronts, fifteen captive balloons were destroyed. Meanwhile the Allies' other squadrillas were ceaselessly engaged in their several tasks of bombardment or observation over the German positions.

That such an important advantage should be seized is comprehensible. It is more difficult to understand how it has been maintained. I do not think that the allied aviators would suggest that Germans lack courage, though they are less daring than the French. Many of the best German aviators have been killed, while others, no doubt, are being kept on the Russian front, for a war of movement requires air scouts more urgently than the siege warfare of the west. Whatever the explanation may be the fact is beyond doubt.

FREEDOM OF FREEDOM

At one point on Santerre Plateau, I counted 23 French sausages dragging at a height upon their cables and only two that could be German, of which one was doubtful. French aeroplanes of all types came and went on their patrol duties with the freedom of pigeons over a farmyard, but if there was any combat in the air it did not take place over the French lines.

I visited one of their many aviation parks and was deeply impressed by the immense progress made during the war on every side of this enterprise under the stimulus of military necessity and individual skill and pluck. The technique of the different types of aeroplanes and of their engines and machine-guns is beyond me, but the handsome face of the captain who explained to us some of the mysteries of his squadrilla of baby Nieuports spoke volumes on the subject.

It was a picture of keen intelligence and physical fitness, as we stood by Guynemer, swept down from cloudland to our feet as easily as a steam launch up to a landing at Cowes. He looked sallow, for it is bitter cold at the height of two miles, when you are running at a hundred miles an hour. But there is something of a nervous strength in the almost girlish figure and the swift certitude of the eye and hand that you would feel to be exceptional, even if you knew nothing of his record.

Aviation is essentially a young man's service. Its technique is no harder than that of the artillery, perhaps not so hard, but the highest intensity and perfect balance of youthful physique are more necessary than in any other branch of the military service. It is the light cavalry of modern warfare, and, along with a chivalry all its own, it is developing a whole series of special functions.

Some able French writers have been warning their countrymen during the last few days that the Germans are bound to attempt soon a counter-offensive in the west. Even if it should prove as costly as the ill-starred adventure against Verdun, this is perfectly sound advice. With three-fifths of the German armies nailed down before the French trenches, they must at least expect powerful local attacks. But setting aside the question of their exhausted reserves, I do not see how they can attempt anything like a large offensive without first winning back at least an equality in the air service and of that there is no present prospect at least in Picardy and Santerre.

AUG 18 1916

RUSSIANS CONTINUE ADVANCING

All Teuton Efforts to Stop Czar's Armies Fail

MARCHING UPON HUNGARY TOD

Austrians Declare They Stemming the Enemy' Progress

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18, via don, 2:45 p.m.—The Austro-Ge effort to throw back the Russian Gallcia has resulted in great l and met with no success, the Office announced today. The sian advance continues.

Special Star Cable by United

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18. —Th ening an early invasion of Hun the Russians have pressed for in the Jablonitza pass region are approaching the summits o mountains in the region of mezo, Hungary, it was officiall nounced today.

Capture of the villages of and Stary, southwest of Star and west of the Zlota Bistritza and of a series of heights in t rection of Arzeluz, was also nounced.

Koromezo lies at the souther of the Jablonitza pass, one most important gateways into the plains of Hungary.

The capture of the village o lonitza, at the northern entra the pass and on the railway into Hungary from Stanisla officially announced a few da

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN REPOR

The official announcement f "On the front from the Zlot west to Podhayce the enem sumed the offensive with co able forces, without success. enemy sustained great losses

"On the river Bystritza—So we occupied Lyslets (seven southwest of Stanislau) on th ern bank of the river.

"In the direction of Arzel troops occupied a series of h

"In the region of Korosmez pathians) our troops, con their advance, approached th mits of the mountain in the of Korosmezo.

"On the Caucasian front th ish offensive in the region Lake Van was repelled easily troops. In Persia, in the re Kala Pasova, encounters too with conisderable Turkish fo

AUSTRIANS ADMIT RETR

Special Star Cable by United

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The A continue to attack in South Bukowina, but have retreat Tatarov, said a delayed official statement from Vienn date of August 15, received day. The repulse of all It tacks is also claimed.

"On the front of Archdu west of Bukowina and on th of the Tomnatic mountain tacks are progressing." It wa

"Several hostile position were tenaciously defende taken by storm. Several and five machine guns we tured. Batallions engaged Tatarov reoccupied their fo sitions, Tatarov being atta Vorachta by superior force

Near Stanislau and south of Jez- (on the Stanislau-Halitz rail-), Col.-Gen. von Koevess repulsed ated attacks. Near Horozenka west of Monasterzyska, the Rus- ns attacked throughout the whole nt, undertaking in some places six ssed attacks and even more, but e everywhere repulsed, suffering heaviest losses.

Southwest of Kozova, the Aus- ns frustrated a Russian thrust by counter-attack. Also near and th of Zborow all the enemy's ef- ts to break into our lines were hout success, though paid for with highest losses.

On Gen. von Hindenberg's front Russians, after suffering enor- us losses southwest of Podkamien, de no attempt to resume the fight- against Boehm-Ermolli's army.

LD ITALIAN ATTACKS.

On the Italian front, the Italians ntinued their attacks on the front Salcano-Merna, and against the ght east of Gorizia, and the sec- south of the Vippach valley, as as Lokvica, without interruption, ing large masses, at the same time lding adjoining sectors under illery fire.

Our troops repulsed all storming acks, and held their whole front sitions, the enemy suffering heavy ses in hand-to-hand fighting.

A hostile advance near Plava and gora and on the Dolomite front Croda-Delancona, was repulsed.

War News Summary

For the first time in weeks no ange of importance was reported in y theatre of the war Thursday. The ost violent fighting took place on the estern end of the British salient on e Somme. Six times the Germans lvanced in force in a desperate ef- rt to bend back the British lines orthwest of Pozieres. London reports at all of these assaults were repulsed ith heavy losses and that the British turn captured about one hundred rds of trenches northwest of Bazen- n.

An interesting feature of the situa- on on the western front is that the ermans, contrary to their usual prac- ce, have so far made no attempt to liver a counter-attack in the region here the French and British claim to ave captured nearly three miles of enches on Wednesday. The French re busily consolidating their gains and port no action of importance on any ction of their front, including the erdun region.

Something of a mystery exists as to e situation on the eastern front. For o consecutive days the Russians ave confined themselves to brief atements that nothing of importance ad occurred. The Austrian and Ger- an War Offices have been almost ually uncommunicative. The only ghting mentioned by Vienna was the pulse of Russian attacks on the lines f General von Boehm-Ermolli, who is command of the Teutonic forces re- ring from the Tarnopol front. Ber- n reports the repulse of Russian at- cks south of Brody.

The lull in the Italian operations gainst Triest is unofficially explained rom Rome as due to General Cador- a's desire to straighten his lines be- ore proceeding with a general offen- ive against the great Austrian sea- Austrian seaplanes have agai Venice, but Rome says tha used only slight damage.

MACKENSEN IN CHARGE IN FRANCE

Takes Command of Germans in West, Except Those of Crown Prince

SHOWS HUN FEAR OF BIG OFFENSIVE

Also Taken as Rebuke to Gen. von Buelow, Previous Leader

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Journal today has the following from Paris:

A complete reorganization of the German forces on the West front from Flanders to Alsace has been effected, it was learned today from an authoritative French military source.

Field-Marshal von Mackenzen, who commanded the German campaign in Russia a year ago in May, and subsequently through Serbia, is now in supreme command except only over the forces of the Crown Prince at Verdun.

The reorganization of the Western front has been modelled after that recently accomplished on the Eastern front, where Field-Marshal von Hindenberg was placed in supreme command over all the German and Austrian forces, with the exception only of those in southern Galicia, directly under the Austrian Crown Prince, Archduke Charles.

Reinforcements of all available reserves from the training camps in the interior of Germany have been brought up to the Somme front and a great addition in heavy guns and other artillery has also been made to the defensive apparatus. This was done at the urgent instigation of Gen. von Mackensen, who now has his porsonal headquarters behind the German lines on the Somme.

CHIEF LIEUTENANTS WITH HIM

Closely associated with von Mackensen and acting directly under him have been assigned Gen. von Arnim and von Gallwitz. These two men were von Mackenzen's chief lieutenants in the Russian campaign of 1915.

The regrouping of commands on the Western front by the German General Staff is believed here to be an acknowledgment of the threatening success of the Anglo-French offensive and, at the same time, a sharp rebuke to the German generals heretofore in command in the West, chief of whom was Gen. von Buelow.

The present grouping of commands is now believed to be the assignment of Gen. Gallwitz to that part of the Western front from Flanders to the Somme. On the Somme, Gen. von Mackensen is himself directing the German defence, while Gen. von Arnim is believed to be assigned to the Champagne and the Argonne.

The German Crown Prince remains in command at Verdun, and Gen. von Buelow is belived to have been shifted to the command in Alsace and Lorraine.

AUG 18 1916

TODAY'S WAR NEWS

British have advanced, following breakdown of six German attacks near Bazentin-le-Petit.

French have recaptured that portion of Fleury village which was held by the Germans, who still cling on to the eastern outskirts.

Russians are now advancing towards Hungarian plains, all Teutons' efforts to stem their progress having failed.

Belgians have captured German fort of Karema in East Africa.

Austrians admit retreat, but declare they are now repulsing all Russian and Italian attacks.

on the Somme has only begun. They know, too, that the full strength of the Anglo-French offensive has not been reached on the Somme.

We have very strong German divisions opposing us, collected from various other parts of the Western line. Some have been traced as having taken part in the St. Eloi attack which the Canadians withstood.

Weakened lines elsewhere suggest trouble ahead for the Huns when we wish to attack in other places.

Canadian Brigadiers have been on an educational trip along the whole line. They hope they will have a chance to show that the men from the Dominion are as good in the offence as they have been in defence. They believe that the time is soon coming.

ROLAND HILL.

AUTO RACER KILLED.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18.—E. M. Laduche, who gained fame as an automobile driver eight years ago, is dead here today as a result of an accident which threw him from his car and slightly injured two women with him.

AUG 18 1916

ALLIES REPORT GAINS ON WESTERN FRONT AND UPON ROAD TO HUNGARY

British Take German Trenches at Bazentin-le-Petit—French Recapture Fleury at Verdun—Russians are Advancing on to Hungarian Plains

SITUATION ON SOMME GROWING BRIGHTER DAILY

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 18.—The lull on the Somme front seems likely to come to an end this week. The French have already partly resumed the offensive, and the British are splendidly prepared and ready to do so at the opportune time.

Impatient ones, who think that gains come too slowly, should talk, as I have had an opportunity of talking, with optimistic officers, Imperial and Canadian, who are watching events.

According to these men, who know, we are advancing slowly because we have learned that to use a particular machinery of war, of which we have the advantage—heavy guns—means to save the lives of our men for the final attack when a certain ridge is gained.

It takes time to move great artillery. Railways to carry guns and ammunition must be built over trenches, which these guns have previously destroyed from positions further back. It is careful provision that makes for final triumph.

The French have made important progress and gains around Hardecourt, and have consolidated north of Maurepas.

Important ground, which bids fair, when it is also consolidated, to command Combles, has been won at a slight cost, simply because of the artillery preparation, in which British batteries assisted.

To the southward, beyond the Maurepas and Clery road, another attack has won a section of trenches which the Germans were apparently strengthening for a sturdy defence in order that a better line might be prepared in the rear.

HOW ENEMY IS WORRIED.

On the British portion of the line there is good news, too. When the Germans in their attack managed to gain a section of the trenches south of Pozieres our men were withdrawn almost against their will because a wise and higher command foresaw that the Huns could be pounded out of their position at will.

This is exactly what happened, and the German losses were exceedingly heavy, while the Overseas troops walked back to their old trenches with but few casualties.

Before us now, right up to Peronne, is a seven-mile strip of undulating territory containing little villages already pounded beyond recognition, and woods which are nightly swept by our shrapnel, which catches scores of Hun working parties.

It is this steady mechanical progress of seizing opportunities as they occur, and strengthening ourselves each day so that no chance German counter-attack, however strong, can succeed, that is worrying the enemy.

TUG-OF-WAR COMING SOON.

The Germans know that the crisis

48

DESPERATE FIGHT FOR VILLAGE

The Germans still retain a few ruins outside and east of the village near the Chapitre forest. The French blow was struck on the 178th day of the great battle for the fortress city. It was preceded by a terrific bombardment and a heavy curtain fire that prevented the Germans from bringing up reserves.

Clinging desperately to the northeastern houses of the town, the Germans vainly attempted to stem the French advance with machine guns. Violent combats occurred in the streets of the ruined village before the Germans withdrew.

The attack on the Somme front was the first German attempt to recapture positions taken by the French in Wednesday's advance around Maurepas. At the same time the Germans were delivering heavy attacks against the British around Pozieres.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—British troops succeeded in pressing back the German first line southwest of Martinpuich on a narrow front in yesterday's fighting, but were completely repulsed in attacks north of Pozieres and west of Foureaux wood, it was officially announced this afternoon.

Between Guillemont and Maurepas French advances were repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

"On the right bank of the Meuse," says the official statement, "the enemy attacked in the evening on a wide front, between the Thiaumont work an dthe Chapitre wood. He also attacked repeatedly in the western sector of the Mountain wood. At Fleury village the fighting still continues; otherwise the enemy assault has been frustrated everywhere.

"A French biplane was forced to descend on Wednesday near Nesle by our anti-aircraft guns."

Today's army headquarters' statement regarding operations on the eastern front records no operations of major importance. It says:

"Apart from a minor, but lively, engagement west of Lake Nobel (sixty miles northeast of Kovel), which has not yet come to a conclusion, only unimportant advance post encounters took place."

"North of the Somme the enemy is continuing his energetic efforts, regardless of heavy sacrifices. For these efforts the British brought forward several fresh divisions. Southwest of Martinpuich they succeeded on a narrow front in pressing backward our first line into one situated close behind. On the other hand, they have been completely repulsed north of Pozieres and due west of Foureaux wood.

"The French again deferred their attacks to nocturnal hours and with strong forces advanced against our positions between Guillemont and Maurepas about midnight. They were repulsed with the most sanguinary losses.

"On the salient portion of our line, northeast of Hardecourt, bitter fighting has taken place, so far without a decision. The activity of the artillery on both sides continues especially violent."

PORTUGAL TO FIGHT SOON

By Canadian Press.

LISBON, via Paris, Aug. 18. — Major Norton Mattos, the Portuguese Minister of War, announced today that Portugal soon will participate in the war, fighting on the side of the Entente Allies.

The Portuguese Congress voted to join the Entente Allies in the war in November, 1914. A Portuguese naval commander seized thirty-six German and Austrian vessels in the Tagus river in February, 1916, and the following March Germany declared war on Portugal because of this action. The Portuguese troops were called to the colors on March 16.

By Canadian Press.

HAVRE, Aug. 18.—A brigade of Belgian troops has captured and occupied the port of Karema, on the eastern bank of Lake Tanganyika, German East Africa, says an official Belgian announcement. Karema is about one hundred and twenty-five miles south of Ujiji.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—British troops last night extended the gains they made yesterday northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit, entering German trench portions in small local enterprises, Gen. Haig reported this afternoon.

The official announcement follows:

"Last night the enemy's artillery generally showed increased activity. Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit, by a small local enterprise, we further extended our gains in the enemy's lines.

"German trenches in this area were found to be greatly damaged and full of the enemy's dead.

"A further hostile attack from Martinpuich last night was repulsed as completely as were his former attempts yesterday."

FRENCH RECAPTURE FLEURY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—By a powerful attack on the northeast front of Verdun last night the French recaptured the village of Fleury, driving the Germans from that part of the village which they still held, it was officially announced today.

The official statement follows:

"North of the Somme several attempted counter-attacks by the enemy against our new positions southeast of Maurepas failed under our fire. We took some prisoners.

"South of the Somme we recovered four machine guns in trenches taken by us south of Belloy.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) an attack by our troops enabled us, after a violent combat, to drive out the Germans from a portion of the village of Fleury which they were occupying.

"Some enemy troops are still maintaining themselves in a small clump of ruins on the eastern edge of the village. Between Thiaumont and Fleury our troops also made an appreciable advance. Fifty prisoners, including an officer, remained in our hands. We also captured a machine gun.

"Everywhere else the night was relatively calm."

AUG 18 1916

THE BIG PUSH.

MUNITION WORKER. "WELL, I'M NOT TAKING A HOLIDAY MYSELF JUST YET, BUT I'M SENDING THESE KIDS OF MINE FOR A LITTLE TRIP ON THE CONTINENT."

AUG 16 1916

British troops with ammunition moving up to the front line under the shelter of a sunken road.

The "road" consists of a trench-way deepened to allow of free movement unhampered by enemy observers; the view was taken in the chalk district. The party of soldiers moving up to the front are carrying a full kit and ammunition in little bags and wooden cases; at the point where they have temporarily halted is a party of German prisoners marching to the rear and a Red Cross stretcher-bearer party.

From *The Sphere.*

DRIVE IN WEST RESUMED AGAIN MANY CAPTURES

Fighting Proceeds Along Whole British Front and Progress Made at Many Points

500 PRISONERS TAKEN

French Advance on the Verdun Front and in the Town of Maurepas—British Gain at Ginchy and Guillemont

London, August 18.—Assaults by British and French forces against the German positions north of the Somme, in France, have resulted in the gaining of additional ground by the attackers, according to the British and French War Offices. The French advance was in and around Maurepas, the scene of much hard fighting during the past few weeks, and the British gain was in the direction of Ginchy and Guillemont, near the southern end of their section of the Somme front. The Anglo-French attacks, London says, took place along the whole line from Pozieres to the Somme.

The gains reported by Paris and London were in the centre of the German positions on the Somme front and mark another step in the Anglo-French advance toward Combles. French troops gained more ground in the village of Maurepas, following the stopping of German counter-attacks near the village Calvary Hill, south east of the village, was carried by assault and the French position on the Maurepas-Clery road was also extended.

British troops advanced successfully in the region of Ginchy and Guillemont and seized more German positions. London mentions no gain on any other part of this front. The Anglo-French forces captured more than 500 prisoners in their advance.

The French offensive continues on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, and Paris chronicles the capture of two fortified redoubts northwest of the Thiaumont work. [illegible] also is reported for the

Berlin reports attacks by the French and British forces north of the Somme, but says all of them were repulsed except one by the British in the direction of Martinpuich. A French gain around Fleury, in the Verdun region, is admitted.

The Teutonic allies have taken the offensive on the Greco-Serbian frontier, north of Saloniki, and Berlin reports the capture of the Greek town of Florina from Serbian troops. This movement probably is in answer to the recent Entente Allied activity on the same front.

Artillery bombardments are taking place on the Austro-Italian front around Gorizia. Rome claims an advance for the Italians in the Trentino.

HOSPITALS UNDERGROUND

Full and Entire Units Found Under German Trenches

(Special to The Gazette.)

Providence, R.I., August 18.—The Providence Journal tomorrow morning will print the following special cable from London: "Trenches captured by the British within the last week over the new territory in which they are now fighting and which is several miles inside the main German fortified line, which stood for so long a period intact, give every proof of the most thoughtful and careful preparation imaginable.

"Many of these trenches are concrete lined throughout, and are fitted up with practically underground houses, with every conceivable kind of accommodation; drainage water systems laid out in pipes, etc.

"The general commanding the division of British troops which are at the front of the advance has just transmitted to London the report of his medical staff, which makes the following statement: 'In the German trenches which were captured yesterday we found two completely-equipped emergency hospitals, one of them thirty feet underground and the other fifty feet underground. These are great rooms with every possible convenience, exhaust and direct fans, operating tables and walls lined with box board and floored with cement. In these places operations can be carried on with nothing to disturb the underground quiet. With thousands of shells bursting overhead, it is impossible to hear a sound. Such perfection of detail compels our admiration. It is also proof of the positive opinion of the German General Staff that their lines could not be successfully attacked or taken.

"'We have seized thousands of pounds worth of operating material and table instruments and entire outfits of medicine and anaesthetics, not emergency camp equipments, but fixed hospital units'"

AUG 19 1916

CANADIANS FACE FRESH HUN TROOPS

New German Units W[illegible] of Trench Tactics, [illegible] tray Nervousness

THROW BOMBS IN[illegible] OWN BARBED W[illegible]

Increase Use of S[illegible] lights and Keep Bursts of Fire

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—The [illegible] dian Eye-witness story fr[illegible] battle front received today is [illegible] lows:

The weather continued f[illegible] farm during the week. Bright [illegible] light nights rendered diffic[illegible] work of our patrols and [illegible] parties, but nevertheless [illegible] successful minor enterprises [illegible] carried out.

A raid on the German [illegible] was made by a party of [illegible] longing to a Regina and Sa[illegible] battalion under command of [illegible] Williams and Andrews. After [illegible] tense bombardment of the [illegible] entry the party rushed th[illegible] line, meeting with no oppos[illegible]

At the same time our artil[illegible] was lifted and a barrage [illegible] behind the captured trench. [illegible] dead Germans were found [illegible] wounded man was brought [illegible] prisoner of war.

USE GREAT VIGILANCE.

The enemy threw a large [illegible] of hand grenades from th[illegible] port trenches, but without [illegible] was established that fresh [illegible] troops had been brought [illegible] area. These units had bee[illegible] ed to exercise particular [illegible] as the Canadians were fond [illegible] raiding.

In addition to the use of [illegible] ly increased number of [illegible] their nervousness was disp[illegible] frequent bursts of rifle and [illegible] gun fire all along the line d[illegible] night and by the frequen[illegible] which they threw grenad[illegible] their own wire entanglemen[illegible]

GAVE INDIAN WAR CRY.

Another raid was made [illegible] morning by a party from a [illegible] battalion under Lieut. Clark[illegible] ing the previous afternoon a [illegible] cut through the enemy's [illegible] tanglements by our field [illegible] After dark the Germans cam[illegible] attempted to repair the wire, [illegible] detected by one of our pa[illegible] dispersed by shrapnel. A [illegible] utes later a heavy artillery [illegible] was opened on the position [illegible] tacked and the assaultin[illegible] rushed forward, giving an I[illegible] cry as it did so.

The whole party entered [illegible] man trench and engaged t[illegible] son with revolvers and ha[illegible] nds. Aided by the brigh[illegible] light, our men bombed s[illegible] man dugouts. About twelve [illegible] were killed and one unwou[illegible] man made prisoner. Under [illegible] artillery fire our party r[illegible] the trenches, having sut[illegible]

1 t 2

AR-PIERCING BULLETS.

Throughout this enterprise, the co-operation between our artillery and infantry was perfect. Our snipers were particularly successful and claimed a number of victims, including two German officers. Armor-piercing bullets were used effectively in silencing hostile snipers.

Early one morning, just before sunrise, Sniper Phipps caught sight of a party of the enemy. Firing eight shots he was seen to wound two Germans and was thought to have secured three other hits.

A very daring and clever enterprise was executed by one of our Canadian tunnelling companies. A German mine gallery was entered and followed for a distance. A considerable quantity of mining equipment was captured. The enemy's artillery activity was considerably increased.

MONTREALERS UNDER FIRE.

At eight o'clock one morning it developed into a heavy bombardment of our front line for a distance of about two thousand yards. The bombardment was particularly severe on the trenches held by a mounted rifle battalion and a battalion from Montreal.

Under cover of this fire the Germans made efforts at several points to enter our trenches. In one instance as many as two hundred of the enemy, advancing in [illegible] ves, attempted to leave [illegible] trenches, but were quickly repulsed by our machine-gun [illegible] and artillery barrage.

At another point the Germans succeeded in getting into an advanced trench, but were driven out, leaving two dead. They also penetrated a second trench, but withdraw upon the approach of our bombers, abondoning a box of explosives and some grenades.

All other attempts to reach our lines were frustrated. Our artillery barrage and trench mortar and artillery retaliation were extremely severe.

The Canadian corps was honored this week by a visit from His Majesty the King, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A party of Canadian journalists spent three days and nights with our troops in the front line.

AUG 19 1916

CANADIANS EAGER FOR BIG SHOVE

But They are Busy "Straffing" Germans on Ypres Salient

LATE FIGHT BIGGER THAN LANGEMARCK

Are Strong and Confident —On Excellent Terms with Gen. Byng

Special Cable From our own Correspondent, (Copyright).

CANADIAN CORPS HEADQUARTERS IN FLANDERS, Aug. 19.—Around our small but historic Canadian section of Ypres salient, as elsewhere over the Western front here is nothing but optimism.

"If the present aggressiveness of the British and French is not a beginning of the end we have the Hun on edge, was how an Imperial staff officer who has much to do with the Canadians expressed it.

That sentiment sums up the feeling here in the fighting lines. These Dominion divisions we are with—among them hundreds of my own personal friends—have developed a new type of Canadian manhood, never so noticeable as now that they are to start on their greatest adventure of the war. Their keen, bronzed faces, with bright eyes that stare straight at you—faces of men who quite simply are afraid of nothing on earth—reflect a burly courage through which shines a certain fierceness which causes you mentally to comment that it is much better to have these men as friends than enemies.

HUNS FEAR CANADIANS.

Old divisions, new divisions, even those battalions which have suffered severely of their original strain and are now made up of new material, perhaps but a month or so across the Atlantic, show it. Even the Huns have noted it.

I was down in the front line trench of a certain Saskatchewan battalion when one night a trench raid was carried out. We wanted a prisoner. A small party of officers and cheery men decided they would grab one. They sang darky melodies while awaiting signal to go over. They clicked bombs instead of bones and then, were away, creeping through the blackness of the night under, over or through what German wire had been cut. Our artillery and mortar guns pounded down shells behind the German communication trenches. We tried to listen for sounds of the scuffle we knew was going on there, forty yards away. Time was getting short. Suddenly over the parapet tumbled a muddled, huddled thing in grey, wailing, don't kill, don't kill.

GREATER THAN LANGEMARK.

It was what we were waiting for only eight minutes before he had been sniping over our communication trenches—killing Canadians. He had the latest news of what the Huns thought of the men from across the Atlantic. His battalion had but lately faced us, and they have been warned always to hold their front line trenches with great strength and be always on the alert, because they were fighting Canadians, and Canadians would always be playing some unkultured trick, like raiding, and would retaliate for any "unhague-like" methods the Huns employed.

I have been through trenches lost and rewon during the battle from June 2 to 16. It seems to have been missed in Canada that this was a greater fight than Langemarcke. There has been no comprehensive official story published yet, but officers and men with whom I talked, who went through both battles, declare the fighting in the latter fight was more furious than anything they had yet been in. Sanctuary Wood, Mount Sorrel, Hill Sixty, St. Eloi must rank in Canadian history with St. Julien, Brielen, Wellitze and Langemarck.

HUNS PAID DEARLY.

Our losses were greater, though, of course, many more brigades were involved. More gas even was used, though it was not a novelty.

In the latter battle the Huns paid dearly for the attempt to capture Ypres from the other side, and again the Canadians thwarted them.

It began just like an attack I was lucky enough to witness on Saturday. Suddenly, as the morning mists were lifting, the Huns heavy artillery opened a terrific bombardment on a section of our front line, and pounded it into a chaotic mess, churning up pottage until you could not believe there was anything living left there. Trench mortars—"rum-jars" is the affectionate name the Canadians have given the Huns' 30-pound bombs—seemed to complete the work of destruction.

One Montreal battalion, and one Mounted Rifle battalion were still somewhere in the jumble. Suddenly the Huns' fire lifted and searched the roads behind our lines. Hidden batteries flashed defiance over those belaigured men in the wrecked trenches.

It was clear daylight, yet over their parapets and through the terrific barrage from our guns came the Prussians, sheltering sometimes in shell holes, opening out, taking every bit of cover, quite unlike the Huns of old with their massed formations. Five only gained our damaged trenches and were driven out immediately. The rest broke to shelter and punishment by their own officers.

They were hastened on their way by the new machine guns we had brought up, and crucified by our artillery as they attempted to gain their communication trenches.

The attack failed dismally, but if that line had been broken there were thousands of Huns fully equipped for advance, waiting to proceed with another battle like that of June. All that day our howitzers pounded away at them. It was ten to one retaliation, and Mr. Hun, doing penance amidst our bursting high explosives, was sullenly quiet, but thinking furiously.

KEEP THEM TAMED.

"We keep them tamed always," said a staff officer, who was with me. "We are not letting Fritz have a chance of dictating our policy now, and when he gets the offensive we punish him."

Gen. Byng has won his way into the confidence of the Canadians, from divisional commanders to the men in the front line. He has confidence in them, understands them as if he were a Canadian. He has a fighting face. He reminds one of Sir William Robertson, Chief of Staff—square forehead, steely grey eyes, which peer at you from under bushy eyebrows, a strong mouth that seldom relaxes into a smile, a bulldog chin which suggests self-reliance, and power to command; he never says things twice.

He spends more time in the saddle or the motor, visiting divisions and brigades, than in his office at headquarters. There is no afternoon tea business when he is in command. Division commanders find work under him easy. Byng won't have politics at any price here in the fighting line, and he has not been slow to let it be known. He is an ideal commander, according to the men who daily come into contact with him.

What the Canadians have been doing the last few days cannot be compared with the work of those who are fighting their way through on the Somme. "But," says an officer who was formerly an editor, "don't think we are living on velvet." Each day there are sections of trenches blown in that must be repaired. Each night building new railroads and new underground cities that rival those of the Huns. There is no rest, but everybody is content. The war of retribution has begun.

The health of the corps is wonderful. The percentage of illness is the lowest in the army to which they are attached. They were never in better trim to do their new part, whatever it may be, that has been allotted to us. Tried men all, the Canadian divisions were never more eager to take the vigorous offensive.

ROLAND HILL.

CANADIAN BOYS KEEP FRITZ IN JUMPING FITS

Plucky As the Germans Have Proved to be They Are Scared of Canadian Bombers

STILL VERY VICIOUS

Some Hot Fighting Has Taken Place During Small Attacks on Canadian Front—Journalists Pay Visit

By THOMAS T. CHAMPION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 18.—Once again Canadian newspaper representatives have been privileged to visit the Canadian portion of the battle lines in the west. The eyes of the world have, of course, lately been most closely directed to the larger operations in the Somme sector, where British, French and Australian soldiers are thrusting at and through the German entrenchments. Nevertheless, when enabled to go along the Canadian lines and see and hear what was being done there, one realized immediately how the Dominion's forces, though not at the moment directly in the limelight, have been helping to bring success to the Allied arms as surely as the brave fellows on the Somme.

While the correspondents were in the vicinity there was a strong attack on the Canadian trenches. The Germans were completely beaten off. Furthermore, our bombers more than once have made raids against the Germans by night, laying about them right and left with their deadly missiles during their brief stays, and even bringing back some prisoners at the point of the bayonet across No Man's Land. As ordinary daily routine there have been never-ceasing artillery duels, sniping and indiscriminate but constant rifle fire all night by the enemy. When one remembers these things, and, still more, sees the activity, wonder ceases that the Canadian casualty lists bear many names, even when what is called the real hard fighting seems to be proceeding at another portion of the

"The Boche is just as vicious here as ever," declared a brigadier in his dugouts over breakfast. Not many hours after the correspondents had experience of one form of this viciousness. It was not unexpected, for when an artillery bombardment has been unduly prolonged and intense our fellows are pretty certain that blue-coated infantrymen will soon attempt to follow.

The German attack was made during the broiling heat of the forenoon, at a portion of the Canadian lines held by battalions which got a grueling in the activities of a couple of months ago. Probably the Germans knew very well what battalions were against them. They never could have meant real business, though. The fire of the deadly Lewis guns met them before their attacking parties were half way across No Man's Land—met them, in fact, as soon as they had started the trip of a few hundred feet, which in many cases ended at less than twenty. But some of them escaped the bullets and reached our trenches. The fight lasted a couple of hours or more—under a blaing sun, amidst mounds of powdery dust and broken lengths of barbed wire. Then the German commanders gave up sending men across to be killed off. The Canadians, it need hardly be said, did not get off anything like scot-free, but the front line remained as it had been except for the ruin created by the German artillery, which will by now have been made right.

STILL FULL OF FIGHT.

Two years of war makes such an incident as that unsuccessful attack of comparatively trifling consequence to all except those who take part, and even they take it as a matter of course which has occurred before and will of a certainty occur again. The German will never win the war with such enterprises, and he knows it as well as anyone, but such an encounter does show, though, that the German soldier, individually, is still full of fight. Further, every Canadian to whom I have spoken here gives the enemy credit for being so.

"I have never yet seen the slightest weakening in the German morale," declared a general. The same opinion was expressed by other critics just as competent to know. Further than this, the German artillery before the Canadian front has shown not the least sign of weakening.

When amongst the Canadians the question which nearly all invariably asked me, when talking of affairs in England and Canada, was how the folks at home regarded the starting of the British offensive. Such questioners were glad to hear that the "folk at home" were entirely optimistic, but they were also anxious that the present state of affairs should not be looked upon as heralding an early close to the whole business. I heard many opinions concerning when the war will end, but not one predicted a very early termination.

CANADIAN PATRIOTISM

27 Aug 16

Firm Returns $758,- fit on Contract

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, August 18.—The Ministry Munitions communicates the fol- instance of patriotism on the Canadian firm. When Lord Rhondd was representing the Ministry of Munitions in Canada he had negotiations with the Canadian Cartridge Company, of Hamilton, Ont. The firm took a very large contract for the manufacture of cartridge cases, and announced their intention of refunding to the Government the difference between contract price and cost of manufacture. The firm has now completed the work, in advance of the scheduled time, and F. W. Baillie, its president, has handed the Imperial Munitions board in Canada a cheque for $758,248—the difference between contract price and the bare cost o materials and manufacture, withou any allowance for amortization o plant. The Minister of Munitions ha addressed a very warm letter o thanks to Mr. Baillie.

AUG 19 1916

HUGE AUSTRIAN LOSSES

Russian Critic Says in June and July They Were 830,000

London, August 18.—According to the elaborate calculations of Colonel Gablonsky, the Russian critic, the Austrian losses in June and July reached the enormous total of 830,000 men. Of this number he figures 400,000 were casualties.

By the end of this month, Colonel Gablonsky estimates, the Austrian losses against the Russians and Italians will aggregate a million men.

LORD CREWE TAKES ANOTHER OFFICE

Appointed President of Board of Education in Succession to Mr. Henderson

London, August 18.—The Marquis of Crewe, lord president of the council, has been appointed president of the Board of Education in the British Cabinet, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who is succeeded as president of the Board of Education by Lord Crewe and whose chief duty is an unpaid position as Labor adviser to the Government, has been appointed paymaster-general in succession to Baron Newton, who has resigned that office and has been appointed an assistant under-secretary of state for foreign affairs. Mr. Henderson's new position carries with it the presidency of the commissioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, who have charge of all military pension matters.

Lord Crewe, although he has been appointed to the presidency of the Board of Education, presumably will continue to take charge of the Foreign Office in the event of the temporary absence of Viscount Grey.

The Marquis of Crewe succeeds Mr. Arthur Henderson, a Labor leader, who resigned the presidency of the Board of Education on August 8. It was announced the following day that Mr. Henderson would be retained as Labor adviser to the Government. Lord Crewe, a Liberal, has held various Cabinet positions.

FRANZ JOSEF'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrations on Large Scale for the Aged Emperor

Berlin, August 18, via London.—The birthday of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary was celebrated here today on a large scale in military and diplomatic circles. The celebration began with a service in St. Hedwig's Church, at noon, which was attended by the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic corps and many Austro-Hungarian officers stationed here. The Germans attending the service were headed by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Minister of the Interior. Others present were the Turkish Ambassador, Hakki Pasha, and Bulgarian Minister Rizow. The neutrals attending were American Ambassador James W. Gerard and the American naval and military attaches and the Swedish and Chinese diplomatic corps.

The German press is warm in its expressions of congratulations on the Emperor's eighty-sixth birthday. Many papers extol the aged monarch's virtues, praying that the Austrian Emperor may be spared to see his own country and the world returned to the blessings of peace.

LOAD BREMEN AT BOSTON

Negroes Who Worked on the Deutschland Asked to Leave

(Special to The Gazette.)

Baltimore, Md., August 18.—News has spread over Locust Point that several negro stevedores who helped to load the German submarine Deutschland at this port have been approached by agents of the Eastern Forwarding Company and have been asked to go to Boston to perform similar work there. One of the stevedores stated tonight that he expects to go to the Hub City Saturday, according to arrangements he has made with the Eastern Forwarding Company. This is the first definite intimation that the next German submarine, said to be the Bremen, is really going to Boston. The statements of the stevedores could not be confirmed tonight, however.

AUSTRIAN ASSAULT CHECKED

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Aug. 19, via London, 2:31 p.m.—The Austrians launched an attack last night on the left wing of the Italian forces on the Carso plateau. It was announced officially today that the assault was checked by the fire of the Italian batteries.

No heavy fighting is reported with the exception of the engagement on the Carso, over which the Italians are attempting to advance in the direction of Trieste.

"Along the whole front artillery actions occurred," the [illegible] says.

"Our artillery was partic[illegible] tive in the Upper Folla, where railway line at the mouth of Seebach valley was damaged. H[illegible] the Italian batteries shelled the town [illegible] tello bridges, Gorizia, and the Isonzo bridges.

"Yesterday evening, after [illegible] artillery fire, the enemy began [illegible] attack against the left wing of [illegible] positions on the Carso. It was checked promptly by the effective fire of our batteries."

OFFICIAL BULGARIAN REPORT

By Canadian Press.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 19, via London, 12:21 p.m.—Severe fighting followed the capture of Florina from the Serbians, who have sustained considerable losses, says an official account of these operations which was issued here today.

The statement follows:

"On August 17, after an official attack undertaken by the Serbians yesterday on the railway front between Lake Ostrovo and Lake Presba, our troops, which had repulsed the enemy, pursued him and occupied Florina.

"The enemy, after lengthy artillery preparation, in the evening attacked our advanced positions south and west of Doiran and our post at the village of Bolzeli. He was repulsed by our fire and at some points by our counter-attacks and in bayonet encounters. He was compelled to retire, suffering considerable losses.

"On the remainder of the front there were engagements with small patrol [illegible]

"German aeroplanes made successful attacks yesterday on the railway establishments near the Lanechevo camps, near Karsovo, Gavalianezi, Dragomirtzi and Kalabak. All the aeroplanes returned to their base."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 12:50 p.m.—Renewal of fighting in Mesopotamia in which the British were engaged with Turkish irregulars, is reported in an official statement given out here today.

The statement says sixty of the Turkish irregulars were killed and that a large number were wounded by the British, assisted by friendly tribesmen.

They made a raid on irregular forces which had attempted to interfere with British navigation steamships on the Euphrates.

In the engagement three British soldiers were killed.

BRITISH AIRMEN RAID HUN MUNITION DEPOTS IN BELGIUM FROM SEA

FRENCH TAKE FLEURY RUINS

PARIS, Aug. 19, oon.—The remainder of the ruins on the edge of th village of Fleury, on the Verdun front, was captured last night by th French, the War Office announced today. The battle continued violentl all night long and the French won their way forward foot by foot.

The German assaults north of the Somme reached their greatest vio ence between Maurepas and Clery. The Teutons vainly attempted to expe the French from the outskirts of Maurepas and to throw back the Frenc lines threatening to encircle the village. They suffered heavy losses unde French machine gun fire. The French took fifty prisoners.

South of the Somme artillery was most active in the region of Belloy en-Santerre, where the French have recently advanced their lines, and also near Estrees.

The Germans resumed the fighting on the northwestern front of Verdun last night, with two grenade attacks against the French salient north of Avocourt and against Hill 304. Both attacks were completely repulsed. The Germans were driven back to their trenches after suffering heavy losses.

HEAVENS JOIN ARTILLERY STORM

By Frederick Palmer, Associated Press Correspondent.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES ON THE SOMME FRONT, Aug. 19, 10 a.m., via London, 11:40 a.m.—The thunders of the heaviest rainstorm of the season joined those of the artillery, and flashes of lightning from the heavens vied with the flashes from the mouths of many guns in a most lurid battle picture in the darkness of the early hours this morning as a finale to yesterday's Anglo-French attack from Pozieres to the Somme.

The chilly, heavy downpour continues, making artillery observation difficult.

The British main advance was toward Guillemont, where they gained an important position on either side of the town, besides ground on the right of Highwood.

CANADIANS IN SOMME FIGHT

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The terrible losses incurred in the Somme fighting have led both sides to bring up new formations, according to despatches reaching here today.

It is reported that the Canadians, recently transferred from the Ypres front, took a large part in today's attack, together with the Australian and New Zealand corps.

The Berlin statement today reports the arrival of several new British divisions, while a semi-official communication issued in Paris says that the Germans have been obliged to call up twenty-two new divisions to the Somme.

These troops, it is said, have been withdrawn from other parts of the Western front. Three of the German divisions on the Somme have been badly smashed up, it is asserted, and withdrawn, while six others, after a rest, have been recruited to strength and sent to hold weak sections of the line.

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French Win Further Success in Fleury Fight, Driving Germans Entirely Out of Village Environs — Great Thunderstorm on British Front Makes Gunners' Work Difficult

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 4:40 p.m. — The British line on the Somme front has been advanced over a section two miles long and 200 to 600 yards deep, from Highwood to the junction point with the French forces, the War Office announced today.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19, via London, 2:46 p.m.—The Russians have broken through the Austro-German lines on the Stokhod river, in Volhynia, and have made a considerable advance, it was announced officially today.

Repulse of eight enemy night attacks in the region of Svinichi was also announced. The assaults followed a heavy bombardment.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 2:30 p.m.—British naval aeroplanes raided German ammunition stations at Lichtervelde, in Belgium, thirteen miles southwest of Bruges, yesterday, causing large fires, the War Office announced today.

"At noon yesterday a successful attack was carried out by naval aeroplanes on enemy ammunition dumps at Lichtervelde," the statement says.

"Forty-eight bombs were dropped from a height of about 3,000 feet. Large fires were afterwards observed. All the machines returned safely."

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N.B.

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THE NEXT FEW PAGES ARE ABOUT BERTIE EVANS' DEATH.

Z.

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A MEMORIAL SERVICE

IN MEMORY OF

LIEUTENANT E. H. S. EVANS,

(18TH BATTALION LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS),

AGED 24 YEARS,

KILLED IN ACTION IN FRANCE, JULY 22, 1916,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

PARISH CHURCH, BIDSTON,

ON

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 30TH

AT 3-30 P.M.

HOLY COMMUNION 8 A.M.

The following letter has been received from Mr. W. P. EVANS, in reply to the letter of condolence addressed to him by the Staff on the death of Mr. "BERTIE."

"CLUB HOUSE,
BIDSTON HILL,
BIRKENHEAD,
July 31st, 1916.

"Dear MALVERN, SCOTT and MARRIS,

For the second time in two years I have to offer my sincere thanks for the expression of sympathy in my bereavement.

Mr. 'Bertie' (I will call him by that name) had made many friends throughout the various departments when learning the business, and he rarely wrote me a letter without enquiring about someone.

The blow to me is terrible, the shock is awful, but the death, as reported by his fellow Officer, is magnificent.

The sympathy shown to me during the past few days, the large attendance at Church yesterday at that beautiful service, all help to ease my sorrow and again shew the good and kindly feeling which I know exists between the Staff and the Directors. To many I should like to write a personal letter, but having already received nearly 500 letters, I find it impossible. I would therefore ask you to circulate this letter throughout the various Departments.

May I in conclusion ask for your prayers and thoughts for my eldest son, Captain W. Sandford Evans, who to-day has returned to 'somewhere' in France."

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM P. EVANS.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) J. F. T. WARD-McQUAID.

[Copy of letter written by "Mr. BERTIE'S" Company Captain to Mr. WILLIAM P. EVANS.]

29th July, 1916.

Dear Mr. EVANS,

I'm simply heartbroken since I heard your son had been killed. I've been away from the Battalion for six weeks, and know practically nothing about events in France. I didn't see his name in the papers, and a Major of ours came over to see me and told me the sad news. I didn't believe it at first, and all we could find was an obituary notice. I've felt his death very keenly, because he was a great favourite of mine and of everybody else. From the time he joined our Battalion he has always been in my Company, and he will be a bitter loss to us all. I don't know what "B" Company will do without him, because he was part and parcel of us, and the men loved him. Ever since the start he was a splendid soldier, but when we got to France he astonished me altogether. He was absolutely fearless. You never saw such a fellow, and I never asked him to do a thing that he didn't do well. He was so tactful, and never asked anybody to do anything that he wouldn't do himself. Although I am only a few years older than he was I used to call him "the Child," in virtue of my being his Captain. Another name of mine was "my Evans." Somehow from the first we always got on well together, and as time went on we got to that stage we'd do anything for each other. He was a grand fellow, and you've something to be proud of in having had such a son. You never had a chance of seeing him under trying conditions like I've done. I've seen times when the heavens and earth were simply split with shells, and I've gone along to see how he was getting on. There he was, laughing—actually laughing—when everybody else was trembling. What an example for the men! Poor old "B" Company will never have another like him, and he loved his Company.

I've written to the Company to find out some particulars, and will send you along the letters when they arrive.

I'm a feeble scribe at the best of times, and can't put in writing what I want to; but in any case no one could do justice to him. Rushton and Lloyd Bell will write you, and if his servant (Partridge) or his observer (Langford) get home I'll arrange that they go and see you. They'll tell you what I thought of "the Child."

I am on a light duty job down at Rhyl as I'm still stone deaf in one ear, but I managed to get leave till to-morrow evening. I'll come over to the service, and should get to your place about 2 o'clock.

This has been a great blow to me, for though I was always prepared for the worst at all times, still, when it comes it's very hard. One must bear up, however, when you consider how he died—it's an honour after all—a soldier's death is the finest in the world, but when you know the man to be such a magnificent type of manhood, possessing all the qualifications as he did, it enhances it.

I can't say more at present, but others will tell you how much I mourn his death.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. F. T. WARD-McQUAID.

Bidston Officer Killed

Whilst Leading Attack.

Lieut. E. H. S. Evans, 18th Batt. Lancs. Fusiliers, second son of Mr. William P. Evans, Club House, Bidston Hill, was killed in action in France on July 22nd. Lieut. G. C. McLaughlin, 18th Lancs. Fusiliers, informed Mr. Evans of the death of his son in the following sympathetic terms:—"Dear Mr. Evans,—It is my painful duty to inform you that your son, Lieut. E. H. S. Evans, of this battalion, was killed in action early this morning. As you are no doubt aware, he commanded X Company of this Battalion, and it was at the head of his Company, while leading an attack against the enemy position, that he was wounded high up in the thigh by a bullet. Owing to the impossibility of removing him to the dressing station in time, he died of loss of blood. We brought him down this morning and buried

Lieut. E. H. S. EVANS.

him in a little mortuary in a valley between. His loss is very much regretted by all ranks in the Battalion and by the many friends he has made throughout the division, and all join me in my deepest sympathy with you and all his friends and relations in the loss they have sustained. It will be a consolation, however, to know that he met his death while leading his men, and no British officer can have a higher ambition than to meet the dangers and horrors of this war with the fortitude and coolness with which your son met them."

Lieut. Evans was 21 years of age, and was a bright and sociable young fellow, who was held in high estimation by a wide circle of friends. He was educated at Bilton Grange and Charterhouse, and commenced his business career with his father's firm, Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher and Webb, Ltd. Soon after the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted in the O.T.C., Lincoln's Inn, from whence he received his commission, and left with his regiment for France in January this year.

Mr. Evans has two other sons with the Forces. One, Captain W. T. Evans, of the Welsh Regiment, was wounded at Ypres in October, 1914, and for the last twelve months has been at the Staff College, Camberley. He, however, is now under orders to proceed to France at any moment, having received a staff appointment. Mr. Evans's youngest son, 2nd Lieut. Ernest V. Evans, is at Whittington Camp, with the 3/4 Cheshires, under Colonel Blood.

A memorial service in memory of Lieut. E. H. S. Evans will be held in the Parish Church, Bidston, to-morrow afternoon at 3.30.

The Late Lieut. E. H. S. Evans

On Sunday an impressive memorial service for Lieut. E. H. S. Evans, 18th Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers, who fell in action in France on July 22nd, was held at Bidston Parish Church. There was a large attendance, the father of the deceased officer, Mr. W. P. Evans, being well known and respected in the district.

The chief mourners were Mr. W. P. Evans (father), Capt. W. S. Evans (the Welsh Regt.) and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. Ernest S. Evans 3-4th Cheshire Regt. (brother), Mrs. Shepard (sister), Dr. Shepard, Miss Evans, Mrs. R. Evans Jones, Mrs. A. H. Dixon, Capt. Evan Jones (cousin), Major Lowther-Clark and Capt. Ward-McQuaid (representing the Lancashire Fusiliers), Capt. A. Nation (Manchester Regt.), Sir Edward and Lady Evans (uncle and aunt), Mr. Arthur E. Evans and Mrs. Evans (uncle and aunt), Mr. Sephmus Castle (uncle) Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Henry (cousins), Mrs. Nation (cousin), Mr. H. T. Patterson (cousin), Mr. Kenneth Evans (cousin), Col. Greg, and several officers of the Cheshire Regt. attended.

The Rev. T. M. Standring, vicar of Bidston, officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Sayer, vicar of St. Saviour's, Oxton.

Chopin's "Marche Funebre" was played, and the "Last Post" sounded by the buglers of the 3rd Cheshires.

Lieut. Evans was 21 years of age, and was a bright and sociable young fellow. He was educated at Bilton Grange and Charterhouse, and commenced his business career with his father's firm, Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher, and Webb, Ltd.

BRITISH DRIVE FORWARD BACK AGAIN ON LONG FRONT

Swept Forward on 11-Mile Line, Taking Thiepval Ridge, Ground At Pozieres and Trenches

TOOK 796 PRISONERS

French, Pressing Forward Near Guillemont, Captured Strongly Fortified Wood on Road to Maurepas —Fleury Is Held

London, August 21.—Following the advance on a two-mile front on Saturday, the British battalions progressed on an eleven-mile front yesterday, capturing the village overlooking Thiepval, high ground north of Pozieres, half a mile of trenches west of High Wood, and other lesser important positions. Prisoners taken amounted to 796, and heavy counter-attacks especially at Bazentin-le-Petit, though at first successful in gaining a hill ground, were eventually definitely repulsed, with considerable losses inflicted on the Teutons. Heavy fighting has broken out again in many sectors of this front, but the British have been able to consolidate their gains. The offensive on Saturday was successful on a front of two miles, to a depth of from 200 to 600 yards, from High Wood to the junction point with the French troops. Successful raids have been carried out on other parts of the front.

The French continue to press forward in the neighborhood of Guillemont, and Paris reports the capture of a strongly fortified wood between that town and Maurepas. In the Verdun sector the Germans are fiercely counter-attacking in an effort to regain Fleury, the loss of which they concede.

The offensive on the Saloniki front is slowly developing and the fighting is growing in intensity on the 150-mile battle line from Lake Presba to Lake Doiran. Both sides claim minor successes, but apparently no action of first importance has occurred. An interesting feature of this situation is the advance of Bulgarian detachments towards the Greek port of Kavala. This port is well to the east of the Allied front and the purpose of the Bulgarian move is made clear in the despatches.

A despatch from the Reuters correspondent on the British front in France says. "The week-end fighting developed into one of the most important and successful battles of the western offensive. Not only have we progress towards the commanding mastery of the ridge highly fortified but we have captured about [illegible] sand officers and men, many [illegible] guns and a good deal of [illegible]. Several strong points have been destroyed and the way has been prepared for further progress.

"In the neighborhood of the redoubt, the Houquet Farm and Tinpuich we met with much [illegible]. The enemy organized several counter-attacks, which, with [illegible] ception, were dispersed with [illegible] losses.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

London, August 19.—The Brit[illegible] on the Somme front has been a[illegible] over a section two miles long [illegible] to 600 yards deep, from Hi[illegible] to the junction point with th[illegible] forces, the War Office anno[illegible] day.

The statement follows.—Our success reported last night has been maintained and extended. During the night the enemy delivered several heavy, determined counter-attacks against the positions we had captured. Except on our extreme right, where the enemy regained a little ground, these counter-attacks everywhere were repulsed.

From High Wood to the point where we join up with the French we advanced our line over a frontage of more than two miles for a distance varying between 200 yards and 600 yards. We now hold the western outskirts of Guillemont and a line thence northwards to mid-way between Delville Wood and Ginchy, and also the orchards north of Longueval.

Between High Wood and the Albert-Bapaume road we captured some hundred yards of an enemy trench. East and southeast of Mouquet farm we advanced our lines by some 300 yards. Between Ovillers and Thiepval we pushed forward on a front of over half a mile. As a result of these operations, several hundred prisoners have been taken by us.

London, August 21.—The British official communication dealing with the operations in France on Sunday says. About noon today the enemy delivered a strong attack on the new line which we have established for about half a mile from the western corner of High Wood. He succeeded in reaching this line at certain points, but was driven out again by our infantry, who immediately re-occupied the trenches. Subsequent hostile attacks broke down under our artillery fire.

North of Bazentin-le-Petit we today gained a further portion of enemy trenches.

DEATH GRAPPLE IN DARK UNDER BOMBARDMENTS

Philip Gibbs Tells of Ferocious Fighting When British Joined Hands With French

SPIRIT OF PRISONERS

'We Are Fed Up, We Couldn't Stick It Any Longer," Said Some of the Finest Saxon Soldiers Who Surrendered

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Armies in the Field, August 19.—Yesterday afternoon and again today there has been heavy fighting all along the line, from the ground to the north of Pozieres as far as the trenches to the south of Guillemont, where the British joined hands with the French after their own brilliant capture of the whole village of Maurepas.

The result of the operations, in which many battalions took part, is on the whole full of advantage to General Haig's offensive scheme, and has inflicted severe blows upon the Germans, not only causing them great losses in men, but making their defense more difficult and embarrassing. The number of prisoners taken cannot yet be reckoned exactly, as they are still being brought down in batches from the battlefields, and the fighting men cannot be bothered to count them, but they amount to something under 1,000 as far as they have been received through the toll gates of those barbed wire inclosures into which they are happy to go because they are beyond reach of shell fire—British and German—through which they had to pass.

The spirit of these men is significant of the very fearful character of the present fighting and its effect upon the German lines. Many of them are fine men in physique and training, belonging to the best Prussian regiments, such as the Twenty-Ninth Prussian Infantry, taken north of Pozieers, and the 123rd and 127th Regiments, some of which surrendered at Guillemont. They are not the riffraff of the last reserves, swept up out of the depots or German garrisons to hold the weak parts of the line. They are men upon whom Germany most relies to stop the British advance at all costs, but today these men have admitted that they are being asked to endure more than human nature itself can stand. One of them used English slang words for utter weariness.

"We are fed up," he said: "we couldn't stick it any longer."

Few of them—at least one party of Saxons—surrendered without being attacked. They first left their trenches, walked quietly over to the British, and said: "Comrades, we surrender."

In many cases when the British came close to these groups, the German soldiers held up their hands and made no resistance. It is not that they lack courage, for it is fair and right to say that the Germans show extreme courage when they have any kind of a chance, but that they had no chance whatever under the storms of fire and against the British who swarmed about them. They accepted the inevitable with dismal resignation, acknowledging the hopelessness of their position.

In the attack which began yesterday on the left of Pozieres up towards the ground between Thiepval and Mouquet Farm we had to assault trenches not less elaborately organized than those at Ovillers. Underneath them was a honeycomb of those deep German dugouts and tunneled chambers which no gunfire can reach and where, as prisoners said today, the Prussians could hide very safely and snugly, not worrying much about high explosives as long as they kept below ground. At night they slept their men in turns, but by day they had to come out lest our infantry should get the upper hand and serve their machine guns and trench mortars. It was then they were caught by our bombardments and suffered horribly so that these underground rooms became full of wounded and they were caught when they brought supplies up to the trenches and sent out working parties to repair the parapets which had been laid low by our guns. Into their broken trenches went wave after wave of our men yesterday afternoon, after a bombardment from our heavy guns which made a quagmire of the ground and a cloud of shrapnel which peppered their whole system of trenches which are now broken by a series of shell craters. The enemy did not dare to make a show of heads until our men were right into his lines. Then some of them in the ground further back sprang to machine guns and pumped out a deadly dose of bullets, which is most difficult for attacking men to dodge. There were two strong posts from which such fire came, which were especially difficult to capture. Our men sent up bombing parties, who worked all round it and pounded it with grenades, but for a long time could not stop their machine gun chatter. Whether three men were there or twenty could not be guessed by the English soldiers, who only knew that their comrades were dropping all round it, but they closed in, bombarded it with hand grenades at short range and then opened up the mystery of it, when no more than six officers and 170 men came out of that one hole in the ground, and gave themselves up.

AUG 19 1916

BRITISH LOSE 2 LIGHT CRUISERS IN SUB ATTACKS

The Scoutships Nottingham and Falmouth Were Looking for the German High Seas Force

KIEL FLEET RETIRED

One Submarine Was Destroyed and Another Rammed and Possibly Sunk—Nottingham Lost 38 Men, Falmouth One

AUG 2 0 1916

London, Aug. 20.—The German high seas fleet has again appeared in the North Sea, and in a clash between German submarines and British scout ships two British light cruisers have been sent to the bottom. London reports that one of the submarines was also destroyed and that another was rammed and possibly sunk.

This is the first appearance in the North Sea of strong German naval forces since the battle of Jutland on May 31. The first news that the Germans had left the shelter of their mine fields and fortified bases was brought to Holland by trawlers, which reported sighting a German squadron of fifteen airships, including large cruisers. This fleet was accompanied by two Zeppelins, and was steering northwest in the region of White Bank.

The two British vessels lost were the Nottingham, 5,400 tons, and the Falmouth, 5,250 tons. The crews of both the ships were saved with the exception of thirty-nine men. The Germans also claim to have sunk a British destroyer and damaged a battleship, but this is denied by London. According to the British Admiralty the German fleet avoided an engagement with the main British forces and returned to port when its scouts reported the approach of strong British squadrons.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk on Saturday in the North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, according to an official announcement issued by the Admiralty shortly before midnight. One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and possibly sunk, according to the Admiralty statement, which follows:

"Reports from our lookout squadron and other units showed that there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea Saturday the 19th.

"The German high seas fleet came out, but learning from their scouts that the British forces were in considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port.

"In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H.M.S. Nottingham, Captain C. B. Miller, and H.M.S. Falmouth, Captain John Edwards.

"All the officers of the former were saved, but 38 of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one leading stoker, Norman Fry, died of injuries.

"An enemy submarine was destroyed and another was rammed and possibly sunk.

"There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged."

SLAVS SMASHED THROUGH RIVER STOKHOD LINES

Several Heights and Other Positions Beyond River Taken, as Well as 600 Austrian Prisoners

SUCCESS IN HUNGARY

Austrian Attacks Three Miles from Border Repulsed and Enemy Driven from Heights Near Jablonitza

London, August 20.—The Russians are apparently centreing their efforts on their new drive toward Kovel. Berlin admits that General Brussiloff's troops have crossed the Stokhod at one point and Petrograd says that the Russians have pushed on beyond the river and captured a series of heights on the road to Kovel. Fierce fighting continues on the crest of the Carpathians, where the Russians are battling within sight of the Hungarian plains. No indication has been given, however, of the strength of the forces engaged in this region and it is uncertain as yet whether General Brussiloff is making a serious effort to invade Hungary.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Petrograd, August 19, via London.—The Russians have broken through the Austro-German lines on the Stokhod river, in Volhynia, and have made a considerable advance, it was announced officially today.

The break in the Austro-German front was made in the region of the village of Czerwiszche, forty miles northeast of Kovel.

The official statement says: In the evening, after an artillery bombardment, the enemy launched an attack near the village of Zviniache, [illegible] versts (about 9 miles) southeast of Svinichi. It was repulsed.

West of [illegible] Nobel [illegible] northeast of Kovel) our troops captured a part of the enemy's position.

In the region of the village of Czerwiszcze, on the River Stokhod, our troops, after a stubborn fight broke through the enemy's position and captured the village of Tobol (two miles northwest of Czerwiszcze), the farm of Toberische and a distillery, making a considerable advance. The number of prisoners accounted for amounts to two officers and 220 men.

In the region of the little town of Sokul an enemy aeroplane dropped more than 70 bombs.

In the direction of Kirilibaba (a pass on the Transylvanian frontier) the enemy is resuming his offensive with considerable forces and has pushed back our advanced guards a little distance.

Caucasus front: Between the Sivas and Kemakh roads our troops pushed back the enemy for a considerable distance.

In the direction of Diarbekr fierce battles are raging.

Petrograd, August 20, via London.—After breaking through the Stokhod line in Volhynia the Russians made a further advance and captured several heights, the War Office announced today. In the vicinity of Korosmezo, where the Russians have penetrated Hungary, they repulsed the Austrians and seized positions in the hills.

The announcement follows: In the region west of Lake Nobel German attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

On the River Stokhod, in the region of the village of Rubkachervische, we captured Tcherische Farm and several heights. There was a stubborn fight for the village of Tobol, which changed hands several times and finally remained in our possession. Cossacks launched cavalry attacks on the enemy, killing more than 200 Austrians. In this region we captured six officers, more than 600 of the rank and file, fifteen machine guns, two minethrowers, one searchlight and telephone apparatus.

In the direction of Korosmezo (in Hungary, three miles from the border) our troops drove back the enemy to the heights west of Jablonitza and Verkonka and occupied the heights. On the Bialy-Cheremosh River, in the region of Dolgopol, our detachments pushed back the enemy, thus making a slight advance in the direction of Feresku). In the direction of Kirilibaba, to the north, the enemy launched attacks on the heights. We repulsed these attacks and occupied the heights.

Caucasian front: In the direction of Diarbekr fighting continues, our gallant troops overcoming difficulties presented by the high and almost inaccessible ridge west of the Bingledan mountains. West of Lake Nozykgel our detachments drove the enemy out of the mountain pass near the village of Kadvykh, taking prisoners during the pursuit. Southwest of Urmi Lake fighting continues in the region of Uchnu.

AUG 20 1916

THE EDUCATION OF UNCLE SAM

Uncle Sam (disgusted at parole breakers)—I should have known better than to trust the "word o honor" of German officers, when I knew they came from a country where honor is unknown.

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AUG 2 1916

CELEBRATING A BRITISH VICTORY IN FRANCE.—A little music by the pipers.

CELEBRANT UNE VICTOIRE BRITANNIQUE EN FRANCE.—Un peu de musique par les cornemuses des Black Watch de retour à

COMMANDER OF THE ALLIES ON THE SOMME

An official photograph of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, the commander of one of the British armies on the Somme battle line.

CANADIANS NOT YET PARTICIPATING IN THE BIG DRIVE

Special to The Montreal Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21. — The Canadians, so far as Ottawa knows, are not actively participating in the big drive at the Somme. The casualty lists are normal today.

Saturday's cables confirmed the report earlier in the week of the Canadian divisions being moved over to the Somme region, but some time will be required for the transfer, and until the organizations become settled they would hardly participate in the big movement.

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AUG 21 1916

ADVANCE ON SOMME SURE OF SUCCESS

Canadians Taking Their Share in the Great Offensive

INFANTRY HAS COME INTO OWN

Laughing at Stories of American Correspondents With Enemy

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 21, via London, Aug. 21.— Thousands upon thousands of marching troops, battery after battery of guns, from the big dreadnoughts that are hammering away at railway junctions fifteen miles behind the receding German line just over the slops to the little destroyers that bark at hastily dug Hun communication trenches, and camps and stores stretching for miles behind our lines, this British part of the Somme battle is like some huge circus playing. One-night stands, breaking the tents when one particular show is successfully over, moving on and pitching them again, one day nearer ultimate defeat for the Hun—one day nearer Berlin.

HUN PRISONERS WELL CONTENT.

Five or ten miles back of the fighting lines the wondering Hun prisoners stare open-mouthed at the great cavalcade of war that always goes forward, and congratulate themselves that they are well out of it.

Fricourt, Contalmaison, Ovillers, and even Montauban and Mametz Woods see at first sight unimpressive when compared with our Canadian battle territory to the orth. The trees are standing in the latter, though they have been fought through and rained on by shells thre times, but there are no trees left in Maple

BRITISH ON BALKAN LINE ADVANCING

Seize One Mile of Territory on Three-Mile Front

BATTLE RAGING ALL ALONG LINE

Bulgars Claim Progress — Serbs Reported Victors Over Enemy

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The Journal today has the following from Salonika:

The occupation of more than a mile of ground along a front of nearly three miles in the region of Lake Doiran, and the capture of a fortified work at Feracheval, south of Doldzeli, was announced in an official report issued today by the British-Balkan headquarters. The British official report says:

"On the Doiran front, during th night, we advanced 2,000 yards on a front of 5,000 and occupied these nev positions without encountering re sistance. Our troops took the worl at Feracheval, south of Doldzeli, af ter serious resistance from the Bul garians.

"On the Struma front, the enemy is showing signs of activity in th direction of Demirhissar. He is re ported to have crossed the frontier at numerous points and to have penetrated into Greek territory in the neighborhood of Sarichaban, east of Kavala."

FIGHTING ALL ALONG FRONT.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 21, 2:55 P.M.—No further details of the operations on the Salonika front are given in the report today from the French army of the east, which shows that fighting is still in progress along the whole line. The announcement says: "Operations are proceeding along the entire front."

BULGARS REPORTED NEAR KAVALA.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Aug. 21. — Bulgarian troops are reported within ten miles of the Greek port of Kavala, in their advance to attack the Allies right wing.

Th Greek Cabinet has been called into special session because of the Bulgarian advance into Greek territory, Generals Moschopoulos, Sottilis and Ghenadis attending the confer-

Beaver Lodge No. 6, I.O.O.F.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of the above Lodge are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late brother A. D. Bockus, from his late residence, 17 Knox street, Tuesday morning, the 22nd inst., at 7 A.M., to Bonaventure Station (service).

By order of the N. G.,

W. McQUESTON, Secretary.

Beaver Lodge No. 6, I.O.O.F.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of the above Lodge are respectfully requested to attend funeral service of our late brother H. Raith, at his late residence, 179 De l'Epee avenue, Outremont, at 8 o'clock tonight. Funeral Tuesday morning to Bonaventure Station at 6:20 A.M.

All brothers requested to attend.

By order of the N. G.,

W. McQUESTON, Secretary.

Montreal Encampment No. 1, I.O.O.F.

Members are requested to attend the funeral of our late Patriarch, A. D. Bochus, 17 Knox Street, at 8:00 a.m. Tuesday morning to Grand Trunk, Bonaventure station. Train leaving at 9:20 a.m.

THOS. H. DICKSON, Scribe.

MONTREAL HEAVY BRIGADE, C. A.

Orders by Officer Commanding.

The Brigade will parade at the Armoury, Craig Street, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 8:15 p.m., and each Tuesday thereafter until further notice.

Uniform: Drill Order. Officers will parade in Khaki with belts but without swords or frogs.

J. LEONARD APEDAILE, Lieut., A-Adjutant.

came ... Contingent—have played ... share in the battles since the first of July.

There is a story told me about one young machine gun officer who was transferred to the Imperials. He took a brigade of the Machine Gun Battery out one night, just before Pozieres was captured, and he came back twenty-four hours later with twenty guns. He had collected others from behind the German fron line.

...ozieres, had to
...ang.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 21.— British recovering patrols withdrew before strong enemy forces northeast of Foureaux wood in last night's fighting, but the Germans were unable to follow up the advance because of British atrillery fire, General Haig reported this afternoon.

The Germans three times attacked British positions at Foureaux wood, after heavy bombardment, but were each time repulsed.

The Germans bombarded British positions near Pozieres and northeast of Contalmaison wtih gas shells last night.

In the northern fighting zone the Germans attempted a raid on British trenches northeast of Hulluch and east of Leplentin. They were driven back, penetrating the British position at only one point, from which they were immediately ejected..

The text of the official statement follows:

"After a heavy bombardment, three hostile bombing attacks were made this morning on High Wood. All were easily repulsed.

"Northwest of High Wood some of our covering patrols withdrew before strong detachments of the enemy, but these detachments were unable to make any progress when they came under fire from our positions west of the wood.

"During the night we effectively shelled portions of the enemy's position whilst the enemy bombarded our trenches in the vicinity of Pozieres and the area northeast of Contalmaison, using gas shells freely.

"Northwest of Hulloch (north of Arras), and east of Le Plantin, the enemy attempted to raid our trenches. These raids were driven back with loss to the enemy, who only succeeded in reaching our lines at one point, from which he was quickly driven out again.

"Near Givenchy, the enemy exploded a mine near one of our forward saps, but caused us no casualties, and we made use of the crater as a defensive post. Further north we liberated gas successfully against the enemy's positions at two places."

BRITISH WITHIN VE SHORT DISTANCE NOW OF MARTINPUICH LINES

Germans Make Desperate Efforts to Smash Allies' Positions, But Fail at Each End of Western Front—Russians Make Important Advances Against Teutons and Turks.

By Canadian Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 21, via London, 1:30 p.m.—Not only have the British held all the gains made in the Saturday attack through the critical second day and night following it, but they have another important gain. This morning they are within 500 yards of Martinpuich as a result of taking a trench which had held them up between Pozieres and High Wood.

In this position, while the British had been creeping up on both flanks, attacks and counter-attacks raged for weeks. German resistance, strengthened after the loss of P... yield at last to the incessant hammeri...

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RUSSIANS THROUGH CARPATHIANS

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21, via London, 2:45 p.m.—The Russians are pressing forward vigorously through two of the Carpathian passes which lead to Hungary. Following the announcement last week of advances in the vicinity of Korosmezo, which is just over the border in Hungary, the War Office today reported gains in the pass east of this region, leading south from Kuty.

The capjture of Jablonitza and Fereskul, on the Cheremosh river, which forms the boundary between Galicia and Bukowina, is announced. Jablonitza is about twenty miles north of the Hungarian border.

"In the region of Kuty," the statement says, "we occupied the villages of Fereskul and Jablonitza, on the river Cheremosh, and several heights west of Fereskul. Stubborn attacks by the enemy on the heights were repelled by our fire."

HUNS FORCED BACK ON STOKHOD

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.—The Russians further advanced their lines in severe fighting along the Storhood, northeast of Kovel yesterday, it was officially announced today, making progress near Toboly and in the region of Rudka Czerwische.

The announcement follows:

"On the River Stokhod, in the region of Kovel and Rudka-Chervische, fighting continues. Our troops made further advances at some points. The total of captures in this region on Friday and Saturday was sixteen officers, and more than 1,350 soldiers.

"We also took one cannon, eighteen machine guns, four bomb mortars, four searchlights, and a large number of shells, cartridges, and rifles. In the region of Lubieszow, on the Stokhod, a captive balloon was set afire by ou rartillery."

ADVANCE ON CAUCASIAN FRONT

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21, via London.—On the Caucasian front the Russians have captured a series of heights and taken prisoner a large number of Turks, it was announced officially here today.

The statement follows:

"The fighting in the direction of Diarbekr is developing favorably for us. We captured a series of heights which had been fortified strongly by the Turks and took a large number of prisoners."

GERMANS FAIL BEFORE FLEURY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Germans made a second deseperate attempt to recapture the village of Fleury, three and one-half miles northeast of Verdun, last night, attacking in force and spraying the French positions with liquid fire., the War Office announced today. French barrage infantry fire stopped the attack short, inflicting serious losses on the enemy.

The official announcement follows:

"North of the Somme, in addition to the important captures of material mentioned yesterday, we took six field guns in the wood which our troops carried yesterday between Maurepas and Guillemont.

"During the night there were violent artillery actions on the Somme front.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), the Germans yesterday, toward the close of the day, delivered a powerful attack accompanied by the use of flaming liquids, against Fleury.

"Our curtain of fire and infantry fire obliged the enemy to stop short, and inflicted serious losses on him."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, via London, 5:38 p.m.—Attacks on German positions in the Somme and Verdun sectors yesterday resulted in failure, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

"North of the Somme, several desultory attacks west of Foreaux (High) wood, on the Clery-Maricourt road, made by strong infantry forces of the enemy from Ovillers and Pozieres, and hand grenade attacks near Maurepas were repulsed.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) enemy forces which were ready to make an attack northwest of Thiaumont work were prevented by our artillery fire from carrying out their object. At Thiaumont work itself and near Fleury, strong hand grenade parties were shot down by our infantry and machine gun fire.

"Numerous undertakings attempted by reconnoitering detachments of the enemy were without result. Attacks by eGrman patrios north of Vermelles and near Festubert and Embermenil were successful.

"In the Argonne lively mining operations were carried out on both sides. By the explosion of a mine we destroyed a considerable portion of the enemy's position on Cambres height.

"Off Ostend (Belgium) a British hydroplane was destroyed by our fire and a French hydroplane was shot down.

"In an aerial engagement, a British biplane was brought down southeast of Arras."

MILITARY

AUG 21 1916

ALLIES MAKE GREAT GAINS ALONG SOMME IN BIG OFFENSIVE

British Advance on Eleven-Mile Front and Breal German Lines Securing Important Positions—French Also Take Strongly Fortified Lines

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 21. — The British and French on the Somme front followed up their victories of Friday with new attacks yesterday, which won for the French a strongly fortified wood between Guillemont and Maurepas, and for the British a section of trenches north of Bazentin-le-Petit.

General Foch's men captured a large quantity of war material.

The news that General Haig's Friday attacks had cleared out the famous Leipzic redoubt, which came in unofficial despatches, has caused the greatest rejoicing here, and military opinion now holds that these gains were the most important since the first stroke of the offensive.

The redoubt has been a thorn in the British flank since the first day. It threw back the storming parties with heavy losses then and had resisted all efforts since. The advancing troops had worked around it as a pivot, till it had become a sharp and narrow salient. Now that it has been cleared, the British lines lie just below Thiepval.

The advances made on the Monacu farm have also tightened the coils around Thiepval, and will aid enormously in the isolation and red tion of this fort, which is the n German stronghold left in this cality.

From the newly-won trenches British artillery will speedily d inate the town. Similarly the Br entry into the outskirts of Guiller means a deadly menace to Comt

It is evident that the recent ish and French intensive efforts weakened the German morale made possible these great g which are eating the heart out o German third line.

The most significant point in eral Haig's messages yesterda that the Germans have appar lost their power of effective cou attack. They made but one effe reclaim the trenches near the Wood, and this only hours after lost them. Around the Leipsi doubt nothing has been s tempted.

GERMAN RESOURCES FAILI

The principle of the counter-s one of the first taught id military text-books. Though the Somme offensive they dy to throw in a whole corps for the recapture of some loca position, now they seem unable scratch up a brigade within tl space of twenty-four hours.

In the present circumstances th is the more noteworthy because t ground the British have just gain along the Watershed from Pozier toward Peronne is extremely val able. It encloses a space where large striking force could be gat ered without observation by t British.

The added fact that German ae planes now scarce dare show the selves completes the German quiescence in the British gains, s is perhaps the first striking pr of the decay of their strength. parently, they had specially conc trated troops for attacks at Verd last night, and the heavy repulse French inflicted on them gave p proof that the latter hold the up hand. In fact, they seem now a to dictate where and how the ba shall be joined.

No better criterion of the relat condition of the French and Gern armies has yet appeared than fact that the French can att with fury after six months wari at Verdun, while the Germans completely thrown on the defen after seven weeks of the Fra British effort on the Somme.

NATIONALS HAD IT ALL THEIR OWN WAY ON SATURDAY

Special to the Montreal Star.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 21.—The Ottawa team failed to put the Nationals out of the championship race of the National Lacrosse Union in their match at Lansdowne Park on Saturday, the Fly Frenchmen trouncing Alf Smith's Senators by the score of 15 to 6. Newsy Lalonde and his fleet-footed home players obtained an early lead and only at one time during the game were they in danger of being overcome. However, the watchful eyes of Referee Harry Smith caught some scraggy work on the part of the local team at the critical moment and from then on the senators were never dangerous. Lalonde did not intend starting out being a little off color, but a few minutes after the face off he replaced Baillargeon and put up [illegible]

...mphion, 113, Wolstenholm, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, second; Lady Spendthrift, 111, Gray, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, third. Time, 1.13 2-5. Cousin Agnes, Auster, All Steel, Irish Heart, Froissart, William W. Golden Vixen and Dix Rogers also ran.

THIRD RACE, steeplechase, selling, purse $500, for three-year-olds and up, short course— Chas. F. Grainger, 138, Daly, 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Queed, 135, Johnston, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, second; Jack Winston, 144, Brooks, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, third. Time, 4.05. t. Agathe, Sarolta and Morpeth also ran.

FOURTH RACE, Mount Royal handicap, purse $500, for three-year-olds and up, one mile and a sixteenth—Gunbearer, 11, Dreyer, 3 to 1, even, and out, won; Grumpy, 117, Carroll, 2 to 3, 2 to 5, and out, second; Mud Sill, 117, McEwen, 5 to 2, even, and out, third. Time, 144 2-5. Handfull and Captain Parr also ran.

FIFTH RACE, purse $400, for two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Queen of the Sea, 114, Wolstenholm, 5 to 1, 3 to 5, and 4 to 5, won; Solveig, 114, Carroll, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, second; Little Spider, 105, Schemerhorn, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:07 4-5. Detriment, Abe Martin, Jay Thummel, Golden Bantam, Out, Jeannette also ran.

SIXTH RACE, selling, purse $400, for three-year-olds and up, five and a half furlongs — Kingworth, 121, Howard, 3 to 2, 2 to 3, and 1 to 3, won; Nellie B., 103, Woltenholm, 4 to 1, 3 to 2, and 2 to 3, second; Royal Tea, 112, Acton, 5 to 2, even, and 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:06 3-5. Dolina, Rose, Juliette, Gordon, Fiddler, Enver Bey, Lily Orme and Glint, also ran.

SEVENTH RACE, five furlongs, selling, purse $400— Rosemary, 106, Schermerhorn, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, first; Mama Johnson, 111, Dreyer, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, second; Quid Nunc, 113, Gross, 4 to 1, 3 to 2, and 2 to 3, third. Time, 1.00 2-5. Heartbeat, Thorncliffe, Belle Terre, Sinai, Trobe, Expatriate, Audrey Austin, Willicks and Wodnstone also ran.

EIGHTH RACE, six furlongs, selling, purse $400—Denour, 114, Gilbert, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, won; Asawa, 106, Howard, 3 to 1, 1 to 2, and even, second; Pass On, 114, Gross, 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.14. Orpeth, Frosty Face, A. C. Holey, Waxmall, Captain Elliott, Luke Van Zouve, Ada Anne and Castara also ran.

NINTH RACE, one mile and seventy yards, selling, purse $400 — Blackford, 108, Carey, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 3 to 2, won; Concha, 112, Schermerhorn, 4 to 1, 3 to 1, and 3 to 2, second; Fastaso, 105, Young, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, third. Time, 1.44 3-5. Alston, Duke of Dunbar, Lady Spirituelle, Molly O Da, Joyce Marquette, Autumn, B. of the Kitchen, Voladay, Yellow Flower and Narwar, also ran.

Special to The Montreal Star.

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—The Dominion Bowling Tournament came to a close on Saturday with the open doubles being played on St. Matthew's lawn, the winners turning up in Gourlay and Brockenridge, of Rusholme, who beat Salisbury and Birrell, of St. Matthew's,

By H. C. H
Staff Corres

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DETAILS GIVEN OF SOLDIERS WHO APPEAR ON LISTS

Lieut. Kenneth Turnbull, of the Montreal Highlanders, has been killed in action. According to a cable received here, he was instantly killed on August 19.

Lieut.-Col. Peel Turnbull went overseas with Davidson's battalion. He was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, 327 Peel street. He was assistant manager of the Paton Manufacturing Co. of Sherbrooke, of which company his father is president and managing director.

LIEUT. F. R. ROBINSON.

Lieut. F. Reginald Robinson, son of W. H. Robinson, of Granby, Que., is also reported killed by shell explosion behind the lines. Lieut. Robinson was a brother of W. Wynne Robinson, of the Montreal Trust Company. He was twenty-nine years of age and a graduate of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. Before enlisting, he was employed for five years by the Royal Trust Co. at Montreal and St. John, N.B. He went overseas with the 73rd Highlanders and had only been in France a few weeks.

LIEUT. W. E. DUNTON.

Word is received that Lieut. Dunton, reported missing since August 5, has been located by Capt. George C. McDonald, of the P.P.C.L.I., in a hospital in France. At the time he was wounded, Lieut. Dunton was leading his company. He is the son of the late R. A. Dunton.

SLAVS' TACTICS ARE CHANGED TO FLANK ATTACKS

Strong German Fortifications Protect Kovel From East so an Encircling Move is Started

ENEMY LEFT MENACED

AUG 21 1916

Russians Make More Progress at Some Points on Stokhod and Take 1,300 Prisoners and Much Material

Petrograd, via London, August 21.—The feature of the Russian campaign broke out like a tempest on the southwestern front over two months and a half ago is the almost continuous nature of the fighting. With the exception of brief interludes for consolidating positions or changing the direction of attack, it has been like one great sustained battle. Periods like the present, which are described as "lulls," usually turn out to have been crowded with intense fighting, the details of which it has been the consistent policy of the Russian staff to hold secret until the operations are ended.

It is impossible at the present to say whether the Russian attack upon Kovel from the Stokhod region continues with its original energy, but the belief seems to prevail here that the discovery of a series of strong German fortifications protecting Kovel from the east led the Russian staff to base its hopes on taking the city by strong flank attacks, which are now developing. This is considered to account for the desperate German attacks in the region of Lake Nobel, where they are trying to prevent the Russian occupation of the marshy land south of the Stokhod, which would constitute a serious menace to the left flank of the German forces whose base is Kovel and prove a valuable vantage point to General Kaledines in the pressure he is exerting from the south.

The strengthening of the Austrian forces in the Carpathians has succeeded momentarily in checking the Russian movement in this direction but the Russians are declared to have been able to hold all the positions recently won.

Fierce fighting continues in the region of the Stokhod, on the eastern front, where the Russian advance menaces both Kovel and the German salient at Pinsk. The battle on the crest of the Carpathians is also still raging, both sides claiming minor successes.

BRITISH TOMMIES IN HUN TRENCHES

Here are some of our boys in a captured trench. From the smiles, they have found something to please them in the dugouts. Note the steeel shields over the doorways.

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AND HE KEEPS HIS WORD

AUG 21 1916

John Bull:—After the war diplomatic relations will not be renewed until justice is administered for the of Captain Fryatt.

AUG 22 1916

MACKENSEN WITH BULGARIA

By Canadian Press.

ATHENS, via Paris, Aug. 22, 12:30 a.m.—The occupation of Kastor and Corytsa by the Bulgarian troops is confirmed. News from an offic source says that the German Field-Marshal August von Mackensen, with the Bulgarians.

The military movements of the Entente Allies are hindered by flight of the civil population before the Bulgarian advance.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN Aug. 22.—Bulgarian and German forces have defeated Allied troops on both wings in the Balkans, capturing positions from both the Serbians and the French, it was officially announced this afternoon.

Serbian positions near Malka Mlez-planina were captured and the attack was progressing. Th repeated their fruitless atte recapture Dzemaat Jeri, and driven back, suffering heavy

In the fighting northeast of ika the French were driven the Struma river between Bu and Tahino and the Smiznica-pl ridge captured.

OFFICIAL BULGARIAN REPORT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.— Bulgarian troops have captured five Greek villages and towns since the beginning of their general offensive against the allied forces in the Balkans, said an official statement from the Bulgarian War Office today.

The seizure of the road between Florina and Koritsa, as well as that between Koritsa and Kastoria, is also announced in the statement, which bears the date of August 20 and reads as follows:

"On account of the military operations of the Entente in the Vardar valley, extending east of the Struma north of Tachimo Lake, our left wing began on August 18 a general offensive.

Bulgarian troops advanced in the Struma valley, occupied the town of Demi-Hissar and after an engagement near the town of Seres, repulsed the British and French on the right bank of the Struma and occupied the left bank between Butkova and Tachimo lakes.

Detachments, following their orders, advanced between the Struma and the Mesta.

"In the Vardar valley, British and French troops have been during the past ten days unsuccessfully attacking our advance positions south and southwest of the town of Doiran, suffering heavy losses from our infantry and artillery fire.

"Our right wing, after a victory over the Serbians near Florian, successfully pursued our plans. Yesterday we occupied the railway stations of Banica and Ekislau, on the railroad from Salonika to Florina, and re-established railroad conne Monastir.

"South of Presba lake we occu the villages of Zuezdablolithsa Bresnitza, thus interrupting d nitely connections between ritsa Florina."

By Canadian Press.

SOFIA, Aug. 21, via London, A 22, 5.05 p.m.—Further advances the Bulgarians in the Struma Val on the Macedonian front are a nounced in today's official sta ment by Bulgarian army headqu ters.

The Bulgarians have also pen trated further southward from Flo ina on the western flank, where th have reached the Malaria ridge.

Th capture of a strongly defend position by Bulgarians pushing fro the east towards Florina, on the Ni ceblanina ridge, is likewise announ ed.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE ATTACKS.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, by wireless t Sayville.—The Russians are continu ing their determined efforts to advance west of the Stokhod in Volhynia near Rudka-Cherbische, but have been repulsed by Bavarian cavalry and Austrian dragoons, who inflicted heavy losses on the attacking forces, it was announced today by the War Office.

(Continued on Page 19)

RED CROSS SOCIAL.

A very successful social was held on the lawn of Mrs. W. A. Gandle, at Lac Marois, when over $300 was realized for the Red Cross.

FIERCE BATTLE RAGING ALONG ENTIRE BALKAN FRONT, RUSSIA HELPING

Great Offensive Overshadows All Other Operations for Time Being—Russia Has Sent Army to Aid Gen. Sarrail—Bulgars and Serbs in Close Conflict

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A news agency despatch from London says:

A second contingent of Italian troops has landed at Salonika, according to despatches received in London today.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 22, 9:35 a.m.—The fighting on the Salonika front is becoming more general, says a Havas despatch filed yesteerday at Salonika. In the Doiran section, Serbian troops have captured Forts Kaimakedar and Cucurlu.

The heaviest fighting is on the front southeast of Salonika. On the left bank of the Struma river, from Kavjala to Barakli. On the western end of the line, hostilities are confined for the most part to artillery.

AUG 22 1916

TIMES LAUDS CAPT. PAPINEAU'S LETTER TO HENRI BOURASSA

Knows Nothing Else Written Since War Began So Fine in Stern Insight and Emotional Eloquence as His Statement

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 22. —Capt. Talbot Papineau's open letter to Mr. Bourassa is the subject of an editorial in today's Times. The letter is also published.

The Times warmly echoes Papineau's "Appeal from Bourassa's Academic and Narrow Nationalism to the Soul of Canada." It says it knows nothing else written since the war began so fine in its stern insight and emotional eloquence as Papineau's statement of Canada's concern in the present conflict, published last March at a moment of trial and suffering.

His letter is called the very flower of Canadian idealism today, when the hope of victory is growing stronger and it is full of promise for the life of a greater Canada than will be.

Capt. Papineau told your correspondent recently at the Corps Headquarters that the letter "was out of a full heart of love for his fellow French-Canadians."

An Imperial officer who shares duties with Capt. Papineau on Gen. Byng's staff, describes the captain as "a splendid gentleman who combines the breeding of courtly old France with the smartness and ingenuity of your modern Canadian.

"He is every inch a soldier, and will make a tremendous mark in the welding of the French and English-speaking races in Canada. He would be a big man of the Empire if Canada could afford to give him up."

ROLAND HILL.

German Battleship Torpedoed

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The British submarine E-23 made a successful torpedo attack on a German battleship of the Nassau class Saturday, the Admiralty announced this evening.

The battleship is believed to have been sunk. It was first attacked by the submarine and damaged. Five destroyers came to her rescue and were escorting her back to harbor when the British E-boat broke through their line and again attacked the battleship.

The Nassau class of German battleships comprise four vessels with displacements of 18,602 tons each, a length 451 feet, beam 88 feet and draft 26 feet. Their armaments consist of twelve 11-inch guns in pairs in turrets, twelve 5.9-inch guns in battery and sixteen 3.4-inch guns, together with six torpedo tubes.

The Nassau was built at Wilhelmshaven and completed in 1910.

CANADIANS' GREAT RAIDS DESCRIBED BY LORD FRENCH

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur Street, London, Aug 22. —Lord French's "missing" despatch, covering the month from October 16 last, which is published today, has a little Canadian touch, telling of work which, though unimportant alongside the fighting resulting in the capture of the Hohenzollern redoubt, has made a special fame for the Canadians.

It describes the first of the raids carried out against the Hun trenches on November 16 at Petit Douve Farm. Gen. French describes it as altogether successful.

Since then, the Canadians have carried out forty-two raids by various methods without suffering an actual repulse, although five of them have not resulted in success.

The Hun regiments facing the Canadians are warned now to expect them. It was Col., now Brig. Odlum, who designed the first raid.

WINDERMERE

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 22 — Today's casualties consist of 240 officers, of whom forty-nine are dead, and 4,564 men, of whom 834 are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the Royal Scots, East Yorkshires, Leicestershires, Liverpools, East Surreys, Royal Fusiliers, Manchesters, Durham Light Infantry, London Regiment, Suffolks, Devonshires and Border Regiment.

The officers killed include Lieut Alan Baron de Rutzen, son of the late Sir Albert de Rutzen, chief Metropolitan Magistrate, and Lieut.-Col. Charles Radcliffe, wounded and missing at Loos last September, now presumed killed.

The officers wounded include Second-Lieut. E. V. S. Toovey, who was gazetted last February to the Highland Light Infantry from a private in the Canadian Infantry, Capt. N. G. Chavasse, of the R.A.M.C., who with his twin brother, has represented Oxford in the inter-varsity sports.

WINDERMERE

WOMAN SPY EXECUTED.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The execution of a woman as a spy is reported today in a Havas despatch from Marseilles. According to this information Felice Pfant was put to death this morning at the Lighthouse shooting range, having been convicted of espionage by the Council of War of the Fifteenth region.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

British submarine torpedoes a Turkish supply ship, the Ispahan, at Haidar Pasha. A German destroyer is sunk by French torpedo boats off Ostend. The Germans occupy the

MILITARY CROSS FOR TORONTONIAN

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 22. —Lieut Willis C. Cornell, of the C.A.M.C., who was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when collecting wounded under shell and gun fire, is a native of Toronto, who graduated there in 1912.

Unable to obtain an appointment in the C.A.M.C., owing to the many applicants, he has joined the R.A.M.C. in the summer

BRITISH ADVANCE ONCE MORE

Make Progress Near Pozieres and the Leipsic Salient

FRENCH ALSO RECORD GAINS

Long Sections of Railroads Destroyed by Allied Airmen

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—A German salient, projecting into the British lines between Thiepal and Pozieres, was surrendered to the enemy under repeated attacks, it was officially admitted this afternoon. Elsewhere British attacks on the front were repulsed.

... the Four-

Northeast of Pozieres and ... eaux Wood, enemy storming columns broke down under German fire in bitter fighting. British troops temporarily entered the village of Guillemont, but were driven out, and the village is now firmly held by the Germans, it was declared.

French partial attacks near Clery and Maurepas, north of the Somme, were unsuccessful. South of the Somme, the Germans recaptured trenches lost in the region of Estrees and Soyecourt.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 22.—Raids by Allied aviators have destroyed long sections of the Bapaume-Peronne railway, considerably embarassing the German communications behind the Somme front, it was learned here today.

French long-range guns are playing havoc with the German transport service near Combles. The highways leading into Combles are under a steady fire, making it most difficult for the Germans to supply their forces fighting in the Clery and Guillemont salients. The German rear lines in the rear of Combles have suffered severely.

BRITISH ADVANCE ONCE MORE.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 8:20 p.m., British troops on the Somme front have advanced along a line a half mile long in the region of Pozieres, and have also made an advance near the Leipsic salient, it was officially announced today.

The Germans are stubbornly clinging to their hold on Guillemont, although sustaining heavy casualties as the result of the British artillery fire on the place, says the official statement, which follows:

"In Guillemont, the enemy's garrison is still maintaining an obstinate resistance in spite of very heavy losses from our artillery bombardments.

"In the vicinity of Pozieres, we have again made considerable progress. We have advanced on a front of a half mile and are established at the road junction just outside of Mouquet farm and have pushed forward along the right of the Pozieres-Mirlumont road.

"In the Leipsic salient (in the vicinity of Thiepval) we extended our gains and advanced our positions to within 1,000 yards of Thiepval. Over 100 prisoners were taken."

FRENCH GAIN ON TWO FRONTS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—French troops advanced their lines on both sides of the river Somme last night, making progress toward Clery on the north bank and capturing several trench elements southwest of Estrees and east of Soyecourt, it was officially announced today.

Sherbro

SHERBRO

SEPT. 2nd

Cheap Excursions

THE EVENT

Phone us for your repairs.

F. L. TURNER, Optician

Up. 775.

GRAND DUKE IS AGAIN PRESSING CAUCASUS DRIVE

Petrograd Says No Change on the Western Front, But Teutons Report Heavy Fighting

GAINS NEAR LAKE VAN

Russians Are Heavily Attacking Armies of Hindenburg and Archduke Francis on the Stokhod River

London, August 22.—It is remarked that while both the Russian official communications of today report that the situation on the western front is unchanged, the German and Austrian official statements show that heavy fighting is going on along the fronts of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and Archduke Charles Francis. The Austrian communication says the Russians renewed their attacks against General Count von Boehm Ermolli, but that except for a small portion of a trench, which is still being fought for, all positions remain in the hands of the Austrians despite the greatest sacrifices by the Russians. The Austrians also claim to have repulsed strong Russian attacks on the western bank of the Stokhod River, the Russians suffering severe losses in the fighting.

An interesting feature of the Russian official statement is the intimation that the Grand Duke Nicholas is once again pressing his offensive in the Caucasus. For the last two days Petrograd has emphasized the fighting around Diarbekr but no important change in the situation has occurred as yet.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Petrograd, August 22, via London—The Russian army of the Caucasus has gained further ground from the Turks, occupying considerable territory west of Lake Van, in Armenia, the War Office announced today. On the main battlefront, in Russia and Galicia, there is no change.

The statement follows:—On the western front the situation is unchanged.

In the Caucasus the fighting in the direction of Diarbekr is developing favorably to us. We occupied a considerable portion of enemy territory west of Lake Van, where an entire company of the Seventh Regiment fell into our hands.

West of the eastern Euphrates we captured ten officers, one physician and 215 Askaris, as well as four machine guns and three light guns.

In Persia our detachment defeated

IMPORTANT GAIN FOR ENTENTE IN VARDAR VALLEY

Both Wings, However, of Allied Line on Salonika Front Have Been Pressed Back by Bulgars

AUG 22 1916

THE BATTLE FLUCTUATES

Serbians Are Gaining on One Section of Their Front—Artillery Bombardments Heavy on Whole Front

London, Aug. 22.—Both wings of the Allied line on the Salonika front, where the soldiers of at least seven nations are locked in battle, have been bent back by the Bulgarians. In the centre, however, where the main effort of the Allies is being made at the entrance to the great Vardar valley, Paris reports important gains for the Anglo-French forces.

Nothing is said in the official reports about the share in the fighting of the Russian or Italian contingents and no information has been given as to the strength of these reinforcements. The Serbians have apparently been the heaviest losers in the initial phases of the offensive and have been forced back, on their extreme left, about five miles from the Serbian-Greek frontier. They claim, however, continued progress on the other sections of their front.

On the right of the allied line the British and French, who had advanced across the Struma in the direction of the Bulgarian frontier, have been forced to fall back on the river.

CONTACT WITH GREECE.

Berlin, Aug. 21, via London, Aug. 22.—Despatches received here from the Balkans indicate that the Germans and Bulgarians are advancing on the entire Macedonian front. There are no indications as to the objective of the Bulgarians on the eastern end of the fighting line, but the opinion is held here that General Sarrail's right flank may soon be hard pressed.

An immediate result of the Bulgarian offensive is that the Central Powers are once more in direct contact with Greece.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

London, Aug. 22.—British artillery has checked the advance of skirmishers of the Central Powers in a sector of the Struma front, 35 miles northeast of Salonika, says an official statement on the operations in the Balkans given out by the War Office this evening. Working parties entrenching opposite Kamarjan and Cavdarmah, on the same front, were dispersed by the British artillery also, the statement adds.

The statement says: On the Doiran front the situation is unchanged. On the Struma front we destroyed the railway bridge at Angista station on Sunday.

Our mounted troops, working in conjunction with the French, successfully located the enemy on a front extending from Seres to Savjak (north of the Struma). Yesterday morning advance enemy skirmishers toward Kopriva bridge were stopped by our artillery, which also dispersed enemy working parties entrenched opposite Kamarjan and Cavdarmah.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 22.—The Allied forces have captured a series of heights west of the Vardar River, on the Salonika front, according to the official report issued by the War Office tonight. On both wings advance detachments have fallen back before the counter-offensive of the Bulgarians.

The text of the statement follows: The battle continued on August 21 on the whole front of the Allied armies on the Salonika line. In the centre of the British-French forces have violently bombarded Bulgarian positions on both sides of the Lake Doiran, while our infantry established itself on the southern spurs of the Beles Mountains.

West of the Vardar our troops have occupied a line of heights near Ljumnica, and have maintained their positions at all points, despite violent counter-attacks by the enemy.

The Serbian army has continued its progress in the mountainous zone between the Cerna and Moglenica Rivers. On the two wings the enemy, at the cost of very heavy losses, has succeeded in pushing back our advance detachments. On one end of the line the covering detachment which attacked on August 20, west of Seres, Bulgarian forces, more than a division in strength, in order to delay their march, has fallen back on the Struma. All the passages of the river are solidly held by the Allies. On the extreme left wing the Serbian army, after a very hot battle lasting two days, which was undertaken to retard the advance of the right wing of the Bulgarians, has retaken its principal defensive position in the neighborhood of Lake Ostrovo.

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AUG 23 1916

SO CAREFUL OF IT

Cultivating a dangerous foreign weed in place of the good old home flowers.

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AUG 23 1916

KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM
"He Did His Duty."

WOULD you care to explain to Kitchener why you haven't answered his call?

WOULD your reason seem worthy to him? Are you proud of it---and of your civilian clothes---yourself?

YOUR spirit responds to the spirit of Kitchener ---act on its promptings and enlist with

Kitchener's Own

Lt. Col. McRobie Officer Commanding

Headquarters, Peel Street Barracks.
St. James Methodist Church Grounds, St. Catherine St. W.
113a Windsor Street.
Standard Building, 157 St. James Street.
Fletcher's Field
Verdun, corner of Church and Wellington Streets.
Cote St. Paul, corner of Cote St. Paul Road and Notre Dame.

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AUG 23 1916

TURK WILL SEND ARMY TO BALKANS

One Division Will Join Bulgars, Another Watch Roumania

AUSTRIA IS ALSO ASKED FOR HELP

Allies Strongly on Offensive With Powerful Forces

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A great battle of nations, with the troops of nearly every European belligerent involved is gradually developing in the Balkans as the fighting along the 150-mile front increases in fury.

Turkey is sending reinforcements into Bulgaria, according to an Athens despatch today. At least one division of Turkish soldiers is en route to join the Bulgars in the attack on the Allied lines, while another division will be so placed as to threaten Roumania, should that country decide to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

Austria will be asked to send a few detachments to the Greek border to join the Bulgars, Germans and Turks in resisting the combined attacks of French, English, Russians, Italians, Serbians and Montenegrins. In no engagement of modern history have the armies of so many nations been in clash along one battlefront.

BERLIN FEELING UNEASY.

Forced to yield advanced positions, on one wing, under the first Bulgarian attacks, the Allies have reinforced their lines and are now strongly on the offensive in the Vardar valley northwest of Salonika. On the wings, the Bulgarians have made further slight advances by reason of their numerical superiority, but Anglo-French artillery and the stubborn resistance of the Serbs has considerably checked the momentum of the advancing forces.

South of Demir Hissar, the Bulgars progressed four miles, taking small Greek villages but were abruptly halted by Allied artillery.

All press despatches from Roumania bear evidence of close censorship, but from indirect sources it is reported that the fighting in the Balkans has caused a profound impression in Bucharest.

FIERCE GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS ON FRENCH AND BRITISH LINES FAILURE

Temporary Footing Obtained in British Trenches, But Enemy is Speedily Ejected—Italians Storm Austrian Positions and Russians Capture Carpathian Heights

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3:02 p.m.—Two heavy assaults on the positions newly won by the British south of Thiepval, on the Somme front, were made last night by the Germans. They gained a footing in the British trenches, but were driven out again, the War Office announced today.

The official announcement follows:

"The enemy made two determined counter-attacks last night on our new trenches south of Thiepval. By the first attack he gained a temporary footing in our trenches, but was driven out immediately. The second attack was repulsed completely. The enemy's losses in these two attempts were heavy.

"Last night there was rather more hostile artillery fire, especially in the regions of High Wood and Bazentin-le-Petit.

"Opposite Lens we carried out a small raid successfully. On the other parts of the British front there was the usual trench warfare."

GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACK HOTLY

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 3.— German troops made a powerful attack last night on trenches south of the Somme, south of Estrees and west of Soyecourt, which were captured by the French in Tuesday's fighting, and gained a footing at some points, it was officially admitted today.

The official announcement follows:

"North of the Somme the enemy during the night bombarded our first lines, and our lines of communication to the north and south of Maurepas. Our artillery replied energetically. The enemy did not follow up his bombardment with infantry action.

"South of the Somme, after intense artillery preparation, the Germans towards the end of the day made an attack south of Estrees and west of Soyecourt, on the trenches which we captured on August 21. He gained a footing at some points.

"There was a fairly active artillery duel in the sectors of Belloy, Assevillers and Lihons.

"In the Vosges we repulsed by means of grenades a surprise attack against one of our trenches south of Hartmans Weilerkopf.

"The night was relatively calm on the remainder of the front.

"On the Somme front, Warrant Officer Dorme brought down his fifth German aeroplane, which fell in the direction of Moislains, northeast of Peronne. Four other enemy aeroplanes, fired on by machine guns from our aeroplanes, came down within their own lines, severely damaged."

AUG 23 1916

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, via London, Aug. 23, 4:55 p.m.— Today's official announcement by the German army headquarters follows:

"Western front: Between Thiepval and Pozieres, British attacks were vainly repeated. North of Ovillers fighting continued at close quarters throughout the night. East of Foureaux wood and near Maurepas, enemy hand grenade attacks failed.

"The enemy artillery on both sides continues to display great activity.

"South of the Somme, near Estrees, small portions of a trench in which the French had maintained themselves since Monday have been cleared and three officers and 143 men fell into our hands.

"On the right bank of the Meus (Verdun front) we repulsed enem hand grenade attacks in the Fleur sector. Minor infantry attacks i the hilly, wooded region went in ou favor.

"Eastern front: From the sea t the Carpathians, no events of specia importance have occurred. In the mountains we extended our possession of Starawipczyna by storming new enemy positions. We made 200 prisoners, including the staff of one battalion, and captured two machine guns, afterwards repulsing counter-attacks.

"On both sides of the Charny-Cheremosh Russian attempts to recapture lost ground met with no success whatever."

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, via wireless to ...ayville.-Despite their determined attacks in many sections of the front in Vo...lhynia, Galicia, and the Carpathian regions the Russians have been un...able to gain any ground from the Aust...Teutonic forces, according to the Aust...rian official statement of August 22. The statement follows:

"Front of A...rchduke Charles Francis: Near Zaz...le (southwest of Kolomea on the By...stritz and in the district of Tartar P...ass several Russian attacks were repu...sed. Southwest of Zielona, in the Car...pathians west of Delatyn during suc...cessful engagements we captured 10...0 prisoners and two machine guns.

"Front of Field-Mar...shal von Hindenberg: In the secto...r of Torepelnike-Pieniaki the enem...y resumed his attacks against General... von Boehm-Ernolli's army. Aside ...from a small trench, over which an en...gagement is still in progress, all the p...ositions are firmly in our hands despite the Russian sacrifices.

"On the railroad from Kovel to Sarny and near Smolary, on the Stokhod northeast of Kovel the enemy lost advanced trenches and we captured two machine guns.

"Near Rudka-Chervische (thirty-six miles northeast of Kovel) the Russians again used their utmost efforts to gain ground on the west bank of the Stokhod. They were everywhere completely repulsed, their losses running into the thousands. In addition we captured two officers, 270 men and four machine guns.

"In the fighting taken part in by the Bavarian cavalry the Emperor Francis Dragoons again proved themselves worthy of their famous traditions.

"Italian and southeastern war theatres: The situation is unchanged."

...ALIANS STORM AUSTRIAN POSTS

...nadian Press.

...ME, Aug. 23, via London, 2:30 ...—The Italians are making a ...ong and successful thrust at the ...ustrian lines in the Alpine region on ...e extreme northern front, according to today's War Office announcement.

Italian troops have carried strong Austrian positions in the Tofano area, in the Dolomites, and in the Travenanzes valley.

The official announcement follows:

"In the Astico valley on the night of August 22, the enemy shelled our positions at the bottom of the valley with great intensity, but did not develop any infantry attack. On the same night an attempt of the enemy to advance between Casera Zingarella and Casera Zebio Pastorile, on the Asiago plateau, was checked by our fire.

"In the Tofana area yesterday, after effective artillery preparations, detachments of our Alpine troops and infantry carried strong enemy positions on the western slopes of Tofana, and in the Travenanzes valley. The enemy suffered heavy loss and left about 40 prisoners in our hands.

"In the Gorizia area artillery fighting is in progress.

An enemy detachment which attempted to approach Vertoibizza stream yesterday afternoon was repulsed by our fire and left numerous dead on the ground."

RUSSIANS TAKE HUNGARIAN HEIGHTS

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23, via London, 2.45 p.m. The Germans resumed the offensive yesterday south of Brody, where the Rusians are attempting to approach Lemberg from the northeast. The War Office statement today says the Germans were repulsed. The Rusians captured two heights on the Hungarian front. The announcement follows:

"In the region south of Krevo (southeast of Vilna) the enemy on Tuesday night launched a gas attack, which was repelled with heavy losses.

"More than 100 bombs were dropped by enemy aeroplanes on the railway station at Manevichi.

"In the region of the Sereth, south of Brody, the enemy resumed the offensive at some points. His attacks were repulsed everywhere by our fire.

"Near the source of the river Pruth, southwest of Ardjulez, we captured two heights north and south of Koverla mountain, on the Hungarian frontier."

The statement regarding the Russian operations against the Turks on the Caucasus front is as follows:

"The Turks, who resumed the offensive on the line of the towns of Ellen, Sikhohadi and Maden, situated on the coast, were driven back to their positions with the co-operation of our fleet.

"West of Lake Van (southern Turkish Armenia) our offensive is successfully developing. Three officers and 174 Askaris were taken prisoner. In pursuing the retreating enemy our cavalry columns sabred a large number of Turks."

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AUG 23 1916

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

Brother-in-Law Bill—Hi, Tino, vere you vos going?
Tino—Don't know. Ask the horse.

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AUG 24 1916

MAJOR CORISTINE AT HIGHLANDERS

Wounded Officer from 42nd Made Address to First Reinforcing Company

MORE MEN BADLY NEEDED

Jewish Reinforcing Co. to Hold Meeting Tonight—Hon. C. J. Doherty Will Speak at Meeting Monday Night

Yesterday the 1st Reinforcing Company, 5th Royal Highlanders, had the honor of a visit from Major Stanley B. Coristine, of the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, C.E.F. Major Coristine was wounded in the knee by shrapnel whilst leading his men from the support to the front line trenches during the heavy fighting at Ypres ten weeks ago. The Reinforcing Company was drawn up, and Major Coristine said that before he left England Lieut.-Col. Cantlie had asked him, on his return to Montreal, to do everything he could to push along the Reinforcing Company, as owing to heavy casualties the ranks of the 13th and 42nd Battalions were being filled up from other units, and it was essential that the 5th Royal Highlander battalions now in France receive sufficient drafts from the home regiment to keep the overseas battalions 5th Royal Highlanders and Montreal units. Major Coristine complimented the men on their good appearance, and assured them that they would get a warm welcome on their arrival in France, from the 5th units now there.

The Reinforcing Company presents a splendid opportunity for men who wish to go overseas quickly without the tedious stay in Canada which is the experience of all battalions recruiting at the present time. The company only require 125 men to complete their strength, and as soon as they get their full number they will proceed to England for their final training. Men joining this unit are assured that they will be joining 5th Royal Highlander battalions now in France, and fighting with experienced soldiers.

LT. K. MATHEWSON FEARED KILLED

Shot Down in Fight With German Fokker—No Word Since

Flight Lieut. Kenneth Mathewson, of the Royal Flying Squadron, is officially reported as missing since August 3rd, and it is feared that he has lost his life. The last seen of Lieut. Mathewson was on August 3rd, when he was far over the German lines, and engaged in an aerial combat with a German aeroplane. All that is known of him since then is that his aeroplane was hit and brought down. As he was several thousand feet in the air at the time and no further reports have been received it is feared that Lieut. Mathewson must have been killed.

Lieut. Mathewson is a son of Mr. Samuel J. Mathewson, of Mathewson's Sons, 202 McGill street. He joined the Royal Flying Squadron some time ago, and had been on active service for a considerable period. He was regarded as an exceptionally useful officer in that dangerous work, and had succeeded in bringing down several of the enemy flying machines. He is the fourth son of Mr. Mathewson, and two of his brothers are now at the front; Lieuts. Samuel and Arthur Mathewson, both with the 42nd Highlanders.

A letter has been received by Mr. Mathewson from the commanding officer of his son's flying squadron, stating that he was last seen on August 3rd. The letter states that then Lieut. Mathewson was seen flying far over the German lines, at a considerable height, on patrol duty. He was observed to be attacked by a German Fokker, and was apparently brought down. Since then no word has been received regarding his fate.

Harvesters' Excursions

While the ...

ADDRESS GIVEN HIGHLANDERS BY MAJOR CORISTINE

Home From Front, Brought Message from Col. Cantlie

The 1st Reinforcing Company, 5th Royal Highlanders was visited yesterday by Major Stanley B. Coristine of the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders, C.E.F., Major Coristine was wounded in the knee by shrapnel while leading his men from the support to the front line trenches during the heavy fighting at Ypres ten weeks ago.

The Reinforcing Company was drawn up, and Major Coristine said that before he left England Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie had asked him, on his return to Montreal, to do everything he could to push along the Reinforcing Company. Owing to the heavy casualties (Col. Cantlie said) the ranks of the 13th and 42nd Battalions were being filled up from other units, and it was essential that the 5th Royal Highlander battalions now in France received sufficient drafts from the home regiment to keep the overseas battalions, 5th Royal Highlander and Montreal units.

Major Coristine complimented the men on their good appearance and assured them that they would get a warm welcome on their arrival in France, from the 5th units now there.

The Reinforcing Company offers a splendid opportunity to men who wished to go overseas quickly. The company only requires 125 men to complete its strength, and as soon as their full number is got the men will proceed to England for their final training. Men joining this unit are assured they will join the 5th Royal Highlander battalions now in France, and fight with experienced soldiers.

BRITISH AIRMEN RAID HUNS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 11:55 a.m. — British aeroplanes have made another dash over Belgium, on this occasion penetrating to the vicinity of Namur, thirty-six miles southeast of Brussels, and bombarding German airship sheds. One aeroplane is missing.

An official account of these operations was issued here today, as follows:

"Early Friday morning an attack was carried out by naval aeroplanes upon enemy airship sheds near Namur. The sheds were successfully bombarded and two of them were hit, but due to lowlying clouds it was not possible to observe the amount of damage done. One of our machines failed to return."

ALL GERMAN ATTACKS FAILURE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A strong German reconnaissance south of Maucepas and Hill 121 was dispersed by French fire last night, said an official statement from the War Office today, reporting a most violent artillery struggle on the Somme front.

The Germans attempted no other attack on the Somme front, but launched heavy attacks in the Champagne and the northeastern front of Verdun.

The German attack in the Champagne resulted in the most violent fighting on that front for several weeks. Following an intense bombardment the Germans attacked in force at 9.30 last night south of Tahure. They were either stopped by French fire or driven back by grenade counter attacks.

On the northeastern front of Verdun, heavy artillery fire occured all day Friday and last night. The Germans made several unsuccessful attempts to advance in the region of Thiaumont and Fleury, but were checked by French fire. French air forces dominated the entire front yesterday. Nine German fliers were brought down and three captive balloons destroyed.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26, via London, 2:45 p.m.—n the foothills of the Carpathians, in Galicia, the Russians made considerable advances, occupying a village, it was announced officially today.

"In the Carpathians west of Nadvorna," the statement says, "Our advanced guards, having dispersed the enemy, occupied the village of Guta and reached the sources of the rivers Bystritza and Bystruza-Nadvorna, in the region of Rafalov."

Official announcement of the arrival of Russian troops at Salonika was made by the War Office today as follows:

"Russian troops have arrived at Salonika, and joined the Allied British, French, Italian and Serbian armies under General Sarrail. Thus the progress of the Allied troops is developing firmly and uninterruptedly in all war areas."

BRITISH AVIATORS MAKE SUCCESSFUL DASH OVER GERMAN AIRSHIP SHEDS

AUG 26 1916

Italians Occupy Greek Territory to Observe Doings of Austrian Submarine Base—French Drive Back Desperate German Onslaughts Successfully—British Auxiliary Sunk

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 2:35 p.m.—The torpedoing in the North Sea of a British naval auxiliary, with the loss of twenty-three men, was announced officially today.

Thirty-seven men were saved. The torpedoed vessel was the armed boarding steamer Duke of Albany.

The announcement follows:

"The British armed boarding steamer Duke of Albany was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea on Thursday by an enemy submarine.

"The commander and twenty-two men were lost. Eleven officers and twenty-six ratings were saved."

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A despatch from Avlona last night states that the Italians have occupied Porto Palermo and the summit of Mount Kalarat, in southern Albania, in order to watch the Albanian coast north of Cape Kephali, fifty miles southeast of Avlona, in which district there is said to be an Austrian submarine base.

The territory occupied by the Italians is quasi-Greek. The opinion of Rome newspapers, however, is that Greece will not protest the ocupation.

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Russian progress continues, as indicated by the shaded portions of this map. The arrows show the "nut-cracker" drive on Lemburg. Kovel, the other main objective, is being approached by a flank attack. On the south the Russians are slowly surging through the Carpathian passes.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 26. — Sayville, by wireless.—Russian troops which are attempting to advance in the Carpathians toward the Hungarian border have been practically repulsed, suffering large losses, the official Austrian report of August 25 announces.

The announcement follows:

"Front of Archduke Charles Francis: West of the Moldova and in the district of Tartar pass several Russian attacks were partially repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy suffered large losses.

"In addition to artillery engagements of varying intensity, at a number of places, the situation is unchanged.

"Front of Field-Marshal von Hindenberg: In the sector of Terepelnike-Pieniaki we recaptured all the trenches lost on Aug. 22. One officer, 211 men and three machine guns were captured. Further north there were no incidents of importance."

VIENNA SAYS ITALIANS CHECKED

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, by wireless to Sayville. — The Italian attack recently inaugurated in the Dolomites, on the northern part of the front, has failed and the fighting is dying down, the official Austrian announcement of yesterday says. The statement follows:

"In the evening the enemy shelled our positions south of Vippach as far Naveraro. Numerous reconnoitring detachments made attacks simultaneously and were repulsed.

"In the Fassa Alps (Dolomites), after all the Italian attacks had failed the artillery also became less active."

The statement also reports skirmishing along the Voyusa river, in Albanio, north of Avlona.

KAISER'S SECOND SON FAILS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Although the Kaiser sent his second son, Prince Eitel Friedrich, and the crack First Division of the Prussian Guards to the Somme front to halt the wedge, the Anglo-French are driving deeply into the territory occupied by the Germans.

Gen. Fayolle has hammered this salient further by clearing all the Germans from Maurepas, into which they had penetrated again since the village was stormed by the French on August 16, and by occupying the heights and slopes north-east and south of Maurepas.

Moreover, with the advanced trench forces on the outskirts of the wood, the Germans' lateral communications with Clery are cut and Combles is menaced from the south by the French and from the north by the British at Guillemont.

Prussian Guardsmen captured at Maurepas asserted:

"Prince Eitel personally entered the village when relieving the Bavarians, but left hurriedly when the French bombardment began to wither every building, trench and dug-out preparatory to the advent of the storming columns.

The prince just made his way to the rear before the French dropped a barrier of fire behind the town, shutting in all of us like rats in a trap."

Behind the Allies' advanced lines, engineers, artillerymen and army workers are preparing sunken roads, railways and communication trenches and are moving up heavy artillery and creating vast new ammunition reservoirs for smashing the wedge deeper into the German positions. The Peronne-Bapaume line will be pulverized by high explosives before Gens. Fayolle and Haig send their infantry forward.

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the British front on the Somme, showing the maze of German fortifications already captured, and those still in the way. The
ensive, is shown, as well as the present line, and the intermediate progress on July 1st and 14th. 8he strong points now
artinpuich.

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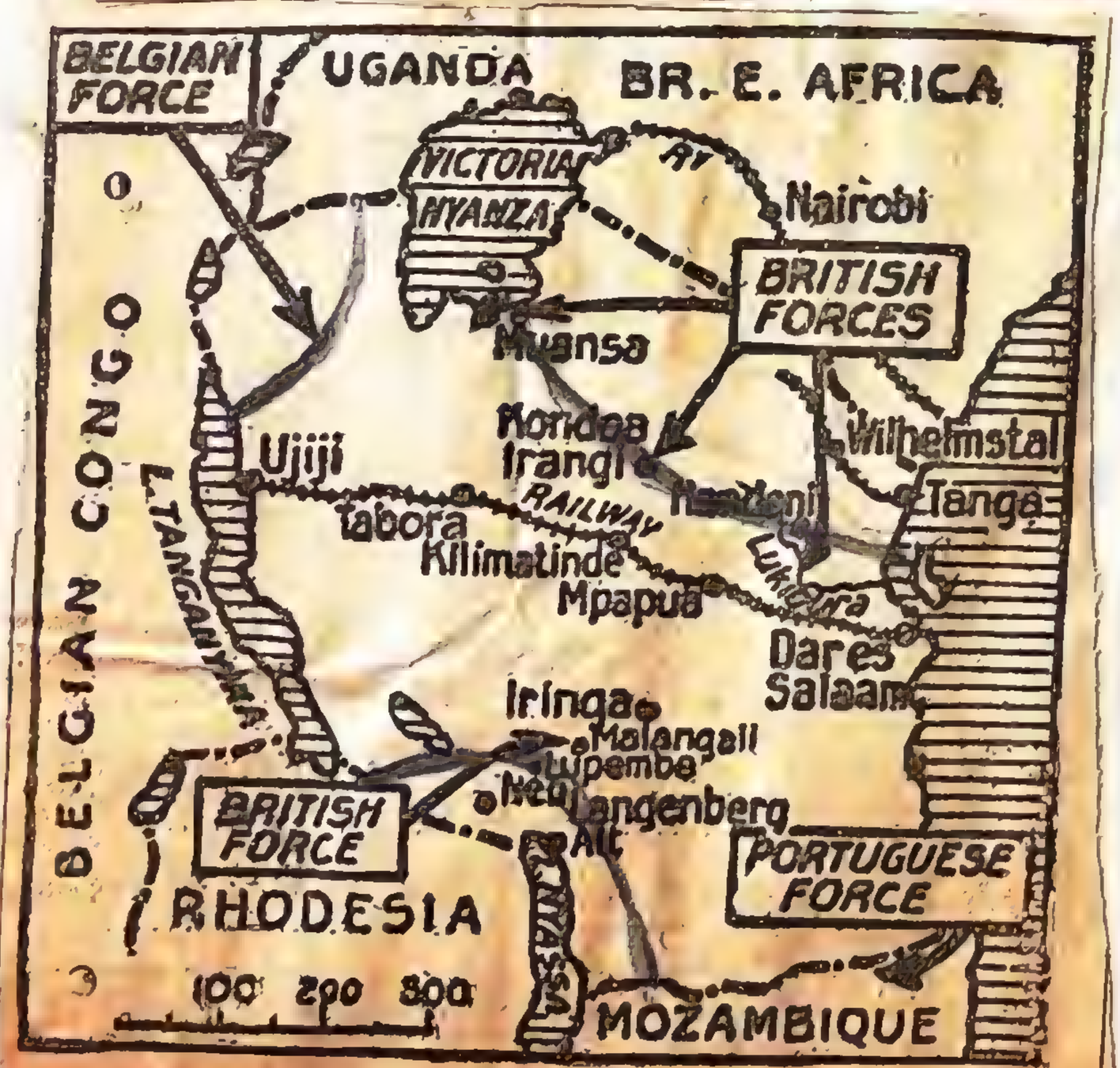
The Balkan front where a great fight is raging. On the left wing of the Allies the Bulgars struck early in the week, and drove the Serbians back. Now the Serbians have turned the tide and are pushing the enemy back, capturing many prisoners.



General Smuts, Commander of the British forces in German East Africa, with the aid of columns of Belgian and Portuguese troops advancing from different directions, is now driving a very close tight ring around the last German force unsubdued in Africa. The map shows the situation.

IN THE BALKANS.

The importance of Roumania in entering the war will be readily seen in relation to the large Russian armies indicated in above map, as the Russian lines now connect with Roumania.

IMPORTANCE OF ROUMANIA'S MOVE.

By the entry of Roumania into the war, added strength is given to Russia as the Russian lines now connect with Roumania, and Russian troops are enabled to advance from Bessarabia through Roumania, against Austria and Bulgaria.

Roumania puts into the field an army in excellent condition, which exceeds half a million

Roumania in population is nearly as large as Canada. It has over six million. The capital, Bucharest, has a population of over 250,000.

Nearly all Roumanians belong to the Greek Church.

Roumania fought with the Russians in the Turco-Russian war, when she separated from Turkey and gained her independence, becoming a kingdom in 1881.

The boundaries of Roumania are the river Pruth and the Black Sea on the east, the Danube on the south, and the Carpathian Mountains on the north and west.

HIGHLANDERS HAD DARING PATROL

Brilliant Work in Enemy Trenches by Party of the 42nd

USED ENEMY'S OWN BOMBS

Report by Sergt. O. B. Jones, Who Led Party—Good Work by Late Corp. Bellers, of Montreal

AUG 26 1916

Capt. Herbert Molson, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, who is at home on leave recovering from wounds, has sent The Gazette a report regarding a daring exploit in which the late Corp. Bellers was engaged. Capt. Molson writes: "I see that Corp. Bellers has been killed. He was one of my bravest and most devoted men. I enclose an account of a little scouting expedition which was sent to me while in hospital, in which Corp. Bellers took part. Sergt. O. B. Jones, of Halifax, who was also engaged in this expedition, has a reputation for bravery and daring second to no soldier in France, in fact, his exploits would fill a book."

The report forwarded by Captain Molson is from Sergt. O. B. Jones, as follows:—"I have the honor to report that a patrol of the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, under Sergt. O. B. Jones, and consisting of Ptes. Bellers, Jackes and Marquard, at 2.30 a.m. went out (date censored) from trench No. (censored) down enemy's sap at this point and remained out for 20 hours, returning at 10.40 p.m.

"Pte. Marquard, who speaks German fluently and understands it, was posted in the sap underneath the enemy's wire, about 20 yards from his trench. He listened to conversations taking place in enemy lines throughout the day, but regrets to have to report that no comments of military importance were overheard. Nothing in the conversation, as interpreted, would lead one to form any opinion whatever as to the enemy's morale. N.C.O's were heard detailing parties for work on a few occasions, but the nature and situation of the work was not stated within earshot. All the other remarks were merely 'Tacon de parler.'

"Enemy opposite us knocked off work at 3.30 a.m., talked for a while, played cards for half an hour, and then went to sleep until 10 a.m. Between these hours everything was very quiet in his lines. Between 3.30 a.m. and 6 a.m. continuous streams of enemy working parties passed through his trench to the southward. From 6 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. many parties passed through his trench going northwards. I presumed that these were working parties withdrawing and returning. At any rate the artillery should make an excellent bag during these hours. Enemy worked consistently all day from 10 a.m. on.

ENEMY WERE CAREFUL.

"The almost entire reticence of enemy working parties going to or returning from their posts was extremely noticeable.

"I must admit that we suffered somewhat of a disappointment in the matter of observation, as I had hoped that a telescopic view would be obtainable, at an extremely close range. The grass, however, rendered this impossible, as the continual waving back and forth in the wind blurred the vision. Private Jackes was appointed permanent observer and managed to get some information re enemy territory to the right of our position, as shown in his report. Observations to the left were obscured by the ridges.

"Behind —— forest, between points —— and —— high grass grown mounds, about 5 in all, were sighted. These much resembled in appeaarnce the battery mounds seen to the right of the Ypres-Flamertinghe road. Possibly gun emplacements.

"It was thought by all members of this patrol that our retaliatory artillery, both light and heavy, was very effective. At any rate it must have been extremely disconcerting to the enemy, for parts of his trench works were seen to go skyward.

"Before withdrawing from the sap the patrol collected 17 German cylindrical sticks and ten Mills hand grenades. At 10.20 p.m., congestions seeming to have taken place in enemy's trench, the patrol decided to bomb the enemy. A machine gun had been seen to spit out fire about 30 yards to our right of point, where sap enters enemy's lines. As Sergt. Jones rose up to give sign to open fire a German stood up at point where machine gun was situated. He shouted something to a man beside him.

BOMBED WITH OWN GRENADES.

"Suffice it to say that a Mills grenade was seen to explode right in his face, which was lit up by the explosion. Five more followed this one. Up to 2 a.m. nothing further has been reported from this gun. The 27 grenades were thrown at a frontage of only —— yards. It would be reasonable to suppose that at the time fifty men were gathered together in this section of trench. I will not conjecture on the amount of damage done. The enemy seemed utterly bewildered, and at a loss to know what course of action to take. The only retaliation we suffered during the return trip to our lines consisted of four Very lights. His machine gun did not "get on" for a full five minutes.

"I refer you to a report by Pte. Jackes already given you, also to Corp. Marour's report herewith enclosed.

"I might add that at (censored) at 8.40 a.m. I saw an N.C.O. wandering leisurely about, directing men in trench construction. This trench seemed lightly held, only about six men, dressed in field grey, having been seen. The N.C.O. wore a light blue blacked peak cap with red band, uniform light blue, belt and bayonet scabbard, black leather. I have the honor, etc. Sergt. Owen B. Jones, 42nd Battalion, R.H.C."

Official Advice Says Roumania is At War with Huns

Germany Takes Steps Against Austria's New Enemy by Declaring War on Roumania—Bulgaria and Turkey Expected to Follow Within Twenty-Four Hours.

Berlin, August 28.—(Via London, 7.05 p.m.).—Germany has declared war on Roumania.

Berlin, August 28.—Fighting has begun between Roumanian and Teutonic troops on the Transylvanian frontier, the official announcement of to-day indicates.

Paris, August 28.—Roumania declared war against Austria-Hungary last night, says a Havas despatch from Berne, Switzerland, which declares that the Wolff agency at Berlin made the official announcement.

Roumania's decision to enter the war was reached at a meeting of the Crown Council held at Bucharest yesterday morning, says a Havas despatch from Geneva.

The Wolff Agency announces that the German Federal Council was convoked immediately after the decision became known.

Berlin, via London, August 28.—Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary on Sunday evening, it is announced officially here.

The announcement follows:—

"The Roumanian government yesterday evening declared war on Austria-Hungary.

"The Federal Council has been convoked for an immediate sitting."

The motive which prompts Roumania to enter the war is the satisfaction of her "national aspirations," described by Take Jonescu, the Roumanian Liberal leader as the "policy of national instinct." Concisely this means national expansion. In the southern half of Bukowina, the Austrian Crownland, the Roumanians are the dominant race. The mass of the people of Eastern Transylvania, a part of Hungary is Roumanian by race and language. It is said 4,000,000 Roumanians live in Transylvania.

Roumania has been credited with a long-cherished ambition to annex these provinces, and at the same time "liberate" the Roumanians now under Austrian domination. Recently it was reported Russia had offered Czernowitz to Roumania as a reward if she would unite with the Entente.

MORE WAR DECLARATIONS EXPECTED.

London, August 28.—Germany probably will declare war on Roumania within 24 hours, after which Turkey and Bulgaria are expected to do likewise, according to a despatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A despatch from The Hague says the German foreign council met this morning, in reference to Roumania's entry into the war.

The Roumanian legation in Berlin is being guarded by the police, the advices say.

A later message from the same source says word has been received from Berlin that the German government will hand his passports to the Roumanian minister to-day.

Russians Capture a Wooded Position North of Mariampol in Galicia—Roumania Declares War on Austria-Hungary—Germany is Expected to Hand Roumanian Ambassador His Passport Today—Bulgaria and Turkey Also Likely to Declare War on Roumania.

FURTHER PROGRESS BY BRITISH.

London, August 28.—No large actions on the Somme front are reported in the official announcement of to-day, although the British made further progress east of Delville Wood.

"In spite of indifferent weather, some progress has been made east of Delville Wood and in minor successful enterprises near Mouquet Farm," the statement says.

"Last night there was much hostile shelling against parts of our line, especially in Delville Wood, and on our trenches north of Pozieres. Our artillery also was active."

ARTILLERY WORK ON MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, August 28.—Artillery fighting is in progress along the Macedonian front, but no infantry actions of importance are under way, so far as is indicated by to-day's official account of the operations on this front. The announcement follows:—

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"On our Doiran front our artillery silenced the enemy's guns which were bombarding our positions.

"On the Struma front the Bulgarians shelled Mekis, and we dispersed an enemy working party northeast of Komarjan."

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MORE GROUND.

Petrograd, August 28.—(Via London, 3.20 p.m.).—Attacks made by German troops at two points on the Northern part of the Russian front, near Koldycheva Lake and south of the Baranovichi-Luniniets railroad, were repelled, the war office announced to-day. In Galicia, north of Mariampol, the Russians captured a wooded position.

The announcement follows:—

"On Saturday in the region north of Koldychova Lake, enemy columns attempted to launch an attack, but, owing to our artillery fire, they were compelled to return to their trenches.

"On the river Shara, south of the Baranovichi-Luniniets railway, the Germans with a force of about two battalions, launched an attack on our advanced posts which were occupying trenches on the western bank of the river. The enemy forces were repelled.

"On the Stokhod, south of the little town of Stobykhov, our reconnoitring patrols surrounded an Austrian field post, part of which was captured.

"In the Region of the Dniester, north of Mariampol, our troops captured near the village of Deliuv, where they consolidated themselves, some positions. We took prisoners—one officer and 37 men. We captured two machine guns."

"Caucasian front—On the line from Kyghito-Lake Van, fighting continues. Our detachments drove out the Turks from trenches on the bank of the River Masla Darasi, which joins the Euphrates at the village of Nurik, and crossed to the western bank.

"North of Bitlis, the enemy was repelled to the southward by our counter-attack. We took in this operation 11 officers and 200 Askaris, and captured three machine guns.

"In the direction of Mosul we are pressing the Turks in the regions of Neri and Sakkiz."

BRITISH ADVANCE ON WEST

French Repulse German Attacks Upon Fleury Village

RUSSIANS HAVE GAINED GROUND

Fighting in Balkans is Confined to Artillery Duels

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 28.— The British made progress in last night's fighting and engaged in several successful enterprises near the Thiepval sector, General Haig reported this afternoon.

"In spite of indifferent weather, some progress has been made east of Delville wood and in minor successful enterprises near Moquet farm," the statement says.

Last night there was much hostile shelling against parts of our line, especially in Delville wood, and on our trenches north of Pozieres. Our artillery also was active."

HUNS REPULSED AT FLEURY.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Several German attacks against the village of Fleury, on the northeastern fronnt of Verdun, were repulsed in last night's fighting, it was officially announced today. No important operations occurred elsewhere on the western front.

RUSSIANS REPORT SUCCESS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.—Russian troops advancing on the Galician railway town of Halicz have captured a wood east of Delciuv in the region north of Mariampol, it was officially announced today.

In the Stockod zone, south of Stobykhov, an Austrian field post was captured.

The announcement follows:

"On Saturday in the region north of Koldycheva lake enemy columns attempted to launch an attack, but owing to our artillery fire they were compelled to return to their trenches.

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"On the river Shara, south of the Baranovichi-Luniniets railway, the Germans with a force of about two battalions launched an attack on our advanced posts which were occupying trenches on the western bank of the river. The enemy forces were repelled.

"On the Stokhod, south of the little town of Stobykhov, our scouting patrols surrounded an Austrian field post, part of which was captured.

"In the region of the Dniester north of Mariampol our troops captured in an engagement the wood east of the village of Deleluv, where they consolidated themselves. In this operation we took prisoner one officer and 37 men. We captured two machine guns.

"Caucasian front:

On the line from Kyghito-Lake Van fighting continues. Our detachments drove out the Turks from trenches on the bank of the river Masla Darasi, which joins the Euphrates at the village of Nurik, and crossed to the western bank.

"North of Bitlis, the enemy was repelled to the southwards by our counter-attack. We took in this operation 11 officers and 200 Askaris and captured three machine guns.

"In the direction of Mosul we are pressing the Turk in the regions of Neri and Sakkiz."

GUNS BUSY IN BALKANS.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 1:45 p.m.—Artillery fighting is in progress along the Macedonian front, but no infantry actions of importance are under way, so far as is indicated by today's official account of the operations on this front. The announcement follows:

"On our Doiran front our artillery silenced the enemy's guns which were bombarding our positions.

"On the Struma front the Bulgarians shelled Mekis and we dispersed an enemy working party northeast of Komarjan."

BULGAR OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Anglo-French troops are evacuating all northeastern Macedonia before the Bulgarian advance, according to Sofia despatches today.

A Bulgarian force which reached the Aegean sea is driving the British back upon their base at the head of the Gulf of Orfani. Important fighting is expected to develop around strongly fortified Allied positions there.

The Bulgarians are extending their positions in Macedonia and northwestern Greece, despite Serbian resistance.

ROUMANIA HAS ENTERED WAR ON SIDE OF ALLIES AFTER LONG HESITATION

Situation for Central Powers Grows More Serious—Expected Bulgaria and Turkey Will Be Forced to Sue for Peace Before End of Year

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, via London, 5:40 p.m.—Fighting has begun between Roumanian and Teutonic troops on the Transylvanian frontier, the official announcement of today indicates. It says Roumanians have been taken prisoner.

The announcement says the Roumanians were captured on the Transylvanian frontier.

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A Journal despatch from Geneva says:—

Roumania has already begun the movement of troops preparatory to opening hostilities against the Central Powers, says a despatch from Bucharest. Military censorship has been established in Roumania.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Central News announces that Roumania has declared war on Austria.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—It is officially announced that Roumania has declared war against the Central Powers.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, via London, 1:45 p.m.—Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary on Sunday evening, it is announced here officially.

The announcement follows:—

"The Roumanian Government yesterday evening declared war on Austria-Hungary.

"The Federal Council has been convoked for an immediate sitting."

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28, via London.—The note declarin that Roumania from nine o'clock Sunday evening considered he self in a state of war with Austria-Hungary was presented to th Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister last night by the Roumania Minister at Vienna, who personally visited the Minister of Foreig Affairs, according to a despatch received here today from th Austrian capital.

IN CO-OPERATION WITH ITALY

Roumania entered the war at almost the same hour that Italy declared war on Germany. The two events had close connection. It is believed here, since Roumania and Italy had acted in concert in other Balkan matters and were understood to have agreed more than a year ago to join the Allies at the same time.

News of the Allied diplomatic victory at Bucharest was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm in London. Everywhere the view was taken that Roumania's entry into the war means the speedy elimination of both Austria and Bulgaria from the conflict.

Squeezed between the victorious Russian and Italian armies, the Austrians now find themselves forced to defend their eastern border from attack at a moment when they lack men for the Russian and Italian fronts.

Allied military experts are confident that Germany will be unable to send any reinforcement to the aid on the hard pressed Austrians without inviting disaster on both the Russian and Anglo-French fronts.

Some critics see as a result of Roumania's action the cutting off of Bulgaria and Turkey from communication with their Austro-German allies, and their surrender, under economic and military pressure, before the end of the present year.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 3.40 p.m.—Roumania's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, while not unexpected, created the greatest enthusiasm in London. Special editions of newspapers announcing the event were bought eagerly by crowds on the streets.

Long after the newspapers had been received from Berlin the Roumanian Legation was without official information from Bucharest. Press despatches from that capital were twenty-four hours old.

Besides conferring with the members of the Crown Council, with whom the final decision rested, King Ferdinand had prolonged conferences with the leaders of all Roumanian political parties, including those favorable to intervention in the great war, and those who had been the strongest supporters of Roumania continuing her neutrality.

The Roumanian military officers had discussed for some days what probably would be the first step taken when war was declared, and had dismissed all alien employes, many of whom were Germans.

An especially large number of Germans were employed in the technical services.

General Averescue, former Minister of war, will have, it is said, chief command of the Roumanian army.

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AFTER TWO YEARS' ANXIETY

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 28.— Roumania has joined the Allies with her well-trained army of 600,000 men.

An official statement from Berlin this afternoon announced that Roumania declared war on Austria last night. The French Foreign Office announced that Roumania has issued a declaration of war against the Central Powers.

Germany will dismiss the Roumanian Minister to Berlin today, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from The Hague. There is every indication that Germany will follow Roumania's action with a declaration of war before many hours.

Roumania's decision was reac[illegible] at a meeting of the Crown Coun[illegible] summoned by King Ferdinand las[illegible] night. It came at the end of tw[illegible] years of anxious waiting in whic[illegible] the Roumanian diplomats watche[illegible] with the tensest interest the militar[illegible] fortunes of the Allies.

The Roumanian declaration is ex[illegible]pected to signal Greece's early en[illegible]trance into the war on the side o[illegible] the Allies. Pro-Ally enthusiasm fanned to fever height by the Bulgar[illegible]ian invasion of Northern Greece broke out in a series of great meet[illegible]ings in Athens on Sunday.

King Constantine was denounce[illegible] far failing to lend support to th[illegible] Allies and was urged to prepare th[illegible] army for war.

WHERE ROUMANIA MAY STRIKE

The Roumanian third army, already mobilized within striking distance of the Hungarian frontier, is expected to invade Transylvania before the end of the week, striking westward against Besztercze. The Roumanian General Staff probably will send every available man into the invasion of Hungary in an effort to conquer the rich provinces of Transylvania, long coveted by the Roumanians. At the same time a strong force will be maintained along the southern Roumanian frontier to guard against attack by the Bulgarians.

Roumania decision is expected to be followed shortly by the opening of a great Allied offensive in the Balkans that will aim to squeeze the Bulgars between two opposing forces, closing the pathway the Germans c[illegible] through Serbia to Constantinople.

The Roumanian entrance into th[illegible] war is the greatest diplomatic achie[illegible]vement for the Allies since the Eu[illegible]ropean struggle began. Despatche[illegible] from the Hague today asserted tha[illegible] Berlin received the news calmly though the German press blames th[illegible] Foreign Secretary, von Jagow, an[illegible] the Under Foreign Secretary, Dr Zimmerman, for Germany's diploma[illegible]tic defeat.

The Berlin military authorities stationed a guard about the Roumanian Legation, but there was no hostile demonstrations. A Berlin crowd vented its wrath against Italy for declaring war against Germany yesterday by stoning the Italian Embassy until police reserves arrived. Thus far no serious trouble has occurred.

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THE NEW RECRUIT

Better late than never.

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THE NEW FACTOR IN THE WAR

King Ferdinand of Rumania and map, showing the strategic position of his country. Undoubtedly one of the first moves will be to permit a Russian army to cross over and strike Bulgaria, possibly as indicated by the arrow through Ismail. The four other arrows along the Rumanian border indicate possible attacks on Bulgaria and Austria. Bukovina, to the north, is Austrian territory, now in Russian hands. Transylvania is Austrian territory, which will probably fall to Rumania as part of the spoils of victory, and undoubtedly she will send an army in there at once. The two arrows at the lower left hand part of the map indicate the direction of the Serbian and the Anglo-French attacks on the Bulgars. The third on the left shows the new Bulgarian invasion of Greece.

TODAY'S WAR NEWS

Roumania declares war against Central Powers.

British report progress east of Delville wood and near Thiepval.

French report several German attacks on Fleury, at Verdun, repulsed.

Russians announce progress on Stokhod, towards Halicz, and in Caucasus.

British state only artillery engagements now proceeding on Balkan front. No infantry engagements of importance going on.

Bulgars claim Allies are evacuating northeastern Mesopotamia.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS ENTER TRANSYLVANIA.

Zurich, August 29.—Roumanian troops which had been concentrated at Jassy Hill, near the Russian frontier, entered Transylvania at a point to the west of Piatra and, according to information received here, are reported to have joined forces with Russian troops coming from Bukowina.

BULGARS WILL NOT DECLARE WAR.

Paris, August 29.—The Petit Journal wires that he is informed that Bulgaria has decided not to declare war on Roumania, even though that country permits the passage through it of Russian troops.

Desperate Fighting is Said to be in Progress on the Border —King Ferdinand Leaves to Take up Command of His Troops—Foreign Secretary von Jagow is Said to Have Resigned Owing to Roumania's Declaration of War—French Make Further Gain at Thiaumont Works

London, August 29.—(2.45 p.m.).—Desperate fighting on the border between Roumania and Hungary is reported in an Exchange Telegraph Despatch from Berne, Switzerland. The Roumanians, the message says, are making furious efforts to capture the important mountain pass.

This information, the despatch says, is contained in a telegram from Austrian headquarters, published in the Bund of Berne.

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GERMANY PREPARES FOR GREECE.

London, August 29.—An "Exchange Telegraph" despatch from The Hague says that Germany is making preparations for the eventual entry of Greece into the war, which in German diplomatic circles is regarded as certain to take place. A number of Greeks have departed from Germany in the last few days, and to-morrow the Greek minister in Berlin is to be received by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

ENTIRE ROUMANIAN ARMY MOVING.

London, August 29.—A despatch to the Daily News from Lausanne, Switzerland, says:—

"I learn from a high diplomatic source in Berne that almost the entire Roumanian army is moving rapidly."

The Swiss frontier is closed.

The closing of the Swiss frontier obviously indicates that movements of German troops are in progress to meet the new situation, created by the entry of Roumania into the war.

ROUMANIANS IN VIENNA TO REPORT.

Vienna, August 28.—(Via Berlin and London, August 29).—All Roumanian citizens here have been called upon by the authorities to report within 48 hours at the police headquarters in their precincts and to furnish documents establishing their identity.

NO DEVELOPMENTS ON BALKAN FRONT.

London, August 29.—(2.10 p.m.).—A British official statement regarding operations was issued by the war department as follows:—

"There are no developments on the Struma or Doiran fronts."

KING FERDINAND TAKES COMMAND.

Rome, August 29.—(1.15 p.m.).—King Ferdinand of Roumania to-day left Bucharest for the front to take command of the army, according to information received here to-day from the Roumanian capital.

ROUMANIAN MINISTER LEAVES TO-DAY.

London, August 29.—A Hague despatch to the "Exchange Telegraph Company" says that the Roumanian Minister to Berlin leaves that city to-day and that he requested a special interview with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, last night, but it was promptly refused.

FRENCH GAIN NEAR THIAUMONT.

Paris, August 29.—On the Verdun front last night French troops made progress near Thiaumont Work, the War Office announced to-day. German attacks in the vicinity of Fleury and Vaux Fort were repulsed.

KING CONSTANTINE COULD NOT SEE DELEGATION.

Paris, August 29.—A Havas despatch from Athens says King Constantine was unable to receive yesterday a delegation of the Greek Liberal party which had asked for an audience, as the King still was suffering from a slight operation which he underwent on Sunday.

King Constantine is suffering from the effect of removal in June last of a portion of his tenth rib, made necessary by an attack of pleurisy.

VON JAGOW AND ZIMMERMAN RESIGN

New York, August 29.—The Evening World publishes the following despatch from The Hague to-day:—

"A report was circulated in diplomatic circles here to-day that both foreign Secretary Von Jagow and Under Secretary Zimmerman have tendered their resignations to the German Chancellor as the result of Roumania's declaration of war, and that the resignations have been accepted.

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Roumanian Queen Played a Great Part For Allies

Daughter of the Late Duke of Edinburgh, Brother of King Edward VII. Her Majesty Used Great Influence in Securing Her Country on the Side of Her Friends—King Ferdinand Although a Hohenzollern Prince is Far From Sharing the Militaristic tendencies of the Head of the Family.

(By Canadian Press)

New York, August 29.—An officer of the medical corps of the British Army, who has been in Russia and Roumania as a member of the British Red Cross Commission in those countries, and who left Roumania only a few weeks ago, told last night of the part the Roumanian Queen had played in swinging her country in line as an ally of the Entente Powers. Owing to his official position, this officer asked that his name be not used.

"If a woman," he said, "has had a powerful influence with respect to the position of Greece in the war, it may also be said that woman has exercised not a little influence as regards the Roumanian position. The Queen of Roumania is enthusiastically pro-Ally in her sympathies, which she has been at no pains to conceal, for she is of a very out-spoken disposition. While her husband is a Hohenzollern Prince, he is far from sharing the strongly militaristic tendencies of the head of his family, and the Queen is the daughter of an English Prince by a Russian Princess. Her father was the late Duke of Edinburgh, brother of King Edward and uncle of the present King George, and her mother was the daughter of the Czar Nicholas I.

"The Queen of Roumania is a beautiful and brilliant woman, to whom her husband, himself a man of marked ability, is devotedly attached. She is somewhat impulsive and unconventional, and is greatly beloved by the people, interesting herself in a number of philanthropic movements. Since the outbreak of the war she has kept herself in touch with her English and Russian relations, and has been able to enlighten her husband with respect to certain facts which might not possibly have been otherwise duly impressed upon him."

HER INFLUENCE PREVAILED.

Her Majesty Queen Marie of Roumania, whose never failing efforts to induce her husband to join forces with the Allies have at last prevailed. The Queen is the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, brother of King Edward VII., her mother being the only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia. Her Majesty was born on October 29, 1875.

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ENEMY REDUCED TO DEFENSIVE ON EVERY POINT ON FRENCH FRONT

(Canadian Press).

Paris, August 29.—"On the Somme as at Verdun we are leading in the offense and dominating the adversary," says an official note reviewing last week's operations on the French front. "There is not a point in the general theatre of operations where the enemy is not actually reduced to the defensive," continues the note. "Actions which we have undertaken continue despite the resistance or reaction of the enemy."

TODAY'S WAR NEWS

Roumanians have crossed boundary into Transylvania and great battle is reported now raging.

King Ferdinand has mobilized army and taken supreme command.

Eighty thousand Roumanians are marching on to Hungarian borders.

Vienne reports Roumanian forces fiercely attacking important mountain passes.

London reports nothing new on the Struma or Doiran fronts, in the Balkans.

Paris reports a material advance for French troops near Thiaumont on Verdun front, and repulse of all German attacks.

Berlin cites official Austrian reports claiming defeat of Russians in Carpathians, at Mariampol, and further north, and victory over Italians in Cia valley.

SINGLE-HANDED he captured three sections of German trench and killed ten of the defenders. Simple multiplication will tell you what the eleven hundred potential Michael O'Learys of the

Duchess of Connaught's Own

IRISH CANADIAN RANGERS

(199th Overseas Battalion)

will do when they get at the Huns in France and Flanders. JOIN THEM and win an honored place with O'Leary and the Canadian heroes of Ypres, Langemarck and St. Eloi.

You'll be in good company, for the typical Irishmen courts danger laughs at hardships, and is at his best when doing the impossible. There will be plenty of chances for that in the actual fighting, though, without having to live or shave under difficulties—so look after your personal equipment.

As the boys who are there say a decent, comfortable shave at the front is generally impossible without a Gillette Safety Razor, every man in the Irish Canadian Rangers should have one. Take a Gillette Overseas with them yourself if you can—if you can't, see to it that your brother, son or friend in the Rangers has a

Gillette Safety Razor

ROUMANIANS HAMMERING AT GATES INTO HUNGARY WITH 80,000 MEN TODAY

Bucharest Despatch Says Ferdinand's Troops Have Already Met With Success—Vienna Admits Roumanians Making Desperate Efforts to Seize Important Mountain Passes

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Roumanian troops attacked on the whole Teutonic front yesterday and obtained successes, said a Bucharest despatch transmitted from Rome by wireless today.

By Canadian Press.

ZURICH, Aug. 29, via Paris, 5:25 p.m.—Roumanian troops which had been concentrated at Jassy, near the Russian frontier, entered Transylvania at a point to the west of Piatra, and, according to information received here, are reported to have joined forces with Russian troops coming from Bukowina.

ROME, Aug. 29, via London, 2:15 p.m.—King Ferdinand of Roumania today left Bucharest for the front to take command of the army, according to information received here today from the Roumanian capital.

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 29, via Petrograd and London, 3:03 p.m.—King Ferdinand has ordered the general mobilization of the Roumanian army. Great enthusiasm prevails in the capital.

WHERE RUMANIA HAS STRUCK

Reports indicate that the Rumanian forces have already struck at Austria on the Transylvania border. The arrows show how the advance, if it progresses, will catch the Austrians in the flank and cut off their retreat from the advancing Russians.

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Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Eighty thousand Roumanian troops already are moving toward the Transylvanian frontier for the invasion of Hungary. Advance guards of this Roumanian force have crossed the Hungarian boundary in a swift advance on the two Transylvanian cities of Hermmannstadt and Kronstadt. It is these forces which engaged the Teutons in the Rothenthurn pass, fifteen miles from Hermannstadt and in the passes a few miles from Kronstadt.

The whole Roumanian troops movement is going forward like clockwork, the meager advices received here today indicated. King Ferdinand's armies, almost completely mobilized and awaiting the word of war, are prepared to strike quickly on whatever front the Roumanian general staff determines to start its major campaign.

The Germans acted with equal swiftness in meetng the new enemy in the Balkans. Despatches from Lausanne today said that the Teutons closed the Swiss frontier less than an hour after Italy declared war on Germany.

The German General Staff knew this preceded a declaration from Roumania, and, it is believed, began shifting troops eastward to reinforce the Austrian several hours before news of the Roumanian declaration of war was generally known.

The first official statement reporting the capture of Roumanian prisoners came from the German War Office, indicating that German troops already are stiffeneing the Austrian lines along Roumania's frontier.

The whole Balkan war theatre has been set aflame by Roumania's entrance into the war. Several pro-Ally demonstrations occurred in Athens when the news was received there early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are renewing their demand that Greece enter the war.

Telegraphic advices from Berlin today indicated that Germany is watching the Greek situation with some anxiety. From the same source it was reported that Bulgaria has taken "important military steps" to counter upon the Roumanian declaration of war.

OVER 1,100,000 MEN AVAILABLE

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 29.— A high authority on Roumanian affairs makes the following statement to the Morning Post:—

Roumania has an army of 800,000, trained and equipped, and ready to go into the field today. Behind these we have reserves numbering 300,000.

This great army may surprise many people, but it should be remembered the country has been more or less prepared for war ever since 1913, and for quite a long time past there has been a steady course of preparation going on for exactly this eventuality.

As to the plan of campaign that will be followed by Roumania, it is fairly obvious that it will be co-ordinated with a policy of the redemption of Transylvania.

COMBINATION WITH RUSSIA

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Times' military correspondent, discussing the probable next step by Roumania, says:

"The strategic situation points to a combination of Roumania with the present Russian offensive. This line of atack will lead the Roumanian army into Transylvania, where a majority of the population favor the invaders. At the same time the passage of the Danube, an advance on Sofia and the breaking down of the Bulgarian power in co-operation with the Allied forces at Salonika, has its attractions."

The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"Roumania's task obviously will not be confined to the Bulgarian front, where a decision would be merely of secondary consequence. Russia has ready considerable forces for use in the Balkans, composed of former Austro-Hungarian subjects, fully armed and officered partly by Austro-Hungarians and partly by Serbians. These forces have taken the oath of allegiance to the Emperor of Russia, and will fight under the Russian flag."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Bucharest correspondent of the Petit Journal wires that he is informed that Bulgaria has decided not to declare war on Roumania, even though that country permits the passage through it of Russian troops.

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29, via London, 4:02 p.m.—A despatch received here today from Vienna says the Freie Presse announces that Austria-Hungary does not intend to make an official reply to the Roumanian declaration of war.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BORDER

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 29, 2:45 p.m. — Desperate fighting on the border between Roumania and Hungary is reported in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Berne, Switzerland. The Roumanians, the message says, are making furious efforts to capture the important mountain passes.

This information, the despatch says, is contained in a telegram from Austrian headquarters in the Bund of Berne.

INVASION OF HUNGARY SURE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 29. — The invasion of Hungary by Russians and Roumanians is not only possible, says Lieut.-Col. Rousset, the military critic of La Liberte, but it is imminent.

"General Letchitzky, the Russian commander in Galicia," the writer adds, "holds nearly 100 kilometres (60 miles), of ridges from the source of the two Bystritzas towards Rajallow, as far as Kirlibaba.

"He will easily aid the Roumanians who, on entering Transylvania, will certainly envelop the army of General Koevess if the latter does not retreat quickly.

"Field-Marshal von Hisdenberg will be unable to help him, as from the Dniester river to the Stokhod General Brussiloff is holding von Hindenberg solidly."

ROUMANIANS SMASH AT FRONTIER

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Turkish Raiders in Egypt Repulsed by the British

London, Aug. 30 (2.26 p.m.) — An official statement was given out to-day by the Government Press Bureau, regarding military operations in Egypt. It said:

"On Tuesday an enemy reconnoitring party 100 strong, mounted on camels, attempted to approach Bir-el-Bayud. It was driven off by our patrols and pursued six miles."

British Guns Overwhelmed Bulgarian Batteries on Struma Front

London, Aug. 30.—Bulgarian batteries were silenced by the British after an artillery engagement on Monday and Tuesday, the war office announced today.

"On the Struma front," the announcement says, "hostile artillery shelled the Kopriva bridge on Monday night and the following morning. Our artillery retaliated and succeeded in silencing the enemy batteries.

"Yesterday our aeroplanes bombed Drama station and troops and transports at Porna, apparently with successful results.

"On the Doiran front, near Doldzelli, our batteries dispersed an enemy working party."

Entente Advance in Vardar Region—Bulgar Losses Heavy

Paris, Aug. 30.—Noon—Severe fighting is in progress on the Macedonian front. The war office report of today says the French gained ground west of the Vardar river. Bulgarian attacks west of Lake Ostrovo were repulsed by the Serbians.

The Entente allies bombarded Bulgarian positions on the Struma front and near Lake Doiran. Violent artillery fighting continued in the region of Ostrovo and Vetrenik.

The following is the announcement in regard to operations on the Macedonia front:

"On the Struma front and in the Lake Doiran region we bombarded enemy organizations. West of the Vardar we made some progress in the neighborhood of Ljumnica. In the sectors of Vetrenik and Ostrovo violent artillery fighting continues.

"A Bulgarian attack against our positions west of Ostrovo Lake came under the fire of Serbian batteries. The Bulgarians fell back, having sustained serious losses."

French Make Progress by Attack East of Fleury

Paris, Aug. 30.—(Noon)—The French launched another attack on the Verdun front, east of Fleury, last night, and made further progress, the War Office announced today.

The statement follows:

"There was the usual cannonading along the whole front. There is nothing to report in regard to the operations of last night except a minor enterprise which permitted us to advance to the east of Fleury.

"A German aeroplane was brought down in the course of a fight with one of our pilots. The enemy machine crashed to the ground near Fresnes, in the Woevre."

RUSSIAN FORCES PROGRESS AGAINST TURKO ARMIES

Petrograd, August 30 (via London, 6.16 p.m.) —Russian forces operating in the region of Lake Van, in Kurdistan, according to information received here to-day, have pushed their way to a point six miles from Bitlis. The Russians were driven from Bitlis by the Turks on August 7.

London, Aug. 30 (4.30 p.m.) — A despatch received from Bucharest by way of Rome says the Rumanians, operating in conjunction with the Russians, have captured the principal passes of the Carpathians. For twelve hours, the despatch says, the Rumanians have marched uninterruptedly on Hungarian territory, meeting only weak resistance.

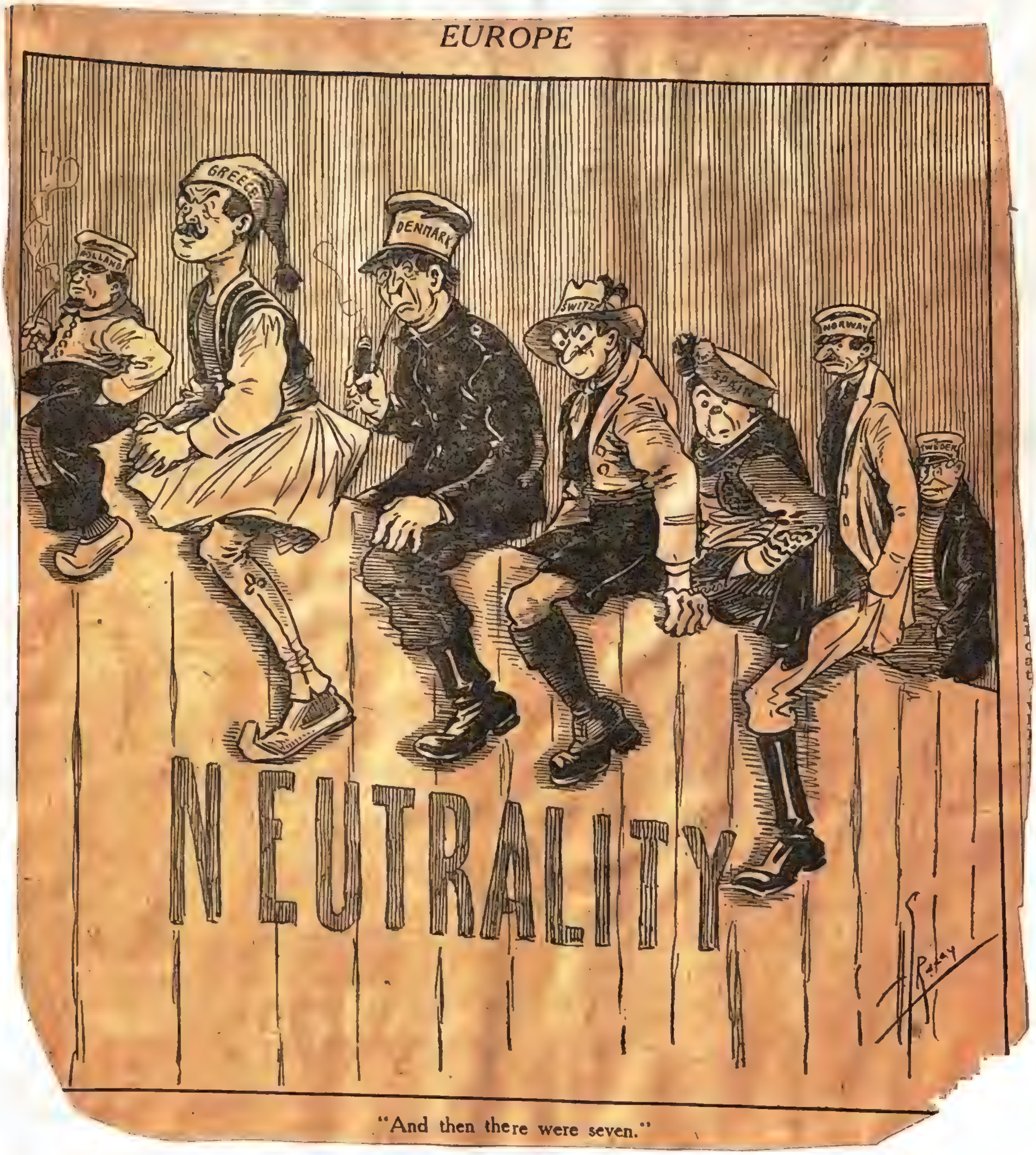
Saloniki, Greece, Aug. 30 (via Paris). — An Albanian contingent is ready to join the combatants of the five allied countries in Macedonia. The Albanians already have disembarked here. They will be commanded by Essad Pasha, Chief of the Albanian Government, who arrived at Saloniki yesterday.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR

THE KAISER'S DEPOSED WAR CHIEF AND HIS SUCCESSOR

Gen. von Falkenhayn, who has been dismissed as Chief of the General Staff.

Gen. von Hindenburg, the new Chief of the General Staff of the German army.



"And then there were seven."

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Petit Parisien publishes a report that the Rumanians, having forced their way into Transylvania, have occupied two important cities beyond the mountains.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—Rumanian artillery is bombarding the Bulgarian city of Rustchuk and the Hungarian town of Orsovo according to Vienna advices this afternoon.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 30.—Zeppelins and a hostile aeroplane bombarded Bucharest during last night, it was officially announced this afternoon. No important damage was done.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Rumanian cavalry detachments have crossed the Red Tower pass, three miles inside the Transylvanian border, and are but a few miles from the Transylvanian city of Hermannstadt, according to a Zurich despatch to the Central News today.

By Canadian Press.

SALONIKA, Greece, Aug. 30, via Paris.—An Albanian contingent is ready to join the combatants of the five Allied countries in Macedonia. The Albanians already have disembarked there. They will be commanded by Essad Pasha, chief of the Albanian Government, who arrived at Salonika yesterday.

ULTIMATUM GOING TO BULGARIA

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 30, 3:30 p.m. — An Exchange Telegraph despatch, filed in Athens on Monday, gives report from Salonika that Rumania has decided to present an ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding the evacuation of Serbian territory.

According to this delayed despatch, Rumania was to have presented the ultimatum on Tuesday. Abandonment of Serbian territory held by the Bulgarians is demanded, the despatch says, so that the status quo may be restored according to the Treaty of Bucharest.

Under the Treaty of Bucharest, signed in August, 1913, after the Balkan war, Macedonia was divided among Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece.

The Serbian portion of Macedonia is now held by the Bulgarians.

BRITISH GUNS SILENCE BULGARS

LONDON, Aug. 30, 2:25 p.m.—Bulgarian batteries were silenced by the British after an artillery engagement on Monday and Tuesday, the War Office announced today.

"On the Struma front," the announcement says, "Hostile artillery [illegible] on Monday [illegible]

"Our artillery retaliated and succeeded in silencing the enemy batteries.

"Yesterday our aeroplanes bombed Drama station and troops and transports at Porna, apparently with successful results.

"On the Doiran front, near Doiran, our batteries dispersed an enemy working party."

PRINCIPAL CARPATHIAN PASSES ARE NOW TAKEN BY THE ALLIED TROOPS

Russians and Rumanians Together Have Captured Them—Rumanians Reported in Possession of Two Important Towns and Busy Bombarding Two More in Transylvania

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 30.—Rumanian troops have marched without interruption for twelve hours in enemy territory encountering only weak resistance, said the first official statement from the Rumanian War Office today on the invasion of Transylvania.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Aug. 30.—Rumanian and Russian troops have captured the principal Carpathian passes, according to reports received here from Bucharest.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, via London, Aug. 30, 3:25 p.m.—The Russians have captured Panker mountain, in the Carpathians on the Hungarian border, the War Office announced today.

The village of Rafalvo, on the Bystritza-Nadvorna river near the border, also has been captured by the Russians.

THE TRAPPED BALKAN FOX AND HIS SON

Report says that Czar Ferdinand may abdicate the throne as a result of his ill-fated alliance with Germany, and that his son, Crown Prince Boris, may succeed him.

CANADIANS ARE NOW AWAY FROM SALIENT THEY HELD AT YPRES

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 30. —"We have held the Ypres salient this time three times longer than any other corps, and have had some severe fights and made some history, and we have had eight different German divisions pitted against us, but most of us Canadians are sorry to leave it.

"Latterly we thought there was some chance of another German attack, but each time the Huns have put on a demonstration our guns have paid them back so heavily that there did not seem to be any offensive spirit left in them.

"The Canadians are still 'somewhere' on the western front, but the trenches they have defended so long know them no more."

A Canadian Corps officer who is back in London, brings me news that it is perhaps possible now to publish, that our divisions have been away from the historic trenches many days and the changes were made without any losses.

GREATLY IMPRISONED TRENCHES.

For the last few months the Canadian division had been working hard, strengthening the trenches and digging miles of new communication trenches and building hundreds of dugouts which rival anything the Huns had built on the Somme, lighted by electric light, with electric pumps bringing in fresh air or emptying water from lower depths.

There was a little trace of the fierce Hun bombardment of June, and a legacy for the new troops was one of the most comfortable lines of trenches on this much fought over section of the front. The new corps commander paid a great compliment on the condition the trenches were in.

Col. Embray of Regina and Capt. Talbot Papineau are among the few Canadians on leave in London.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

Lord Northcliffe, in a letter from Switzerland, where he has been visiting, exchanging British prisoners of war who were living at Murren, mentions that there are a number of married Canadians there and suggests that it would be a good thing if their wives could be brought across the Atlantic on a visit.

It makes these warriors, who have been through all the horrors of German prison camps, very lonely when their French and English comrades are visited by their wives.

Some patriotic Canadian might furnish them with the fare, which is estimated from Canada and return at a little over a hundred dollars.

Unofficial figures given me show that there are between thirty and forty married Canadians, including six officers, at present in Switzerland, where they must remain until the end of the war.

ROLAND HILL.

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ENGLAND BUILDING SHIPS ON A VAST SCALE AT PRESENT

Associated Press Correspondent Saw Warships Being Constructed by the Dozen

GREAT STRETCH OF HULLS

Output on One Section of Waterfront Equal to the Facilities of an Entire Nation

London, Aug. 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There is a certain small section of British water-front where more ships are under construction today than the entire shipbuilding facilities of any other nation could undertake at one time. They include every type of craft from submarines to battleships, and from steam trawlers to Atlantic liners. Most governments lay down their battleships and cruisers singly, and the lesser craft perhaps in pairs, but here battleships loom up as twins, light cruisers by the half dozen, destroyers in rows of ten, with many braces of long submarines, and an occasional monitor.

The war fleet under the hammer and the paint brush here would rank in the naval list above the establishments of several modest maritime powers. It could demolish the two squadrons which fought the battle of Manila Bay with one volley, and then steam against the combined American and Spanish fleets off Santiago with confidence. And the merchant ships in the stocks are as many as the United States mercantile marine has added to its register in several years.

"We have trained crews ready to step on board all these ships as soon as they are fitted," a naval officer remarked.

Under tutelage of Hugh Law, Nationalist member of Parliament for West Donegal, a party of correspondents spent a crowded day on land, on water, and on ships in dock, at this base. They saw some things which they are not permitted to describe in detail, and many things which they cannot describe for lack of technical knowledge; for the ordinary man the visit furnished mostly illumination upon the vast scale on which sea power is arranged, and upon the kind of men who manage it, and their hard but cheerful lives.

The general stage setting for this swift review of the fighting and trading vessels under construction consisted of several miles of water-front lines as thickly as could be crowded with skeletons and hulls. The stocks carried everything of the final type—until next year, or next week, for every naval campaign means new ideas, new devices, new lines of construction. Two years of active service under war conditions have brought a great advance the British navy, already acknowledged to be leader in most naval matters. Every ship and every detail of a ship, is the last word in its class, according to the war-bought judgment engineers and fighting officers.

Two battleships, almost prepared for the water, according to information rendered, are expected to demonstrate themselves the most efficient machines their family ever commissioned, and they look it. The battleship standing the timbers on land with all its lines revealed, showing its adaptability for speed, presents a different picture from the fighting ship seen above water and has a suggestion of a racing yacht. These had been constructed in something like half the time consumed in making a big warship in pre-war days. There were several so-called destroyers certainly as long as many light cruisers of earlier times, ten of them extended side by side in one row, and others elsewhere.

Just where the super-destroyer leaves off and the light cruiser begins is not a matter of length today. Beyond the destroyers was a line of long thin skeletons of submarines, whose size could not be judged at all accurately in a passing view, even if it could be reported. Compared with the now old-fashioned submarine they are as the Aquitania to the Philadelphia.

LIKE A TOURING CAR.

Floating alongside a dock was a brand-new submarine, painted and polished like a touring car fresh from the shop. Her young commander stood alongside and proudly pointed out some of her attractions. From his transparent enthusiasm she might have been a pleasure yacht instead of the vehicle for the most dangerous form of adventure that fighting men undertake. "Of course, we are not in the same class with Horton and Holbrook," he explained, "but I hope you will hear something from X-17," pointing to the number painted on the turret. He observed also that this thing could submerge in twenty seconds.

From this largest shipbuilding station in the world, with its miles of smoking factories, and with its reverberating clangor of thousands of hammers ringing upon steel, the party travelled over night to the most extensive naval base in the world. This was a place where ships run in for repairs, for oil, which is almost the only fuel of these days, for ammunition and stores. Here they are replenished, refitted, repainted frequently, and then disappear into the mists of the North Sea, of which a typical one was encountered on the morning of this visit.

The shipbuilding district was a realm of private enterprises, factories and yards, where rich firms carry on their own work independently, and with no visible traditions of discipline, and no outward signs of professional comradeship, except perhaps in the luxurious offices decorated with models of dead and gone ships dating from eras of wooden and iron hulls, where the directors entertain their friends in peaceful times and now by chief but earnest after lunch speech give unneeded assurances they were working as hard as the men who wear braid.

The naval yards present an of their own. Their whole ar their activities certainly are as as those of the shipbuilding munity, but all is under one m ment and one directing brain. is much more to naval organ than meets the eye in the bi putting to sea, and the shore has its all important work even spectacular and less appreciate that of the fighting men. The captain in actual control of this

lishment invented the remarkab plex spotting system which the fire of ships in action, and ably he and the officers of h draw pay which is a mere frac the salaries commanded by the intendent of a ship founder's the financial recognition gover give their naval officers can be pay.

Two years ago this was a grea base, according to reputation, b its extent and the array of doc shops and barracks has been so plied as to make it a truly vast

The force of skilled and c workmen is larger than can b at constant employment, for the be able to grapple with emer and with quick operations on scale. Wireless is a great aid. squadron coming into port tele its needs, even the humble sub does the same. The materia the men are ready on the roc in the supply ships when the craft appear. There was an e on view. One of the most massi swiftest warships in being was up inside a drydock, and that sarily one of the largest dock structed, to have her hull sc Incidentally advantage was ta the time, as is customary, for a ough overhauling of every de the ship's machinery from keel t masts. Fifteen-inch guns, 6-inch turret machinery, every detacha movable fragment of the whole plex creation was being detache inspected, scrutinized, tinkered, ished and oiled. Several h workmen were engaged. Mil wires were strewn above decks between decks, apparently in h tangles, but the expert workers ling them knew what all the o confusion meant. The plain who wrangles to achieve a r rectification of a telephone wire wrong would here find cause prayerful wonder.

Doubtless all navies do the thing, but one gathered the impr that it is about the ultimate ill tion of efficiency in complicated concentrated work. Through it a sailor man displayed his adapt to sleep in impossible places an sitions under impossible ci stances.

BEATTY'S SQUADRON.

The trip included a view of Be battleship squadron. There they —and that is about all that c said. They were prepared to for action at five minutes' notice they did not care to steam for with a cargo of newspaper men a Nationalist Member of Parlia These could not decently be th overboard and obviously were worth a moment's delay. One carried into the Jutland battle army officer on leave from Fr who was calling on a brother board. He returned, fortunately, lished it, as his mature and considered judgment that he

more at home in the trenches. Two destroyers conveyed the visitors around the squadron. There was considerable fresh paint visible in splashes, more on the German officially sunk Warspite than elsewhere, but what that meant in the way of damage was Greek to the outsider. Two facts impressed an American. That the commanders of the larger ships averaged about ten years younger than the commanders of ships of the same class in the American navy, and the number and variety and adaptability of the supply craft, the navy's commissary department.

The only thing approaching leisure discovered was on some of the destroyers. These sea scouts work in shifts. Four days on active duty (a very active duty), four days in port, ready to start at the drop of the hat, and four days outfitting, with more or less shore leave, is their programme.

Some information and scraps of gossip of the battle came out in the course of talk. One item was that Admiral Beatty went through the fight on the bridge and did not take the protection of any of the armored places which builders make for shelter in battle, and he was under heavy fire. Another, that when the Marlborough was hit by a torpedo, and all believed that she had only a minute or two to live, her commander issued two orders. One was to close the watertight doors that she might float as long as possible, and the other to fire all guns at utmost speed where there was a reasonable target. He wanted her to put in as many blows as she could at the last moment, thinking with all others on board that the last moment had struck. There leaked out a seeming concensus of opinion that a certain high officer is considered just without bowels of mercy for carelessness or slackers, and yet men like to serve under him.

Then an incidental reminiscence by a surgeon on one of the ships which had the good luck to escape being hit. He was below, of course, waiting for the wounded, and playing the hardest part that can be experienced on a ship in action. Even harder than the engineers and stokers in the depths, who work without seeing or knowing what goes on above, and how goes the battle, because he was neither working nor seeing. The great guns were rocking the ship and none below knew whether it was victory or all to the bottom. One of his men was absorbed in a novel, paper-covered and frayed. Probably where heroic Algernon leaps overboard and rescues blushing Madeline from the jaws of the shark. "I thought, he will never turn over the page," said the young surgeon, a Canadian. "I admit I thought it was a bluff. He did turn the page, and kept on reading and turning them over. I was thinking about home and mother."

On this big ship, as on all the cruisers and destroyers, there was one strong reminder of their work. About all the smaller guns were stacked shells, shells lining the sides like Nanking plates on the walls of a porcelain collector, and shells in boxes, and in baskets. "Shells, and more shells," apparently is the motto of the navy, as it is of the army.

LIEUT. J. L. CAINS NEW OFFICER FOR KITCHENER'S OWN

148th Battalion Can Enrol Fifty More Men for Overseas

MEN FLOCKING IN FOR FORESTRY UNIT

McGill C.O.T.C. Preparing for Camp—Nurses are Wanted

Another officer has joined Kitchener's Own, in the person of Jack L. Cains, the son of Fred L. Cains, formerly of the Brophy Cains Co. Lieut. Cains has been for several years with the 3rd Victoria Rifles, and is well known in athletic circles, having played senior football, basketball and water polo with the M.A.A.A. He was also a member of the Cartierville War Canoe Crew for three years.

Among the latest to join Kitchener's Own are: Pte. John E. Cheval, a cross country runner and sprinter, with a fine collection of cups and medals. He has five brothers on active service, one with the 42nd Highlanders, one with the C.A.S.C., while a third is now a prisoner of war in Germany, having been captured while serving with the 13th Battalion.

Harry Sutcliffe, of Three Rivers, had five cousins in the war, three of whom have been killed.

Walter C. Corey, New Canaan, N.B., is a cousin of Lieut. Douglas, killed in France. Another cousin, Capt. Coleman Corey, is also in France.

Andrew W. Milne, Montreal, has one brother and three brother-in-law serving overseas.

Frank Morse, Montreal, has two brothers in France with the 22nd Battalion.

John Hill-Bleacher, Three Rivers.
David C. Meloon, Montreal.
Adair Hall, Three Rivers.
John W. Johnson, of Montreal.
Frederick Ritter, Montreal.
Adjuton Belanci, Three Ri

KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut. Kenneth Turnbull, 327 Peel street.

TODAY'S WAR NEWS

Rumanians have marched over twenty-five miles into Hungarian territory at points over 110 miles apart, and have captured the largest towns in Transylvania.

British have made further advance at Martinpuich.

French have driven back Germans in Lorraine.

Russians have repulsed German attacks near Kovel, and have beaten off Turkish assaults on Carpathian front.

Vienna claims victory for Austrian flotilla operating against Rumanians on Danube.

Athens despatches report situation chaotic, with the Premier believed to have resigned. Expected Greece will join Allies within forty-eight hours.

HUNS BEATEN BACK IN EFFORT TO TAKE LORRAINE TRENCHES

French Drive Them Out Again, Paris Reports—Russians Force Back Enemy Near Kovel and Defeat Turks in Caucasus

LONDON, Aug. 31, 4.15 p.m.—In the operations south of Martinpuich (Somme) reported last night," says the British official statement issued this afternoon, "two officers and 121 soldiers of other ranks surrendered. They belonged to a Bavarian regiment, and their willingness to surrender instead of returning to their lines is interesting.

"We discharged gas over a broad front near Arras, and also near Armentieres, with good results.

"The enemy shelled Bethune last night, which led to heavy retaliation from our guns."

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Germans attempted a bold stroke in the Parroy forest, in Lorraine last night, but were immediately thrown out of a French trench they had penetrated, it was officially announced today.

The announcement follows:

"The night was calm on the greater part of the front. In Lorraine today, toward the end of the day, the Germans attempted a surprise attack in Parroy forest. They penetrated a portion of one of our trenches, whence they were immediately driven out by our counter-attack."

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31, via London, 2:30 p.m.—The repulse of a German attack on Russian positions in Volhynia, northeast of Kovel, with severe losses is related in today's official announcement regarding the campaign on the Russian and Gallician lines.

"On Wednesday morning, after a short artillery preparation," the statement says, "the enemy attacked our positions north of the village of Helin, on the western bank of the Stokhod river, thirty-four miles northeast of Kovel. The attacks were repulsed with severe losses to the enemy.

"In the region of the village of Velitzk, in the direction of Kovel, two enemy aeroplanes attacked one of our machines, which was brought down within our lines.

"Turkish attacks to the west of the region of Giumichkhan, on the Caucasian front," the official statement continues, "were repelled with heavy losses to the enemy, who left many dead before our positions.

"In the direction of Diarbekr our advances continue.

"On Lake Van one of our ships successfully bombarded a Turkish encampment near the village of Tukha."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, via London, 4:45 p.m.—The official statement issued today by the German army headquarters regarding the western front says:

"Western theatre: In the sector extending on both sides of Armentieres, the enemy developed lively artillery activity. His reconnoitring detachments, which advanced after strong artillery bombardment in surprise attacks, were repulsed.

"Near Roclincourt, north of Arris, a German patrol took a number of prisoners in the British trenches."

Recounting military operations on the eastern front, the official statement issued today by the German Army General Staff says:

"Eastern Theatre: To the west of Riga, at the bbridgehead of Dvinsk, in the Stockhod salient, south-east of Kovel, south-west of Lutsk, and in a few sectors of the army of Gen. Count von Bothmer, lively artillery battles are taking place.

"In the Carpathians we captured one officer and 199 men in the storming of Mount Kukul. Enemy counter attacks were repulsed.

"During attacks on the military establishments of Lutsk and Torckyn, our aviators shot down three enemy aeroplanes. Another machine was put out of action near Listopady, on the Berezina.

"Balkans—There were no incidents of importance."

"On both sides of the Somme, artillery duels continue with great violence. Subsequently to the action reported early yesterday morning a trench projecting toward the enemypositions was lost.

"In the Meuse district (Verdun front apart from minor hand grenade engagements near Fleury, quiet reigned."

ITALIANS AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Aug. 31 (via London, 4.30 p.m.).—An intense artillery fire was directed by the Austrians yesterday against the new positions of the Italians on Monte Cauriel, possession of which threatens the Austrian communications.

The official announcement of today says that notwithstanding severe fire the Italians continued their stand. In the Upper Posina and Astice Valleys small attacks by the enemy were repulsed.

The statement says:

"Yesterday artillery of all calibres concentrated an intense fire on our new positions near Fiemme Valley, and threatens the communications between Cavalese and the Upper Avisio. Our troops, however, continue to consolidate the position."

"In the Drava Valley we again shelled the railway stations at Toblacco and Sillian.

"In the Gorizia area and on the Carso the enemy is attempting hastily to consolidate himself and is displaying great activity with his artillery and aircraft. Yesterday we drove off an attack made near Tivoli to the east of the river.

"Hostile aircraft dropped numerous bombs on the lagoon in Marano, killing one woman, injuring a few civilians, and causing a small amount of damage."

The wet, flat lands of Ecuador produce a vine yielding a fruit which when dried, forms a sponge regarded as superior to animal sponges.

GOD BLESS OUR GRACIOUS DUKE.

By William Henry Taylor, author of "Canadian Seasons," etc.

God bless the Duke! is Canada's farewell
  To Good Victoria's only living son;
The name of Connaught will forever dwell
  In mem'ry's sanctum while our waters run.

Canadians own no lord (but One above),
  Our democratic atmosphere is free;
Yet pen may write, and voice express our love,
  Enclasped by his magnetic mastery.

Our Soldier-Duke reviewed each ebbing tide
  Of volunteers roll on to play their part;
Since then in battle's throat they fought beside
  The foremost champions of Britannia's heart.

The "Princess Pats" were first to carve a name
  On Honor's Roll, entwined with maple leaves;
They won Patricia an immortal fame,
  With other heroes, fallen thick like sheaves.

May our Grand Chief at Home for years be spared,
  Altho' his Indian Summer days are near,
To sheathe with us in peace the sword he bared,
  And may the Empire's Council Fire be clear.

God bless our royal Duke of Norman line;
  By manhood's standard and by chivalry,
By tact and silent power and form benign,
  He won o'er birth a chieftain's victory.

THE PRIDE OF KITCHENER'S OWN

The commanding officer, Lt.-Col. McRobbie, and the regimental mascot of the 244th Battalion.

BULGARS SUFFERING SEVERELY

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The fighting is very severe all along the Macedonian front, says an Athens despatch to the wireless press, which adds that the Bulgarian regiments suffered a severe check at the hands of the Serbians on the Entente's left flank and that the Bulgarian losses are estimated at 15,000.

The Bulgarian regiments, says the despatch, attacked the Serbians in close formation, after the German style, near Lorovitz and suffered severely. They were compelled to ask for reinforcements from Valbankeni and Kastoria.

The Serbians appear to be masters of the situation at Gomicheve, says the Athens correspondent, and Bulgarian officers of Rumanian origin, who deserted, said the Bulgarians called Gomicheve "another Verdun."

RUMANIANS TAKE KRONSTADT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Aug. 31. — Nine Hungarian towns and villages, including four with populations of more than 3,000, and Kronstadt, the most important commercial city of Transylvania, have been captured by the Rumanians in the first three days of a sweeping invasion through the Transylvanian Alps.

A semi-official statement issued at Vienna, and received here from Berne today, admits that the Rumanians are attacking with extraordinary vigor on a 375-mile front. The pressure is strongest at the Hungarian town of Orsova, near the Serbian frontier, where Rumanian artillery has ceaselessly bombarded the Hungarian positions since the declaration of war.

The Austrians are hastily evacuating the extreme southeastern corner of Transylvania. The Rumanians captured the villages of Bodza, Csukas, Csilyanes and Gylufava, encountering only feeble resistance.

Pressing westward from these towns, Rumanian troops entered Hosszufalu (a town of 9,000 inhabitants), and within a few hours had occupied Kronstadt (a city of 40,000 inhabitants).

At the same time other Rumanian forces invaded Transylvania through the Valkan Pass, 140 miles west of Kronstadt, captured the village of Livazeny, and advanced ten miles into enemy territory, occupying the town of Petrozeny (about 8,500 inhabitants).

BULGARS DENY ALLIED VICTORY.

By Canadian Press.

SOFIA, Aug. 30, via London, Aug. 31, 3 p.m.—"There has been no essential change on the Macedonian front," says the official statement issued today by the Bulgarian War Department.

"Our troops, who reached and captured the positions indicated to them, are now consolidating their capture.

"After the defeat inflicted upon him had broken his offensive, the enemy is contenting himself all along the front with maintaining an artillery fire without effect.

"Only to the north of Lake Ostrovo and in the Delmanitza valley has the enemy striven, by fruitless counter-attacks in the region of his lost positions, to modify the situation which has become precarious for him. All these attempts were repulsed.

"On Lake Ahinos we sank two hostile steam launches by artillery fire.

"The enemy's fleet bombarded without result the mouth of the Mesta and an aerial squadron attacked a bridge near the Bük station without doing any damage.

RUMANIANS HAVE TAKEN THE LARGEST TOWNS IN TRANSYLVANIA ALREADY

Kronstadt Fell Into Their Hands With Little Resistance—Austrians are Evacuating Large Areas of Territory—Vienna Claims Success for Flotilla on Danube

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Rumanian troops, according to a report received here, have occupied the Bulgarian town of Rustchuk.

Rustchuk has a population of about 3,000, and is situated on the Danube opposite the Rumanian town of Giurgevo.

BUCHAREST, Tuesday, Aug. 29, via London, Aug. 31, 4:28 p.m.—Official announcement was made here today that the passage of Russian troops through Rumania has begun.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 2:25 p.m.—"Except for artillery activity, there were no developments on our Struma or Doiran fronts," says an official announcement issued here today in regard to the Macedonian campaign.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—An Austrian flotilla operating on the river Danube shelled and destroyed Rumanian transport boats, port magazines and military establishments near Turnu Severinu and Giurgevo, and on the lower Danube, said an official statement from Vienna today.

The Austrians captured two Rumanian tugs near Zimnica and two motor boats, it was declared.

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War News Summary

Artillery continues to boom on the battlefronts of Europe, but only on the Transylvanian-Rumanian border has the infantry been engaged to any great extent. Bad weather hampers operations in France; the Russians and Austro-Germans on the eastern line are resting as are the Entente Allied forces and the armies of the Central Powers in Macedonia, and the Austrians and Italians have yet to renew their desperate fighting of a few weeks ago along the Isonzo.

Along the whole line of the lower Carpathians, from the Iron Gate to the border of Bukowina, the Rumanian armies are reported unofficially to be attacking the Austro-Hungarian forces. The defenders of Transylvania, the same report says, have retired to the second fortified line of their defences.

Northeast of Kronstadt, the Austro-Hungarians have taken new positions west of Osik Szereda, on the Atula river, after fighting with the Rumanians. This is admitted from Vienna and shows that the troops of King Ferdinand already have broken through the mountains on the eastern border of Transylvania as well as on the south. Rumanian attacks east of the Iron Gate, on the Danube, were repulsed, Vienna says.

Russian troops are marching through Dobrudja, but whether to strike at Bulgaria north of Varna or to aid the Rumanians invading Transylvania it is not known. Unofficially it is reported a Russian fleet has arrived at Constanza, the principal Rumanian port on the Black Sea, and the Bulgarians are said to be fearing a combined land and sea attack on Varna. Rustchuk, Bulgaria, on the Danube opposite Giurgevo, a report to Paris says, has been occupied by the Rumanians.

The war offices at Sofia, London and Paris report nothing but artillery activity on the front in Macedonia. In Volhynia the Russians have repulsed a German attack northeast of Kovel with severe losses.

On the Somme front in northern France, French forces have made progress in local operations south of Estrees and south of Soyecourt Wood. North of the Somme there has been no change. Cannonading has been the principal activity on virtually all of the front in France.

On all the fronts in which they are engaged British forces during the month of August lost approximately 128,000 men, killed, wounded and missing. Appearing on the British casualty for August are the names of 4,711 officers and 123,234 men of other ranks.

RUMANIA TAKES TRANSYLVANIAN FIRST DEFENCE

Austrians Forced to Retreat at Many Points to Their Second Line—Admit One Retirement

RUSSIANS IN DOBRUDJA

Marching Through Province to Help Rumanians in Transylvania or Attack Port of Varna from North

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, Aug. 31.—The Austro-Hungarian forces in Transylvania are retreating to their second line defences before the Rumanian advance. The fighting has been spread over a front of 400 miles, and the Teutons have found it impossible to hold their line, which had been thinly defended. Reinforcements are being rushed to that front. A Russian fleet has arrived at Constanza, a Black Sea Rumanian port, and the Bulgarians fear a sea attack on Varna, practically their only port, and a Russian attack on their exposed flank. The fleet may have brought transports. The Russians are marching through Dobrudja with one of two objects, to attack Varna from the north or help the Rumanians in Transylvania. Nothing but artillery activity has occurred on the Macedonian front.

BATTLE ON BIG FRONT

Austrians Find It Impossible to Hold the Boundary

Geneva, Aug. 31, via Paris.—Fighting has become general over the 400-mile Transylvania front, according to the correspondent of the Bund, at Austro-German headquarters. The Austro-Hungarians, he says, are finding it impossible to hold on to the political boundary and are retreating to the second fortified line of defence.

It is reported that a council of war will assemble shortly at Vienna, at which Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria will be present.

Bulgarians, it is also reported, fear that the Russians will make a combined land and sea attack on Varna, a Bulgarian port on the Black Sea.

RUSSIANS IN DOBRUDJA.

London, Aug. 31.—Russian warships have arrived at Constanza, Rumania, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd.

Constanza is the principal Rumanian port on the Black Sea. It is in the Dobrudja, or eastern section, of Rumania.

It has been announced officially that Russian troops already have begun marching through Dobrudja.

TRIES TO FIND HOPE

Berlin Says Austrian Retreat Part of Big Scheme

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Berlin, August 31.—The first news from the Rumanian theatre of war indicates that the Austrians are repeating their favorite strategy of retreating systematically as at the outbreak of war with Italy. In military circles this first Austrian move in the campaign arouses no alarm. It is even hinted to be one link of a great, painstakingly worked out plan about which nothing further may be said at this time. How thoroughly the Rumanians prepared their offensive is indicated by the speed with which their operations developed along the whole line. The Rumanian concentric attack is proceeding on the entire front from Orsova, near the Iron Gate of the Danube, to where the wooded Carpathians on the southern boundary of the Bukowina join the Gyergyr Mountain range. For public consumption a parallel is pointed out here by military critics between the Russian invasion of Transylvania, and the public is reassured by experts that the first news of the Rumanians continuing to gain ground in Transylvania need cause no anxiety, being justified by the military necessity of economizing troops by taking up a shorter straight line across Transylvania. Vienna issues a report hinting hopefully that "the enemy columns will not be able to rejoice long in their initial success."

HAVE OCCUPIED RUSTCHUK.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Rumanian troops, according to a report received here, have occupied the Bulgarian town of Rustchuk. Rustchuk has a population of about 3,000, and is situated on the Danube, opposite the Rumanian town of Giurgevo.

BULGARIA LOSES 15,000.

London, August 31.—The fighting is very severe all along the Macedonian front, says an Athens despatch to the Wireless Press, which adds that the Bulgarian regiments suffered a severe check at the hands of the Serbians on the Entente's left flank, and that the Bulgarian losses are estimated at 15,000.

The Bulgarian regiments, says the despatch, attacked the Serbians in close formation, after the German style, near Lorovitz, and suffered severely. They were compelled to ask for reinforcements from Valbankeni and Kastoria.

The Serbians appear to be masters

FRENCH PUSHED FORWARD AGAIN AT SOYECOURT

In the Vicinity of This Wood and the Village of Estrees They Drove Enemy From Positions

ATTACK AT MAUREPAS

Grenade Efforts of Enemy Failed — British Hold All Gains Despite Attempted Attack at Martinpuich

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, August 31.—South of Estrees and south of Soyecourt Wood the French have made more progress, taking some German positions with but little opposition, while near Maurepas a heavy grenade attack was repelled. During the day the Germans penetrated a trench at Parroy in Lorraine, but were quickly driven out again. The British took 126 prisoners in yesterday's operations south of Martinpuich and discharged a gas cloud against the enemy trenches with good effect. The Teutons attempted an offensive at High Wood, but were dissuaded from continuing by the British fire. Minor operations occurred in the vicinity of Loos.

THE IMPROVED RUSSIANS

Efficiency and Morale Increased Fifty Per Cent.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, Aug. 31.—A Times correspondent, in a despatch from Rovno dealing with the morale of the Russian troops, says: "The recent fighting has shown that German shells and German numbers could not blast or bayonet the Russians out of their positions this year, when they had something with which to shoot, and could at last listen to the music of their own shells bursting over the Teuton lines.

"There is another matter in regard to the morale of the army this year to which General Brusiloff himself directed much attention. Now, as he said, the morale is a hundred times more vital and deep-rooted than dur- [illegible] successes in Galicia in [illegible] the soldiers fought [illegible] and with a meagre [illegible] it was all about [illegible] different. What-

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[illegible] are as follows:

Montreal Men.

Pte. G. Allan, 23rd Batt.; Sapper H. Carey, 3rd Can. Tunnel Co.; Sergt. Major G. Creighton, 13th Batt.; Pte. Gould, 23rd Batt.; Pte. Cameron, C.P.T.D.; Pte. Clark, 23rd Batt., and Corp. J. W. Corrigan, also of the 23rd.

Canadian officers on board were as follows—

Major R. Emmerton, officer in charge; Major G. Moberty, 30th Battalion; Captain W. B. Wilson, 15th Battalion; Captain D. L. Younge, 29th Battalion; Captain R. Thompson, 8th Battalion; Captain C. L. Magrath, Reserve Siege Gun Battalion; Lieut. E. P. Cameron, 1st Brigade; Lieut. D. J. Wigle, 4th Brigade; Lieut. A. F. Simpson, 28th Battalion; Lieut. A. Stewart, 29th Battalion; Lieut. R. H. Sheffield, 9th Battalion; Captain H. E. Cozzens, 4th Battalion; Major H. Graham, 4th Battalion; Captain G. G. Corbett, C.A.M.C.; Captains K. G. Strachan, 42nd Battalion; J. C. Lanole, R. F. Winch, R. Hillier, W. G. Dalphe, C.A.M.C.; V. W. S. Heron, R.C.R.; H. F. Alford, Canadian Army Dental Corps; Hon. Captain A. C. McKintoch, Chaplain Service.

Two nursing sisters, Miss M. A. Tait and Miss M. Lindsay.

GREEK PEOPLE WANT TO FIGHT; MAY FORCE WAR

Believed That King Ferdinand of Bulgaria Fears to Return to Kingdom and May Abdicate

GERMANY IS ALARMED

Chief Speculation Among Allies Is What Plan of Campaign Hindenburg Will Adopt—Will Shorten Front

London, Aug. 31.—The whole interest in the war is now focused on the Balkans and the German field marshal, von Hindenburg. Rumania's participation is considered here important, not only from the accession of a new fresh army, but from the opportunity it gives the Russian army to extend its base and to co-operate with Rumania upon Galician and Transylvanian territory practically as

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one army against the Austrians.

Another important factor is closing of the Danube, which been the principal route for the ment of munitions from Germa Turkey and the shipping of su to Germany.

Reports differ as to whether Central Powers were prepared fo mania's entry. While Austrian cial messages assert that Au Hungary was prepared for the development, other despatches t newspaper say that the Central ers were so confident of Rum neutrality that they left the bou very thinly guarded, and that are hurrying reinforcements every quarter, while the inhab are fleeing panic-stricken before Rumanian advance.

The possibilities of Bulgaria ening and of the Greek people f the Government to mobilize an sist Bulgarian occupation of the ritory in Greece so recently won Turkey are much discussed.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria i ting Vienna, and British specu s that he fears to return to his dom, and is prepared to abdica avor of Crown Prince Boris, w eported to be hedging on Bulg gamble by expressing sent friendly to his father's enemies

The Munich Nachrichten says the Central Powers do not doub garia's loyalty, but are alarmed obscure attitude and the lack of from that country. Rome r that Bulgaria requires assuran a reinforcement of 200,000 T troops before she will declare w Rumania.

Chief speculation regarding Marshal von Hindenburg's poli whether and in what direction h change Germany's plan of cam which to the moment he assume thority has been a plain, straig ward one. Military experts be lieve that the vital military ne the Central Powers was the sh ing of their lines of defence, ev fore it was extended more than hundred miles by the addition Rumanian boundary to the f front.

Whether public opinion and p interest, in view of Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's declaration peace should be made on the b the present map of Europe, wi mit any sacrifice of the territo Central Powers have gained, is tioned. Heretofore the German ernment has discussed victory a feat chiefly in terms of the o ental territory gained and lost belligerents.

Field Marshal von Hindenbu been regarded here as a fightin eral rather than a strategist. success in the northeast is uted largely to his intimate edge of the country, to he had devoted a lifelong stud is credited with the unshakeabl viction that the war must be pounding Russia, whereas von Falkenhayn was apparentl mitted to forcing a verdict western front. Some influentia lish experts, notably the militar respondent of the Times, have erto criticised the establishmen army at Salonika as a disp energy on side-shows. They c

that the Anglo-French forces
d have been concentrated on the
ern front. Premier Briand, on
other hand, is credited with in-
g on the Salonika enterprise and
forcing his views upon the Brit-
g entirely to the French strategy
cupying Salonika.

DENBURG IS DICTATOR

t Popular Thing Kaiser Has Done for Germans

Special Cable to The Gazette.)
rlin, August 31—The appointment
eld Marshal von Hindenburg as
of staff is regarded here as a
ure of such far-reaching military
political consequences that even
is close range it is impossible
to discern its significance. It is
n, however, that the investment
on Hindenburg with practically
torial powers is the most popular
the Kaiser has ever done. There
ore joy and enthusiasm over the
Marshal's elevation than over
victory since the earliest months
e war.
ile the radical change was pre-
ted by Rumania's entry into the
it is impossible to say whether

Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE MOUNTAINS

Heavy fighting continues along the mountain front leading south-ward from Bukowina.

Along the southern border of Transylvania, the Austrians are attempting to make a stand in the mountain passes. The Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at the Austrian front, admitting the surrender of Kronstadt and other towns to the Rumanians, indicated that the Austrians will fight stubbornly to hold Hermannstadt, former capital of Transylvania, and the Red Tower Pass, the mountain gateway approaching Hermannstadt.

Should the Rumanians burst through this pass in large force, they might cut off and capture the Austrians retreating from southwestern Transylvania.

Forty-five miles further west, however, the Rumanians have pierced the Vulkan Pass. It is admitted at Vienna, and have marched ten miles northward into Transylvania to the railway town of Petroseny.

WHEN WILL PEACE COME?

(From "The Nineteenth Century.")

When will peace come? It will come when Germany is ready for it, and the time is approaching. It will come when Germany has learnt the lesson of the war, when it has found, as every other nation has had to learn, that the voice of Europe cannot be defied with impunity. It will come when Germany is ready to repudiate the persons and the principles that made the war inevitable, when the militarists and the chauvinists have become a despised and repudiated remnant, when the nation says "To you we listened, and you we have obeyed, to you we have sacrificed all that holds us to life, the lives of our sons, and our husbands and our fathers, the ideals and beliefs of our ancestors, and our own better nature. You have offered us wealth and power and the kingdoms of this world, and we accepted your offer and your promise, and what have we? For them we have bartered our all, and there is nothing in return but hunger and cold and nakedness, disease and death, ruin and destitution. Never in the history of the world has there been such unanimity in sacrifice, before our deeds the armies of Napoleon may bow the head, and what have we won by it? Two years ago the world was at our feet, to our cities men came from every land, and in every land our merchants were the most prosperous, our products were the most used, and it was our thoughts that men thought. And now travel round the globe, and we are the despised and hated of mankind, we have the curse of Cain on our brow, men shun us in the streets, and our language is ostracised. To you we owe it that the achievements of a century of national effort have been lost." Germany asks for security, she shall have it—precisely the same security that France and Russia and Italy and Holland enjoys; a security based partly on her own strength, but even more on the recognition of the laws and principles of Europe. Germany asks for guarantees, she shall have them—precisely the same guarantees with which every other state has to be content; the guarantee that the tyrannical overgrowth of any one state or confederation of states will inevitably arouse in the rest of Europe a coalition before which every nation, even the strongest, must bow. These laws of European life have been learnt in the course of centuries by all nations and accepted; and they have always been learnt in the same way, in the bitter school of experience and war. Germany is now learning the lesson, and the war will continue till the lesson has been completed; then it will stop. It will stop when it has been burnt into the heart of the whole nation so that it will never be forgotten. Men talk of the terms of peace. They matter little. With a Germany victorious no terms could secure the future of Europe, with a Germany defeated no artificial securities will be wanted, for there will be a stronger security in the consciousness of defeat.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—"There has been no change in the situation on our Struma and Doiran fronts," says today's official announcement from the British headquarters at Salonika.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 1, 2:04 p.m.—The French War Department today gave out the following statement regarding military operations in the Balkans:

"Army of the East: There was no event of importance to report. The artillery bombardment continues at various points along the front."

RUMANIANS' VICTORIES CONTINUE

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 31, via London, Sept. 1, 7.45 a.m.—Rumanian troops invading Transylvania have occupied the important industrial centre of Petroseny, and the Tarlunge valley, near Kronstadt, says the announcement of the Rumanian War Office.

The statement reads as follows:

"On our northern and northwestern fronts our advance continues with success in all directions. Our armies occupied Tarlunge valley, near Brasso (Kronstadt), and the important industrial centre of Petroseny. Our losses were very slight.

"On our southern front Hungarian monitors bombarded Turnu Magurell and Zimnitza."

Petroseny is the centre of a rich coal field, near the southern frontier of Transylvania, lying just north of the Valcan pass through the Transylvanian Alps.

The occupation of Tarlunge valley indicates the Rumanians are extending their invasion of the extreme eastern portion of Transylvania.

Turnu Magurell and Zimnitza are Rumanian frontier towns on the Danube river.

SQUEEZING THE AUSTRIANS OUT

Special Star Cable, by Wilbur S. Forest, of the United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Using the famous German "nut cracker" tactics the Rumanians are pressing forward rapidly on both wings, squeezing the Austrians out of all Southeastern Transylvania.

The Austrians, caught in the centre, and in danger of being crushed by the jaws of the "nut cracker," already have abandoned more than 400 square miles of Transylvanian territory to the invaders.

At least a dozen towns and villages have been captured by the Rumanians since war was declared Sunday night. So rapidly are the Austrians retreating on the centre that there has been little heavy fighting and but few prisoners have been taken.

The Rumanian right wing linked up with the Russians near the Bukowina frontier, is advancing on the famous old Hungarian city of Bistritz, thirty miles from the Rumanian frontier.

A Central News despatch from the Hague said today that the Austrians are preparing to evacuate Bistritz without a battle.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTRES CAPTURED BY RUMANIAN ARMY

Great Territory in Transylvania Abandoned by Austrians—Rumanians Meet Success in All Directions—Bulgar Chief of Staff is Dead—New Blow to Their Hopes

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1, via London, 5:35 p.m.—A despatch from Sofia reports the death from appendicitis of Gen. Jostoff, chief of the Bulgarian General Staff.

For several years Gen. Jostoff had been prominent in the political and military affairs of his country. He was one of the Bulgarian representatives at the Balkan peace conference at London in 1912.

He was appointed Chief of Staff in September of last year, shortly before Bulgaria entered the war.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

SALONIKA, Sept. 1.—Bulgaria has declared war on Rumania, it was officially announced here today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Rumania severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria at 6:30 last night, according to a despatch received by the Bulgarian Legation today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 1.—The Rumanians are continuing their advance into Transylvania on the northern and northwestern fronts with successes in all directions, it was officially announced today.

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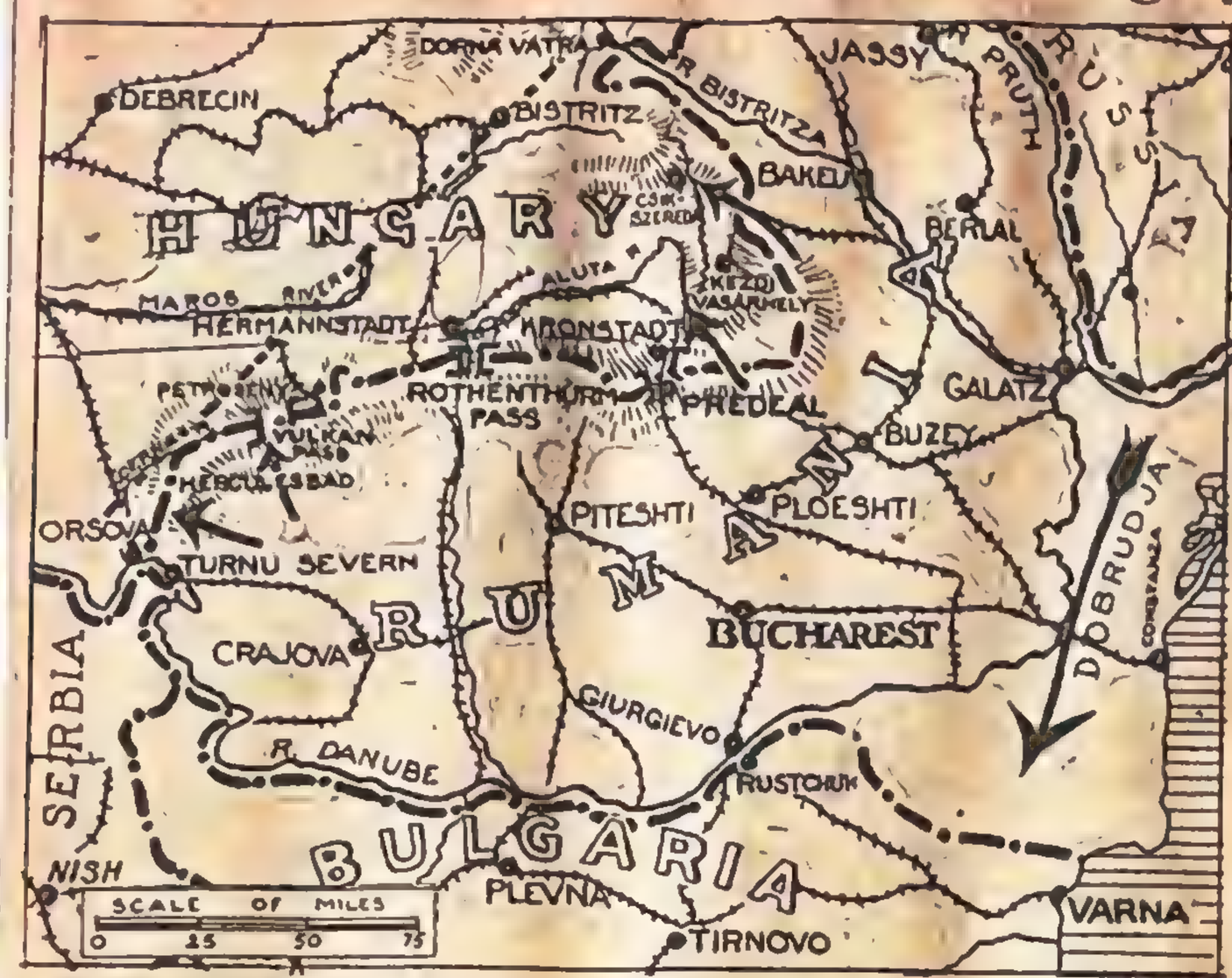
Died for King and Country

CANADA'S ROLL OF HONOR.—Capt. Gordon H. Blackader, of the 42nd Battalion Highlanders, C.E.F., son of Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Blackader, of Montreal, who died on August 10, in the Daughters of the Empire Hospital, London, of septic infection the result of severe wounds received in the Battle of the Ypres Salient on June 1.

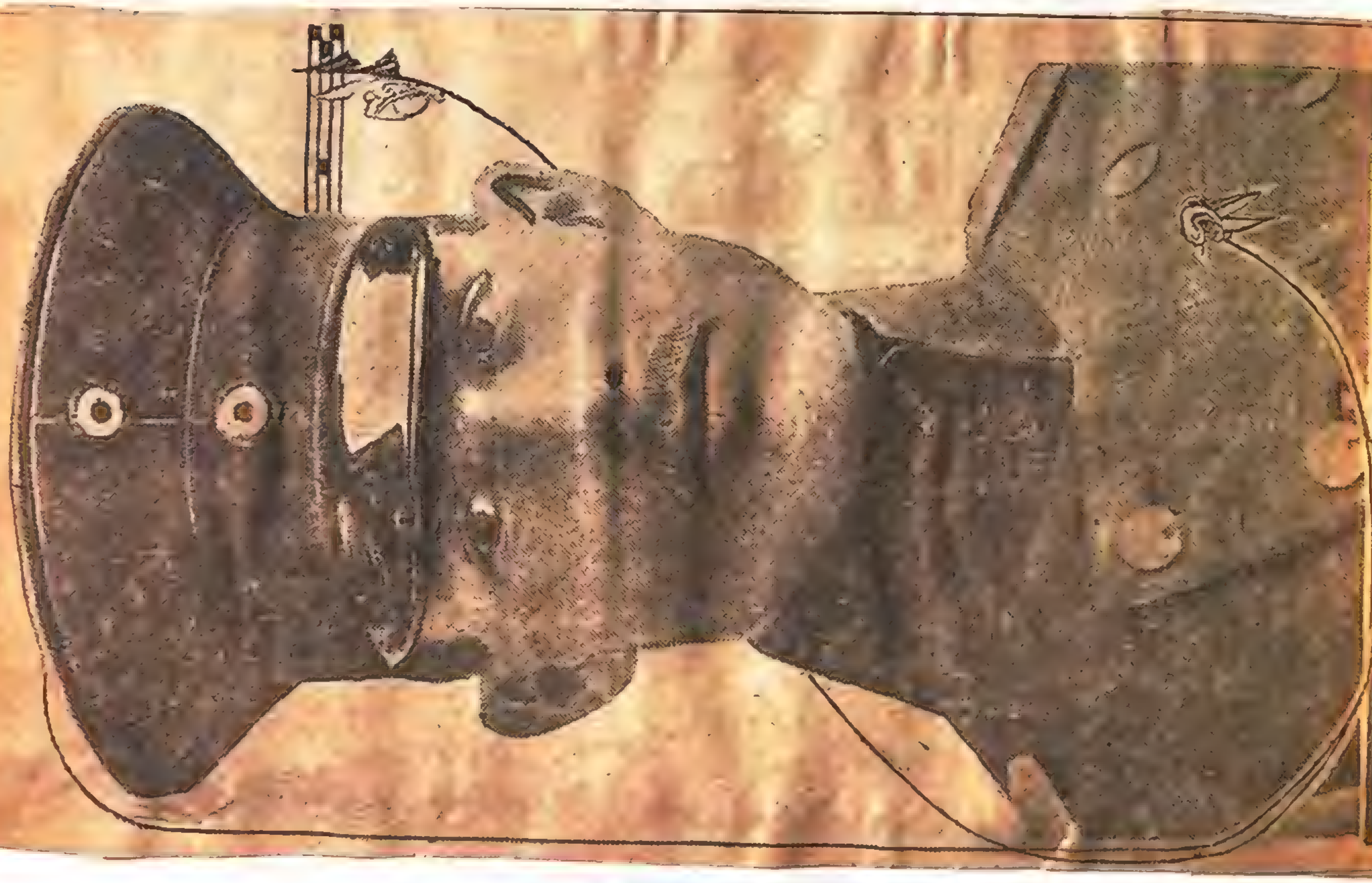
LE ROLE D'HONNEUR DU CANADA.—Le capitaine Gordon H. Blackader, du 42eme bataillon de Highlanders, C.E.F., fils du Dr. et de Mme. A. D. Blackader, de Montréal, mort le 10 août à l'hopital des Daughters of the Empire, Londres, des suites d'une infection résultant de blessures.

Where Rumanians Have Entered Hungary



The Austrians admit officially a retirement from the Calk Mountains to the west of Csik-Szereda as well as the abandonment of the valley of the Aluta, in which lies the city of Kronstadt. North of Csik-Szereda heavy fighting is continuing. The Rumanians have seized Vulkan Pass and are attacking along the valley of the Czerna River. Dispatches from Berlin hint that the Austrians may withdraw entirely from the Rumanian frontier, establishing their positions on a line drawn from Dorna-Watra to Orsova, (indicated on the map.) The Russians, it is officially announced, are crossing the Dobrudsa on their way to attack Bulgaria. Arrows on the above may indicate the general directions of the different moves.

NEW RULER FOR GREECE



Crown Prince George of Greece, who will ascend the throne his father Constantine has abdicated, according to reports from Salonika today.

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ABDICATION OF THE KING OF GREECE IS SALONIKA REPORT

Constantine Has Retired in Favor of His Son George Who is With Allies—Revolution Breaks Out in Hellenic Kingdom

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 1.— King Constantine of Greece has resigned in favor of the Crown Prince. General orders for the complete mobilization of the Greek army have been issued. Ex-Premier Venizelos is supporting M. Zaimis, the present Premier.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

SALONIKA, Sept. 1.—A revolution has broken out in several Greek cities. The revolutionists surrounded the Greek garrison at Lessi Kara Burnu, which surrendered, and a revolutionary committee is now administering this part of Macedonia.

Greek gendarmes joined a force of volunteers and surrounded the garrison. The besieged troops fired from the barracks when ordered to surrender, killing three of the besiegers and wounding two.

Three regiments of Greek troops at Vodena have joined the revolutionists.

OFFICIAL REPORTER'S STATEMENT.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.— The abdication of King Constantine of Greece is reported by the official reporter at Salonika of the British press. He advised London that the King has abdicated in favor of Crown Prince George, and that former Premier Venizelos, leader of the party, which favors intervention in the war by Greece, wtih the Entente Allies, will be the power behind the throne.

The correspondent regards it as uncertain whether the Entente Allies wish the assistance of Greece in the war.

The surrender of three Greek garrisons in Macedonia to a committee, the nature of which is not indicated clearly, is reported from Salonika.

Another despatch says there has been fighting between Greek regulars and volunteer forces which were organized to resist the Bulgarian invasion of Macedonia.

French troops are reported to have interfered to prevent serious disturbances in the Salonika region where the existence of internal disorders if not of revolution is indicated.

Ward Price, to whom the despatch mentioned above, is credited, is the official British press representative, designated by the Government to act for all British publications in that area. Nevertheless his despatches are subject not only to the Greek censorship, but to the French military censorship, which is in control of all lines of communication from Athens. The fact that both censorships, as well as the British censorship in London, have permitted this despatch to come through is significant.

GREEK CROWN PRINCE POPULAR.

The Greek Crown Prince is very popular with his people and is generally understood to be pro-Ally in his sympathies, though he received his military education at a German academy, and holds an honorary commission in the Prussian Guard. He participated in the last two Balkan wars as an officer in the Greek army.

The Crown Prince, though not as tall as his father, is quite robust. He has been described as a man of liberal mind, in true sympathy with the aspirations of the Greek people.

It has been assumed that if King Constantine's policy of non-interference in the war should lead to his disappearance from power the Crown Prince would be the man to whom the pro-Entente party would turn.

Prince George was born on July 19, 1890. He is unmarried. His engagement to Princess Elizabeth of Rumania, was announced in 1914, but owing to the war the wedding was postponed. The Crown Prince has kept in the background during the war.

When the Entente troops landed at Salonika last year, the King sent the Crown Prince to take charge of the Greek forces there. It was reported several months ago that the Prince had been sent on a mission to the German and Austrian Emperors.

REVOLUTION BREAKS OUT.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1 ,1:49 p.m.—The beginning of a revolution in Macedonia is reported in a Reuter despatch filed yesterday at Salonika. Fighting occurred in Salonika, the correspondent adds, but serious trouble was prevented by the intervention of soldiers of the Entente Allies.

"The revolution claimed its first victims at 4:30 o'clock this morning," the correspondent cables. "Cretan gendarmes and Macedonian volunteers surrounded the barracks of the Greek infantry in Salonika and exchanged shots with the garrison. But for the intervention of the Allies the consequences might have been more serious.

"After half promising to participate in a demonstration arranged yesterday by a pro-Ally committee the Greek troops finally refused. During the night pro-Ally volunteers made a determined attempt to seize the barracks, but failed. It is asserted one gendarme was killed and that two were wounded. The losses of the Loyalists have not been ascertained."

LATEST DETAILS OF RISING.

Further details of the disturbance in Salonika are given in a later despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, which says that when the volunteers ascertained the regulars were unwilling to co-operate with them they surrounded the barracks in the night, cut the water main and electric light wires and shut off food supplies.

A detachment of sixty regulars attempted to break its way out to obtain supplies. Its surrender was demanded, and when the regulars refused the volunteers fired shots in the air. The regulars replied with a volley, whereupon the volunteers opened fire on them, compelling them to return to the barracks.

The Allied Commander, Gen. Sarrail, intervened to prevent further bloodshed. Altogether, according to the latest reports, three men were killed and one gendarme and two volunteers were wounded.

ALLIED MEDIATION ACCEPTED.

The soldiers refused to treat with the revolutionists, but accepted Allied mediation. It was agreed that

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HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE MOUNTAINS

Heavy fighting continues along the mountain front leading southward from Bukowina.

Along the southern border of Transylvania the Austrians are attempting to make a stand in the mountain passes. The Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at the Austrian front, admitting the surrender of Kronstadt and other towns to the Rumanians, indicated that the Austrians will fight stubbornly to hold Hermannstadt, former capital of Transylvania, and the Red Tower Pass, the mountain gateway approaching Hermannstadt.

Should the Rumanians' burst through this pass in large force, they might cut off and capture the Austrians retreating from southwestern Transylvania.

Forty-five miles further west, however, the Rumanians have pierced the Valkan Pass. It is admitted at Vienna, and have marched ten miles northward into Transylvania to the railway town of Petrosany.

KILLED IN AUTO SMASH.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 1.— When a touring car crashed through the Union Ave., bridge and dropped twenty feet to a Pennsylvania railroad siding this morning, Mrs. Jewett of Boston, was killed and W. P. Hoff, Henry Gill, [illegible] Hotchkiss and Chas [illegible] Richmond were injured.

NEW SCHOOL PRINCIPLE.

COBOURG, Ont., Sept. 1.—Mr. Hubert C. Arnold of Grimsby, Ontario, graduate of Queen's University, has been engaged by the School Board as principal for the coming year. At the camp at Barnsfield, Mr. Arnold took the last Cadet Camp [illegible] the Eastern Division.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—"There has been no change in the situation on our Struma and Doiran fronts," says today's official announcement from the British headquarters at Salonika.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 1, 2:04 p.m.—The French War Department today gave out the following statement regarding military operations in the Balkans:

"Army of the East: There was no event of importance to report. The artillery bombardment continues at various points along the front."

RUMANIANS' VICTORIES CONTINUE

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 31, via London, Sept. 1, 7.45 a.m.—Rumanian troops invading Transylvania have occupied the important industrial centre of Petroseny, and the Tarlunge valley, near Kronstadt, says the announcement of the Rumanian War Office.

The statement reads as follows:

"On our northern and northwestern fronts our advance continues with success in all directions. Our armies occupied Tarlunge valley, near Brasso (Kronstadt), and the important industrial centre of Petroseny. Our losses were very slight.

"On our southern front Hungarian monitors bombarded Turnu Magurell and Zimnitza."

Petroseny is the centre of a rich coal field, near the southern frontier of Transylvania, lying just north of the Valcan pass through the Transylvanian Alps.

The occupation of Tarlunge valley indicates the Rumanians are extending their invasion of the extreme eastern portion of Transylvania.

Turnu Magurell and Zimnitza are Rumanian frontier towns on the Danube river.

SQUEEZING THE AUSTRIANS OUT

Special Star Cable, by Wilbur S. Forest, of the United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Using thef famous German "nut cracker" tactics the Rumanians are pressing forward rapidly on both wings, squeezing the Austrians out of all Southeastern Transylvania.

The Austrians, caught in the centre, and in danger of being crushed by the jaws of the "nut cracker," already have abandoned more than 400 square miles of Transylvanian territory to the invaders.

At least a dozen towns and villages have been captured by the Rumanians since war was declared Sunday night. So rapidly are the Austrians retreating on the centre that there has been little heavy fighting and but few prisoners have been taken.

The Rumanian right wing linked up with the Russians near the Bukowina frontier, is advancing on the famous old Hungarian city of Bistritz, thirty miles from the Rumanian frontier.

A Central News despatch from the Hague said today that the Austrians are preparing to evacuate Bistritz without a battle.

RUMANIANS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE AND TAKE ALL IMPORTANT POSTS

Bulgaria Declares War on Rumania—Transylvanian Industrial Centres Captured—Four Hundred Square Miles Abandoned by Austrians—Quiet on Balkan Front

Special Star Cable by United Press.

SALONIKA, Sept. 1.—Bulgaria has declared war on Rumania, it was officially announced here today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Rumania severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria at 6:30 last night, according to a despatch received by the Bulgarian Legation today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 1.—The Rumanians are continuing their advance into Transylvania on the northern and northwestern fronts with successes in all directions, it was officially announced today.

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CONSTANTINE'S LAMENT

Jobless Tino:—"You made me what I am today. I hope you're satisfied."

War News Summary

Unofficial despatches reaching London, which apparently have been much censored, indicate to observers there that Greece has abandoned her neutrality and thrown her lot on the side of the Entente Allies. Whether Greece has already declared war is problematical, as is the nation or nations to whom she has thrown down the gauntlet.

It is unofficially reported King Constantine has abdicated and that the Crown Prince has been named as his successor, with former Premier Venizelos as the power behind the throne. The British Foreign Office says it has no confirmation of King Constantine's abdication.

An Entente Allied fleet of 23 warships and seven transports is reported to have arrived off Piraeus, the port of Athens. A dispatch from Athens says it is probable that the Greek elections, set for October 8, will be postponed for a fortnight.

The Greek garrisons at Salonika, at Vodena, northwest of Salonika, and at Fort Little Karaburun, have surrendered to a committee, which has taken over the administration of part of Greek Macedonia, according to unofficial dispatches from Salonika. The revolt in Salonika is confirmed by the British Foreign Office. Greeks, friendly to the Entente Allies, surrounded the barracks of the Greek infantry in Salonika and are said to have exchanged shots with them. General Sarrail, the Allied commander at Salonika, intervened to prevent further bloodshed.

Russian troops have begun another advance and Petrograd reports fighting near Vladimir-Volynski, in Volhynia, and in the region of Halicz, in Galicia. The Russians also have seized a series of heights in the Carpathians and are making progress westward along the Rumanian border of Bukowina. The capture of about 16,000 prisoners is claimed by Petrograd.

A withdrawal of the Austro-German lines south of the Zlota Lipa-Dniester section is recorded by Berlin. Progress by the Russians west of Tarnopol is admitted, but Russian attacks in the Carpathians and near Lutsk were repulsed, Berlin says.

In Albania Italian troops, advancing along the Voyusa River, have occupied Telpeleni. Rome says that two villages were stormed and that a number of prisoners were taken in the fighting along the Voyusa.

The Germans report the reoccupation of lost ground near Longueval and Delville Wood, on the Somme front, in northern France. London admits a German advance, but says the attackers sustained severe losses. On the rest of the front in France there has been little activity.

No fighting is reported on the front in Macedonia and there are no late reports on the operations in Transylvania.

Petrograd claims the repulse of Turkish attacks west of Erzingan and west of Ognott in Turkish Armenia. The rout of more than two divisions of Russians by the Turkish left wing is reported by Constantinople. Prisoners to the number of 5,000 were captured by the Turks.

German forces in German East Africa are in full retreat, Lieut.-Gen. Smuts, the British commander there, reports. Mrogoro, the seat of the German Government, has been occupied by the British.

WARSHIPS WITH TROOPS ARRIVE AT ATHENS PORT

Squadron of 23 Allied Ships and Seven Transports at Piraeus—Stern Allied Measures

BIG CHANGE OCCURRED

Believed That Greece Has Already Joined Entente—Greek Elections May Be Postponed Two Weeks

London, September 1.—Following two days of silence in telegraphic communication with Athens, during which sensational rumors of a revolution gained currency, but no confirmation, comes the startling news of the arrival of an Entente allied fleet with transports at Piraeus and that the general Greek elections likely will be postponed for a fortnight.

The brevity of the despatches seems to indicate that something unusual is happening and the development of events is awaited with the greatest curiosity here.

From the fragmentary despatches which have reached London it is deduced by some observers that changes of decisive character already have taken place in Athens and that the de facto government of Greece has decided to abandon neutrality and range itself on the side of the Entente allies.

Other experts take a more conservative view. The Times editorially attaches small importance to Wednesday's revolutionary movement at Salonika, declaring that this is completely overshadowed by the news of the appearance of Entente allied ships off Piraeus. "This must be taken to indicate," says the Times, "that the Allies are wearied of the equivocations which have so long prevailed in Athens, and are resolved to battle the intrigues of their enemies."

The Chronicle discusses what it terms the great difficulties which former Premier Venizelos must encounter in an endeavor to guide Greece. It says: "The Greek army is anything but ready for action. Firstly, because it has just been demobilized, and secondly, because the personnel of its higher command and a large portion of its officers corps are in the melting pot, having heretofore been led by staffs largely composed of pro-German officers. The whole army now is in a pretty serious state of demoralization. The case of the nation is similar." The Chronicle dismisses the rumors of King Constantine's abdication and similar reports of political changes in Athens as "quite unfounded and only of interest as showing Salonika's frame of mind."

The Times more guardedly says: "It would be rash in the extreme to accept these reports without official confirmation—some of them may be regarded mainly as shrewd guesses on the future."

FLEET OFF PIRAEUS

23 Warships and 7 Transports at Port of Athens

Athens, September 1, via London—An entente allied fleet consisting of 23 warships and seven transports has arrived off Piraeus.

POSTPONE ELECTIONS.

London, September 1.—In view of the changed situation, says a Reuter despatch from Athens under today's date, it is probable that the Greek elections will be postponed for a fortnight. An Entente Allied fleet, the despatch adds, has arrived from Salonika. Most of the vessels are at Salamis, while others are at Piraeus and Phaleron. A despatch from Athens under date of August 31 stated that the Greek elections had been set for October 8.

REVOLT IS CONFIRMED.

London, September 1.—The British Foreign Office announced tonight that it has received official confirmation of the reported Greek revolt at Salonika. The Foreign Office, however, says it has heard nothing of the reported abdication o fKing Constantine of Greece.

CONSTANTINE ABDICATES

British Press Official Says He Has Relinquished Throne

The official British press representative at Salonika, says the King of Greece has abdicated in favor of the Crown Prince, with Venizelos as the power behind the throne. The new policy, he reports, will be to work with the Entente Allies. According to this information, Premier Zaimis will remain at the head of the government. The correspondent questions whether the Entente Allies desire the active assistance of Greece.

Ward Price, to whom the foregoing despatch is credited, is the official British press representative, designated by the Government to act for all British publications in that area. Nevertheless, his despatches are subject not only to the Greek censorship but to the French military censorship which is in control of all lines of communication from Athens.

The fact that both censorships, a

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In the direction of Halicz, in the region of the River Horovanka, fierce fighting is raging.

In the Carpathians, in the region of the Tomnatic Mountain, our troops captured a whole series of heights. In the region of Dornavatra, on the Rumanian border, we made a slight advance to the westward.

During yesterday's battles the Russians captured 289 officers and 15,501 men, of whom 2,400 were Germans. They also took six guns, 55 machine guns and seven bomb-throwers.

Turkish troops yesterday resumed their offensive against the Russian positions in the regions west of Gumuskhane and Erzingan, in Turkish Armenia, says the statement, but everywhere were repulsed.

The text says: Caucasus — To the west of the regions of Gunushkane and Erzingan, the Turks resumed the offensive, but everywhere were repelled.

An enemy attack west of the Ognott region also was repulsed. In the course of attack four Turkish regiments broke through the front line of one of our Turkestan regiments and also through our artillery position. Our gallant Turkestan regiment, by an immediate bayonet counter-attack, drove the enemy towards the west and again occupied the whole of the lost positions and also regained its artillery, which at once re-opened fire upon the Turks. The enemy suffered severe losses. In the region of Ognott we captured prisoners and three machine guns.

North of the River Euphrates our detachments captured the village of

WHERE CAN AUSTRIA GET MORE SOLDIERS?

Correspondent Points Out Germans Cannot Send Any More to Help Fight Rumania

(Special Cable to Thte Gazette.)

London, September 1.—H. Warner Allen, special representative of the British press with the French army, says in a cabled dispatch: "The Austrian armies have just passed through a period of three months' defeats, in which they lost 800,000 men. Their

A VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE

Hindenburg May Have to Abandon His Pet Plans Now

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Petrograd, September 1.—It is believed the recent period of comparative calm on this front has been occupied by Marshal von Hindenburg with preparations for a vigorous counter-offensive, and that with this object he has drawn together all available reserves from every front. They include half a dozen divisions of Turks, who are now distributed along the Galician and Transylvanian front.

The intervention of Rumania has, it is thought, caught the regroupments, and he will have to choose between the abandonment of his plans at a very awkward moment and a crushing blow in the Balkans, which will probably sever his connection with Turkey.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Petrograd, September 1, via London —In the course of battles yesterday on the western Russian front, says the Russian official statement of today, the Russians captured 289 officers and 15,501 men. Of this number 2,400 were Germans. The Russians also captured six guns, 55 machine-guns and seven bomb-throwers.

The text of the Russian official statement says:

Western (Russian) front—During an inspection of a position near the village of Labusy, six miles southeast of Baranovicht, Divisional Commander Major-General Nikitin was killed by a bullet in the head.

South of Lake Wygonowskcie, on the Oginsky Canal, an enemy aeroplane was hit by our artillery. The machine, after landing between the German positions and our own lines, was bombarded with fury.

In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, at Lokoche, stubborn fighting is raging.

The enemy is making fierce attacks. In the region west of Cleksinetz fighting also is proceeding. In this region during the course of the fight enemy aeroplanes made uninterrupted reconnaisances.

Our aviator, Ensign Filippov, with an observer, Sub-Lieutenant Khrizoskoley, attacked an enemy machine which, having side-slipped, turned its nose downwards and fell steeply to earth.

SLAVS RESUMING OFFENSIVE WITH MANY SUCCESSES

Furious Battles Raging in Volhynia and Galicia in Which Russians Took 16,000 Prisoners

ADVANCE IN BUKOWINA

Austro-Germans Admit Retreat on Zlota-Lipa-Dniester Line and in Tarnopol—Series of Heights Taken

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, September 1.—Terrific battles are being fought at several points along the Russian front and progress was made at several places. In these engagements yesterday the Russians took 289 officers and 15,501 prisoners, 2,400 of whom were Germans. Six guns and fifty-five machine guns were also captured. The heaviest fighting took place on the Vladimir-Volynski line, in Volhynia, and in the region of Halicz, in Galicia. The enemy admits their line was withdrawn south of the Zlota-Lipa-Dniester sector and Russian progress west of Tarnopol is also conceded. A series of important heights was seized in the Carpathians and considerable advances have been made along the Rumanian border in Bukowina. A Turkish offensive in Armenia was stopped by the Slavs, with heavy losses to the enemy.

19 AIRMEN ARE DRIVEN DOWN BY ALLIES IN WEST

British Brought Down 12, But Lost Five Machines — French Sent Seven Crashing to Earth

FIVE SOMME ATTACKS

Positions Between Ginchy and High Wood Object of Heavy Offensive—A Slight Gain Was Made by the British

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, Sept. 1.—Nineteen enemy airmen were driven down yesterday by British and French aviators on the western front. The British brought down twelve, but lost five of their own machines. Aerial fights continued throughout the day. The British lines on the Somme, in the vicinity of Ginchy and High Wood, were attacked five times during the day. An advanced position was penetrated by the Teutons, but the rest of the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. The French easily dealt with a surprise attack between the Cise and the Aisne.

General Smuts reports more successes from German East Africa. The town of Mrogoro has been occupied, and the entire German forces are in retreat. This town was the seat of the German provisional government and the military headquarters, and these are reported to have fled to the mountains.

strategic reserves are completely exhausted, but despite the continual pressure of the Italians and Russians on their frontiers, the Austrians were able to scrape together eight divisions which they sent to Transylvania in readiness for the rupture with Rumania. These divisions are badly needed elsewhere, and it seems scarcely possible, despite the difficulty of the country, that they will be able to hold the long line of the Rumanian frontier.

"The question arises, where is the Dual Monarchy to find more troops. It cannot accuse Germany of having failed to succor 'the brilliant second.' The Germans lost half a million men at Verdun before the Somme offensive began. Since July 1 they have been losing heavily, both on the Somme and at Verdun. How heavy the German casualty list has been can be deduced from the fact that since July 1 the Allies have taken 43,000 prisoners at these two points on the front.

"Notwithstanding these losses and the ever-increasing pressure of the French and British on the Somme, the Germans sent some divisions to help the Austrians. Nine of these were withdrawn from the western front and the most surprising point is that four of them have been withdrawn since July 1, when the Somme offensive began. It is obvious that the German high command would not withdraw if it could possibly help it a single man from the front which is being subjected to an offensive described in the German press as a 'gigantic operation.' The German press declared the Germans were greatly outnumbered on the Somme, and yet so great is the crisis that the enemy had actually to weaken his western front during the height of the offensive."

CRICKETERS OF FLANDERS

Poem by Gallant Young American Eulogizing Bomb-Throwers

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, September 2.—The Spectator publishes a poem entitled, "The Cricketers of Flanders," by "a gallant young American, who has not only helped to fight our battles in Flanders, but has given us a picture of British soldiers in which admiration rises to a height of passion."

In the course of the poem the writer suggests that the grenadiers of the British army should be commemorated by a statue in London, recording the attitude of a bomb thrower in bronze for all time. The bomb thrower, the Spectator remarks, hurls his bomb just as a bowler delivers an overhand ball. Here are two stanzas of the poem:

The first to climb the parapet
With cricket balls in either hand;
The first to vanish in the smoke
Of God-forsaken No Man's Land.

First at the wire and soonest through
First at those red-mouthed hounds of hell
The Maxims and the first to fall
They do their bit, and do it well.

ry Birks & Sons
d : Montreal

FIGHTING IS ALL OVER IN SALONIKA; WARSHIPS GATHER AT THE PIRAEUS

Situation is Obscure, But Committee of National Defence Has Taken Administration into its Own Hands and Appealed to Nation to Arm and Fight for Allies

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Anglo-French troops are believed to have been landed at Piraeus with the intention of marching five miles northeast to Athens and garrisoning the Greek capital.

No report of an actual landing has thus far been received, but two despatches from Athens today reported the arrival of Allied transports off Piraeus harbor and London newspapers declared this undoubtedly meant that the Allies had decided to put an end to pro-German intrigues at Athens.

The Foreign Office today still lacked confirmation of reports of King Constantine's abdication and was without further advices regarding the progress of the revolution in Northern Greece. In the absence of official news, diplomats here began to doubt the report that the Greek King had quit his throne, though his position is growing more and more uncomfortable.

ITALIAN ATTACK SIGNIFICANT

The beginning of an Italian offensive in Southern Albania, officially announced at Rome, convinced military critics today that the Allies' grand offensive in the Balkans is about to begin. The landing of troops at Piraeus indicates the determination of the Allies to settle all problems in Greece quickly before marching northward against the Germans and Bulgarians.

With Italy attacking in Albania, the Allies are now exerting pressure on the Central Powers on six fronts. The Italian movement in Albania will force the retirement of the Bulgars from northwestern Greece if it is carried eastward successfully until it threatens the Bulgarian flank.

That the Rumanian declaration of war has caused a radical change in Bulgaria's plan of strategy is reported in despatches from Salonika. Since Rumania entered the war the Bulgars have made no attempt to push further southward into Greece, contenting themselves with fortifying the lines already seized.

REVOLUTION ALL OVER NOW

There has been no noticeable changes in the main battle-fronts on the Western and Eastern lines during the past week. The only big development has been caused by Rumania's entry into the war. This map shows the extensive advance of Rumanian armies into Transylvania, their occupation of Bulgarian territory at Rustchuk and the probable route of Russian armies crossing Rumania to attack Bulgaria.

BRITISH DRIVE GERMANS BACK

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2:15 p.m.—"Last night, as the result of a minor operation," says the British official statement reporting the military operations on the Somme front in France, "we drove the enemy from a portion of a small area intersected with trenches northwest of Delville wood which he had recaptured on Thursday.

"On the other parts of the line there were no important infantry encounters. During the past twelve hours hostile artillery generally developed greater activity and some fairly severe, but intermittent bombardments have been carried out by the enemy, who used a large proportion of gas shells."

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE HERMANSTADT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 2. — Hermanstadt, former capital of Transylvania, and the town of Sepsi-St. Gyoergy, have been evacuated by the Austrians before the Rumanian advance, it was officially announced in a statement received from Vienna today.

Hermanstadt, a city of 35,000 inhabitants, lies twelve miles from the Rumanian frontier. It is well built and has a number of fine public buildings and educational institutions. It was a strong fortress city in the Turkish wars and was formerly the seat of an extensive trade in the East.

The evacuation of Hermanstadt, together with the evacuation of Kronstadt a few days ago, gives the Rumanians possession of two of the principal cities of Transylvania.

It indicates further that the Rumanians have penetrated the famous Red Tower Pass in their invasion of Transylvania. The town of Sepsi-St. Gyoergy lies sixteen miles northeast of Kronstadt.

"On the Rumanian front, near Orsova, Herkules and Fuerdoe, the enemy was repulsed in Thursday's fighting," said the Austrian statement. "Otherwise there were no important engagements.

"Hermanstadt and Sepsi-St. Gyoergy were evacuated Wednesday."

BULGARS BEGIN RETREAT

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2. — The Daily Chronicle publishes the following:

"The Bulgars began a retirement from Sorovitch yesterday afternoon, and are falling back toward the defiles of Kirilderven and Banitza. Late last night detachments of Serbian cavalry arrived before Sorovitch.

"The Bulgarians, it is stated, evacuated their positions at three important points of the line, namely Tsaltsilar Eleves and Pateli.

Their retreat toward the low-lying spurs of hills towards the east and those bordering Florina and Monastir plain continues.

"Bulgarian outposts in the Kastoria region are being withdrawn toward the north," a message which arrived a little prior to this states.

"The Bulgars are putting up a strong defence on the Banitza hills, while sections of the forces are retiring on Groussagraz. In the plain of Florina yesterday, at midday, a Bulgarian column supported by artillery, delivered an attack on Gornichevo, in an endeavor to re-take the place. The effort failed after heavy losses being sustained. In a ravine near Gornichevo, the Serbs discovered three Krupp guns, abandoned by Bulgars.

"Everything points to a retreat toward Monastir, and this may quite possibly be soon turned into a rout."

LONDON, Sept. 2, 12:02 p.m.—Reports have been received in Amsterdam that Gen. Jostoff, chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, committed suicide because of Bulgaria's delay in declaring war on Rumania, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from that city.

RUMANIANS SEIZE MOST IMPORTANT RAILWAY IN TRANSYLVANIA TERRITORY

British Advance North of Delville Wood—Russians Have Occupied Horozanka, Ten Miles Northwest of Halicz—Bulgar Offensive is Again Checked

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Advancing on an eighteen-mile front against the important railway town of Halitz, the Russians have occupied the village of Horozanka, ten miles northwest of Halicz, in a resumption of their Galician offensive.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 2, 2:05 p.m.—The Bulgarians returned to the attack last night on the western end of the Macedonian front. The War Office announced today that an assault delivered by them in the Vetrenik sector was resumed by the Serbians.

MANY TOWNS ARE CAPTURED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 2.—Rumanian troops have occupied the Transylvanian towns of Kronstadt, Tehanul, Czicznesog, Tzicserada, Mouta and Pedegimva, it was officially announced today. Rumanian artillery is now dominating the Orsovo-Temesvar railway, the principal supply route for the Austrians near the Serbian frontier.

The Rumanians have taken 1,800 prisoners, including fifteen officers, and have captured 100 cars of war material at the depot at Gesimosh.

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ACE VARS

next few pages are about the work of the navy

ALFRED NOYES.

(By ALFRED NOYES)

The U-36, one of Germany's biggest

Some of the former trawler fishermen who are now hunting German submarines.

Neutral steamship torpedoed by German submarine and towed to port by Trawler Auxiliaries of Britis

U boats, taken when she seized the Dutch steamer Batavier.

A group of the gallant trawlers, now equipped as submarine chasers.

Navy. One of the neutral ships attacked by German submarine, salvaged by the Trawler Auxiliaries of the British Navy

Nothing is more striking in the conduct of this war than the way in which the British method of "slow and sure" has justified itself. The superficial clamor for sudden and sensational proofs of "what England is doing" began in the first fortnight of the war. Neutral countries even wondered why the first month of the war had produced no great historian.

In the meantime, England was making the history of the next thousand years; and that can only be done on vast and deeply sunken foundations, which must be laid in silence. Results, and solid results, of granite and oak were England's aim. These are now appearing; and while her great new armies are demonstrating what England has created on that side, it is now possible to give a glimpse of the far-reaching method that destroyed the menace of the German submarine.

It was done in silence, and silence was one of the weapons. Submarines went out and never returned. Other submarines went out, perplexed, against a mystery, and these, too, never returned, or returned in mysteriously diminishing numbers. Nothing was said about it till the destruction of the fiftieth was quietly celebrated at a small gathering in London; and then neutrals began to inquire, with a note of curiosity, "What is England doing?"

We heard tales of steel nets—as vague as the results would have been but for certain great preliminaries of which we never heard. A few days ago I had the opportunity of seeing the finished system; and this threw a flood of light on the immense work that must have gone before in even this one branch of our sea warfare.

To begin with, a body of men, larger than the United States army, was chosen from the 'longshore fishermen and trawler crews. They were gradually drilled, disciplined and trained and put into naval uniform. The accompanying illustrations show one contingent of this force (now over a hundred thousand strong), marching through the little fishing port which is their headquarters. They were chosen, of course, on an entirely different principle from that of the army. They were tough sea dogs, of all ages, inured to all the ways of the sea, but not at all to any form of discipline. This in itself implies very great preliminaries; for the finished product, as seen in the picture, is fit to man a battleship.

In the meantime, their fishing boats, trawlers and drifters were gradually taken over by the Government and fitted out for the hunt, some three thousand of them. To these were added a fleet of fast motor boats, specially built for scouting purposes. They were stationed at various points all round the island.

"Deutschland unter allies!" was the cry of all Germany when her submarine first popped up, not without a touch of comedy, in Norfolk, Va.; and undoubtedly one reason for the new transatlantic submarine is the fact that certain measures have made English waters unsafe for them. Even submarines that arrive in America may disappear on their return journey. What those measures are it is now possible, though the censorship is still strict, to indicate a little more clearly.

I.

There is a tale in Devonshire that Sir Francis Drake has not merely listened for his drum, during the last three hundred years, but has also heard and answered it on more than one naval occasion. It was heard, as the men of the Brixham trawler can testify, about a hundred years ago, when a little man, under the pseudonym of Nelson (for all Devonshire knows that Nelson was a reincarnation of Sir Francis), went sailing by to Trafalgar.

Ask of the Devonshire men,
For they heard, in the dead of night,
The roll of the drum, and they saw him pass,
On a ship all shining white.

He stretched out his dead, cold face,
And he sailed in the grand old way.
The fishes had taken an eye and an arm,
But he swept Trafalgar Bay.

It was only a little before the great naval action in the North Sea—perhaps the greatest British victory since Trafalgar—that word came from the Brixham trawlers again. They had "heard Drake's drum beat," and were now assured that the ghost of Sir Francis Drake was inhabiting the body of Sir John Jellicoe.

There is good reason why the trawlers should be aware of this first; for it is among the three thousand-odd trawlers, drifters and other fishing craft of the British auxiliary fleet that the seamen who broke the Armada would find themselves most at home today. In this host of auxiliaries England has, in fact, brought to life again and organized on a huge scale, with certain modern improvements, the men and the fleets of Drake and Hawkins; and it is these fleets and these men that have struck terror into the German submarines and driven them from the seas.

There has been some discussion in America as to whether Mr. Wilson's notes or some other more secret and certain power caused the Germans to abandon their deadliest sea weapon. Inasmuch as this weapon ceased to trouble the English a little earlier than it ceased to sink neutrals, the latter alternative might be accepted as probable, even without further knowledge, but further knowledge absolutely confirms this probability.

And England has paid the price for it; for, while the neutral traffic is held up for an hour or two, as at the lifting of a policeman's hand, the mines are removed; but sometimes those who remove them are awaited in vain by their homes in the little seaports. That neutrals are not altogether forgetful of the fact is shown by the exceedingly generous subscriptions raised on the Atlantic liners among Americans and others, for the widows and orphans of the mine sweepers. On one Dutch liner recently over $1,000 was contributed for this purpose in half an hour by the passengers at breakfast, who had come undisturbed through waters full of menace.

But neutrals have not always escaped; and in talking to the men on these trawlers I was struck by the fact that a large proportion of their tales referred, as I have said above, to the salvage or the actual saving of neutral ships, sometimes in the condition of the ship in the accompanying photograph.

Often, as in the case of the Falaba, the rescue work is attended with many perils to the auxiliary concerned. From the Falaba 16 persons were rescued; and the drifter was "bilged," a phrase that in this case meant "almost foundered." On a few occasions the hunters have themselves been trapped. Three men taken off a trawler by a submarine endured an eighty hours' nightmare under the sea that shattered the mind of one and left permanent traces on the other two. Periodically revolvers were put to their heads and they were ordered, on pain of death, to tell all they knew of our naval dispositions. They saw a good deal of the internal routine of the German submarine also, and noted characteristically that the German crew — on this boat, at any rate — were very "jumpy," too "jumpy" even to take a square meal. They munched biscuits at their stations at odd moments.

On the third morning they heard guns going overhead, and watched the Germans handing out shells to their own guns. Finally a torpedo was fired, and they heard it take effect. Then they emerged into the red wash of dawn and saw only the floating wreckage of the big ship that had been sunk, and among the wreckage a small boat. They were bundled into this, told they were free to row to England or Nineveh, and the submarine left them—three 'longshore fishermen, who had passed through the latest invention of the modern scientific devil, two who could still pull at the oars, but the other too crazy to steer, as his little personal part of the price paid by England for sweeping and patrolling the seas of civilization.

Many were the tales of neutrals towed to port, battered but safe, by these indefatigable auxiliaries. One was towed in, upside down, by fixing an English anchor in one of her German-made shell holes; she was towed for a hundred miles, at a quarter of a knot an hour, and arrived as shown in the accompanying photograph for the admiral at the base to make his inspection.

But even with neutrals, the auxiliary fleet finds it necessary sometimes to add the wisdom of the serpent to its general philan-

Night and day, in all weathers, section replacing section, these trawlers and drifters string themselves out from coast to coast; while on shore thousands of workers are turning out their own special munitions and equipment—nets, mines and a dozen mysteries which may not be mentioned.

From one of their bases a patrol boat took me out along one of the longest lines of the flotilla. This innocent line of trawlers, strung out for some fifty miles, had more nightmares in store for the German submarine than a fleet of battleships. It was an odd sensation to approach trawler after trawler and note the one obviously unusual feature of each—the menacing black gun at bow and stern. They were good guns, too—English, French and Japanese. The patrol boat carried a Hotchkiss and most of the trawlers had equally efficient weapons.

There were other unusual features in every trawler, drifter and whaler, features that made one catch one's breath when their significance was realized. About this I may say very little. But in the matter of the nets, it was demonstrated to me that within twenty-five minutes any submarine reported in most of our home waters can be inclosed in a steel trap from which there is no escape. The vague rumors that we heard in the earlier stages of the war led one to suppose that these nets might be used, perhaps, in the English Channel and other narrow waters. But I have seen traps a hundred miles long, traps that could shift their position and change their shape at a signal.

A submarine may enter their zone, indeed, and even go to America. She may even do some damage within their lines. But if she does this, her position is known; and if there be any future damage done, it will probably have to be done by another submarine. For she has called upon a thousand perils, from every point of the compass, to close upon her return journey. I have actually seen the course of a German submarine — which thought itself undiscovered—marked from day to day on the chart at an English base. The clues to all the ramifications of this work are held by a few men at the Admiralty in London. Telephone and telegraph keep them in constant touch with every seaport in the kingdom. But let the reader consider the amount of quiet organization that went before all this. Even the manufacture of the nets—which do not last forever, even when made—is an industry in itself; and that is one of the least of a thousand activities.

We boarded one of the trawlers just as her nets were running out, and at the end of twenty minutes, when the long, dwindling line of fishing craft had "dressed" itself, from the British coast to the coast opposite, all that was necessary was to wait for visitors. As for their welcome, one skipper remarked to me cheerfully: "I don't know about the others, but I've killed ten."

Throughout this work of the auxiliary fleet it is worth noting that in their records of rescue and salvage a good half of their care is devoted to the ships of neutrals. It is England that sweeps the sea for mines, marks them off on her charts, warns, delays and guides the traffic of the world through a thousand unknown perils

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you could almost imagine we were still at peace with every one and that such things as submarines and mines and "such like" never existed. Of course I knew better, and I had good reason to remember the day the German fleet came to bombard my native home. They weren't allowed to remain over long, as they were chased back to port; but they stayed long enough to sow a large mine field in the way of the shipping. My brother was then a naval skipper in command of His Majesty's drifter Will and Maggie—he met his death trying to sweep up those mines, and his ship and his crew went with him. I've seen their submarines before, although when I did see them they were too busy trying to evade our patrols to try to sink my little ship. You must remember that I was then engaged in fishing and could only rely on my stout stem to attack one. One night, just about sunset, I saw one. She passed quite close to us—not more than a mile and a half, I should say. She was a great big chap, with two guns, and a lot of the crew on deck—that was about sixty miles from the Seven Stones lightship.

Well, to continue. My vessel, funnily enough, was called Our Friend, and, before the end of the day, it was our luck to prove our friendship for our friends across the waters. As I was saying, we had shot our nets, and about noon we saw a large tank steamer coming up Channel at a good pace. She was coming in our direction, and I soon saw her colors, the Stars and Stripes, at the stern—a fine big ensign it was, and spread out like a board. When she was about two miles off, to my horror I saw a submarine emerge from the depths and come right to the surface. There was no sign of life on the submarine, but she lay stationary, rising and falling in the trough, and I knew instinctively that she was watching the steamer. She had undoubtedly come from the same direction as that in which the steamer was going, and it did not take me long to realize what had actually happened. I took in the situation at a glance. The submarine had passed the Gulflight (for that proved to be her name). She had deliberately increased speed to lie in wait for her and get a sure target, rather than attempt to fire a torpedo when overhauling her, with the possible chance of missing and wasting one of those expensive weapons, even on an American

The submarine was painted light gray and had two guns; but I could not see any number. For five minutes she lay motionless, and then, having fixed the position of her prey and taken her speed into consideration, she slowly submerged in its direction. I

thropy. On one occasion a neutral tank steamer was overhauled. She was believed to be carrying suspiciously large supplies to a suspiciously vague destination, but was allowed to proceed for political reasons and in the name of the freedom of the seas. Nevertheless, with innocent fishing boats dotting our waters at intervals of half a mile, and wireless telegraphy to help them, the sea has almost as many eyes and ears today as it has fishes; and at dusk a drifter rolled up to our neutral friend again.

"Begorra, it's twins!" said the gunner, training his twelve-pounder on her; and twins it was. For tucked close under either quarter lay a German submarine, quietly being fed. Before they could submerge or bunk away, the crew of the drifter had boarded the neutral and had persuaded the crews of the submarines, with the help of a dozen revolvers, that they were prisoners of war.

The skipper of another trawler that we boarded was a quiet-voiced man, with eyes that looked into the distance. There were suppressed tears in them, very sternly suppressed, as he told me that his brother had been killed, with all hands, on the mine sweeper next to his own only a few weeks ago. He also told me—and I wished that Americans could have heard him—of the German attack upon the American ship, the Gulflight, which he had seen from his own fishing boat. The German submarine was half-way between himself and the Gulflight, which was flying the American flag, and could be recognized at four times the distance. The evidence of this man and his crew had never been asked or taken, but he gave me one significant piece of it—the fur cap of

one of the lost American seamen, which he had picked up. Even this bedraggled relic of a tragedy threw a new and sharper light on the position of neutrals.

No men were ever more clearly entitled to go on their ways unmolested than the crew of this all-American merchant ship. There was no mistake possible, no excuse and no ground for pardon in that one anarchistic act of the German navy.

II.

The attack on the American steamship Gulflight was narrated to me as follows by the skipper of His Majesty's drifter Contrive. I am sorry that it has not the violent literary qualities which literary men call realism. Sailors have not yet learned the trick; and those who desire reality will know that the conversational expressions of this very plain yarn are at least true and the speaker the sort of man who would send his kind regards to a friend, from his deathbed:

At the time of the incident I was serving as a skipper of a vessel fishing out of Lowestoft. We were lying to our nets about nine miles off the Scillys. In fact, we could see the Scillys, as it was a very clear day, with a blue sky and a fresh breeze. Many vessels had passed us during the day, and the scene was so peaceful that

THE FATE OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINES

(By ALFRED NOYES.)

(Second Article.)

It might be supposed that the activities I described in my first article would cover all the operations of the auxillary fleet. But the extension of their indomitable little lines is one of the most romantic tales in the history of naval warfare.

For many months flocks of sea-gulls had screamed over a certain strip of coast in North Africa. It was littered and strewn with wreckage and dead bodies from merchant ships, Allies and neutrals, who had met the German submarines. A small flotilla of trawlers and drifters was dispatched to these waters; and today the coast is clean as any of our own. The value of these patrols in the Mediterranean has been grimly proved. For on one occasion, when their numbers were smaller, a trawler squadron was withdrawn from the mouth of the Adriatic to deal with unexpected trouble in the Ægean. Promptly there were submarines out through the unguarded gates and more wreckage and dead on the unwatched shores. There are British longshore fishermen in the White Sea patrolling or frozen in, and others are now patrolling the coast of Bulgaria. One of these tarry old skippers found that something had gone wrong with his trawler's engines. In true Elizabethan style he got into his dingy, with two men and three rifles, and sent his rusty old boat back to the base. "But where is your skipper?" asked the naval officer of the returned seamen.

"'E's in the dingy, sir, blockading the Bulgars," was the reply.

SIMPLE VIEWS OF ARMAGEDDON.

They take very simple views of Armageddon, some of these trawler skippers, and some excuse for this epic simplicity and largeness has been given to them by the Germans. For when a trawler is sunk today it is usually reported from Berlin as a guardship, or "an English warship." Why, then, may not a Scotch skipper regard his dingy as a worthy successor at least to the old Victory. He knows, at any rate, that "frightfulness' has been frightened out of existence in home waters by a herring boat with a Hotchkiss.

Nothing is more baffling, indeed, to the philosophy of "frightfulness" than the fact that, in the long run, desperate remedies are always found for its most desperate manifestations. The sinking of unarmed fishing boats was one of the favorite amusements of Fritz in the earlier stages of the war. A typical yarn was told me as we entered the waters where it happened, a true yarn that is recorded in the official log books of the auxiliary fleet.

It was on a fine summer morning that the fishing trawler Victoria left a certain port beloved of Nelson, to fish on the Labadie Bank. She carried a crew of nine men, together with a little boy named Jones—a friend of the skipper. He held under his arm a well thumbed copy of "Treasure Island." Perhaps it was this book that had inspired him to the adventure, for though nobody quite believed at that time in the existence of the twentieth century pirate, there was adventure in the air, and it was only after much pleading that he was allowed to come. This vessel, of course, was unarmed, and used only for fishing. For a week all went well. There was a good catch of fish, splashing the rusty-red old craft with shining scales from bow and stern and piling up below like mounded silver. The crew were beginning to think of their women at home and their accustomed nooks in the Lord Nelson and Blue Dolphin taverns.

They were about a hundred and thirty miles from land, when the sound of a gun was heard by all hands. The boy Jones shut his book on his thumb, and ran up to the bridge, where he stood by the skipper.

In the distance, against the sunset, they saw the silhouette of a strange looking ship. At first it looked like a drifter, painted gray, with mizzen set. But the flash of another gun revealed it as a submarine.

THE SKIPPER AND THE SUB.

The skipper hesitated. Should he stop the ship and trust to the laws of war and the good faith of the enemy? The lives of the crew and the little boy who had been left in his charge were his first thought. Yes, he would do so, and the order was given. The engines ceased to throb. Then, as the ship rolled idly, he was disillusioned. The gun flashed again, and he knew that he was facing an implacable determination to sink and destroy.

It was a forlorn hope, but he would risk it, and not a man demurred at his decision. The engines rang "Full speed ahead," and the Victoria began to tear through the green water for home. The submarine opened a rapid fire from two powerful guns, and the first to fall was the little lad Jones, with his thumb still keeping the place in his "Treasure Island." The skipper kept steadily on his course, with the boy dead at his feet. But the submarine gained rapidly and continued to pour a devastating fire on the helpless craft. The skipper was struck next and blown to pieces. The bridge was a mass of bloody wreckage and torn flesh. The next shell shattered the tiny engine room and killed the engine man. The Victoria lay at the mercy of the enemy.

The submarine continued to close on her and kept up a rapid fire, hitting the mate and another engine man and severely wounding another. The four men who were left tried to save themselves. The boat had been smashed to splinters, and they jumped into the water with planks.

Careless of the men in the water, the submarine steamed up alongside the Victoria and sealed her fate by placing bombs aboard her. There was a violent explosion, and her wreckage, strewn over the face of the waters far and near, was the only relic of her existence.

Not till nearly two hours after this were the four numbed and helpless men in the water taken aboard the submarine. They were placed down below, and one by one closely examined by the commander as to the system of patrols in the neighborhood. Dazed as they were, and hardly responsible for their actions, they one and all refused to answer their captors.

PRISONERS UNDER THE SEA.

Late that night they were told that the submarine was about to submerge and so far as they could gather they proceeded below the surface for over twelve hours. They knew enough about the system of netting to know that they were in constant danger of being trapped in the belly of the sea and drowned, hideously, in the darkness. But not a man spoke.

During the night they were given some coffee and a biscuit each, and the wound of one man who had been badly lacerated by a shell was dressed by the ship's surgeon. They lay in the semi-darkness, listening to the steady beat and hum of the engines and wondering what kind of a miracle could bring them to the light of day again.

On the next morning the trawler Hirose fell a victim to the same submarine. She was no sooner sighted than she was greeted with a hail of shot. She stopped and lowered a boat, while the enemy dashed up. The commander of the submarine shouted through a megaphone, "Leave your ship; I give you five minutes." The crew complied—there were ten hands all told—and were ordered aboard the submarine, while the Hirose was blown up. After being given six biscuits each, the crew of the Hirose were put back in their boat. The survivors of the Victoria were ordered on deck and placed in the same boat. The submarine steamed away and shortly afterward dipped.

It was very dirty weather at this time. A strong gale blew and the rain drenched them. There were fourteen men crowded in a small trawler boat, a hundred miles from home. By dint of bailing out the water continually till their arms were numbed they managed to keep afloat. Twenty-four hours later, at 6 o'clock in the morning, they were picked up by the collier Ballater, about sixty miles off the Small's lighthouse. Their condition was then indescribable. Soaked through and through with the boat half full of water, battered to and fro by every wave, they had lost all hope and were lying exhausted. Their bodies were stiff with cramp, and they were hauled on board the Ballater with difficulty. But there, at least, they found the rough comfort of the sea. Each man was stripped and his clothes dried in the engine room. Hot coffee and food and blankets kept them alive till they reached port.

But the ordeal had left its mark upon them all, and when examined as to his experiences on board the submarine, the boatswain of the Victoria, a man of over sixty years, seemed to be too dazed to give any coherent reply. All that he could remember was the scene on the deck of the Victoria before the crew took to the sea, and his description was that of a shambles, where six of his mates lay drenched with blood, some with their heads blown off, others screaming in agony with arms and legs blown off; and, in a chaos of

...aping steam and wreckage, the ...le boy Jones, with his hand still ...sping the blood-stained copy of ...reasure Island."

...HEY DON'T SINK TRAWLERS. NOW.

The sinking of these fishing boats suddenly ceased, except on rare occasions; and, for certain reasons, it is now an acknowledged fact that when a submarine sees one it submerges or bolts immediately. Details must not be given, but these smaller fishing boats now form a class to themselves, and they are known among the other auxiliaries as "Mysterly Ships."

Only one hint I may give here. There was once upon a time a simple fishing boat, shooting her fishing nets for simple fish. A submarine appeared and gave her men "Five minutes, you swine!" Immediately there was a panic, which had been part of their drill in port. Two of the crew went on their knees for mercy and others hauled at the boat like men possessed. . . I must pass over the details once more, but the resultant picture was this: A dummy boat on deck in four pieces and a fine, big gun levelled straight at the submarine, attended by gunners of His Majesty's navy, "like gods in poor disguise." There were two Germans kneeling for mercy; and, after there was an abolished submarine and oil upon many troubled waters.

Many queer transformations have been brought about by this war, for there are not only longshore fishermen in naval uniform, but there are also—many mysteries, of which I will say no more. Suffice it that a thing which looks like a battleship may be comparative harmless by the side of a thing which looks like Noah's Ark. There are more ways of producing moral effect than were dreamed of in German philosophy, and it is enough to say that certain mysteries have made German warships run like hares from a boat that was harmless as a mouse. Even the little knowledge that they possess perplexes them, for they are confronting the most terrible bluff in the gamble of war, the bluff that is backed by realities. Passengers on American and neutral liners with their flags flying, but—oh, wise precaution—their rafts ready and their boats well stocked with food and water, I have seen them heaving a sigh of content at the sight of a British man-of-war that was not really a man-of-war at all, foaming ahead of them; while all around from skyline to skyline the sea was dotted with insignificant and hardly noted brown-sailed craft — the ships of Drake and Hawkins, loaded with unimagined thunderbolts, the world patrolling battle fleets of England.

And the crews of the "auxiliaries" must indeed be seamen, for they must keep the seas in all weathers, in craft despite their sturdiness more in rough weather like buck-jumping ponies. Let the great ships that go sailing by on Christmas Day remember the Christmas of the Van Stirum.

This yarn also was told to me, in the waters where it happened, while the trawlers were shooting their deadly nets.

On Christmas Day, 1915, the Van Stirum, a steamer of 1,990 tons net, on a voyage from Rouen to Liverpool, was nearing home. She was in ballast and unarmed and carried a crew of forty-six officers and men.

A heavy southwest swell was running, but the weather was fine and it was possible to see for a distance of at least eight miles. At about 1:35 p.m., without any warning, the Van Stirum was attacked by two German submarines. They were not to within half a mile of the vessel. This may be due to the fact that they were painted a curious color—black and white horizontal stripes.

One submarine then opened fire. Three shots were fired in quick succession, but they all fell short. The Van Stirum immediately altered course and at the same time sent out a distress call—"Van Stirum chased by two submarines; position critical; firing shots and gaining on us."

After the first attack the engine room telegraphs were rung up to "full speed." The vessel increased from thirteen to fifteen knots and very slowly drew ahead of her adversaries, who had stopped. The race, a very uneven one, was kept up for three-quarters of an hour, when the submarines, which later developed a speed on the surface of about eighteen knots, again opened fire. One shell struck the ship on the starboard quarter and another brought down the wireless aerials. The latter, a lucky shot, cut the vessel entirely off from the outside world.

Realizing his helplessness, unable to observe any friendly patrol vessel and knowing quite well that a few more shots would effectually stop his vessel, the master decided to abandon his ship, and at 2:30 p.m., preparations were made to leave. At 2:35 p.m. the vessel was stopped. At this time one submarine was lying right under the port quarter.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

The crew left in the port and starboard lifeboats, two of the men remaining on board to lower away. While they were endeavoring to get the two men off the submarine fired a torpedo, which passed under the ship abreast the engine room. One man was blown to pieces by the force of the explosion (W. A. Belanger, a boatswain, who hailed from Michigan, U.S.A.), and another man was also killed and fell into the water. There was no excuse for this cowardly act. There was not a ship in sight, and the enemy could have, with perfect safety, allowed the crew a few more minutes' grace to abandon their vessel. The submarine was only 200 yards away when the torpedo was fired, and the impact was tremendous. There was no doubt as to the nature of the weapon which caused this explosion, as the wake of a torpedo was seen by the crew.

During this unprovoked attack on an unarmed ship, in which one of the two men killed was a neutral citizen, the second submarine was keeping a good lookout for the British patrols.

It must be realized that the Van Stirum was at the time of the attack in large, open waters, and, although no patrol vessel was in sight yet, it was not long after the wireless message that a patrol vessel, also fitted with wireless, hove in sight, steaming at her utmost speed and followed by her consorts. Although the Van Stirum never received the answering call to her S. O. S. (her aerials having been shot away), yet a reply, "Coming full speed to your assistance" was sent to her by the patrols cruising in the vicinity.

Observing the approach of the British patrols, and the torpedo having failed to sink the Van Stirum, one submarine hastily returned and fired five shells into her.

The noise of the explosions and the rapid interchange of wireless communication between the patrols of trawlers and other craft also brought three British destroyers on the scene, and they were observed coming down at high speed, but by this time both submarines had submerged and bolted.

A Belgian fishing trawler picked up the survivors shortly after they ... adrift. She had heard the firing, and, although ... the time with her trawl ... immediately hauled it in an... ed the Belgian colors, p... with the utmost dispatch tow... sound of the firing. The ... skipper did not heed the poss... that he, too, in turn might be ...stroyed (for he was entirely ...armed), but was prompted by ... desire to save life. The crew we... all transferred to his vessel a... brought into port.

Meanwhile the patrols continued to search the neighborhood for the enemy, and, although unsuccessful in discovering and destroying them, they nevertheless effectually stopped further depredations, and thereby rendered invaluable service to the crowd of shipping which continually passes up and down these main routes.

The approach of the patrols had undoubtedly prevented the enemy from finishing off their prey; for eighteen hours afterward the Van Stirum, still afloat, was observed by a patrol vessel with a heavy list to starboard. Her boats' falls were hanging outboard, all boats had been washed away and the vessel was waterlogged. It seemed impossible that she could have lived in the weather then prevailing, which had grown suddenly worse and developed into a gale during the night. This bad weather continued for days afterward, and reached its height on December 27, when the vessels on patrol suffered very severe damage. The force of this gale can be imagined when it is stated that over sixty patrol vessels suffered damage and two were lost with all hands. Forever on ceaseless watch, ready at all times to render protection to peaceful merchantmen sailing the high seas and to attack the enemy at sight, these small craft have kept the sea in calm and storm and shown their supreme value as a fighting unit of the British navy. During this gale an incredible number of ships were lost, and the loss of life was appalling. Vessels were cast high and dry on the shore a considerable distance inland. Others were hurled and smashed on the rocks.

A PLUCKY CREW.

The story of the attempt to save the Van Stirum and bring her into port is characteristic of the pluck, pertinacity and endurance of the auxiliary crew. On the morning of December 26 one of the patrol vessels which had discovered the Van Stirum lowered a boat with four hands in order to pass a hawser on board and tow her into port. The undertaking was fraught with the greatest danger. Enormous seas were breaking over the vessel and she was lurching heavily. Nothing daunted, these four men pulled to the derelict and clambered on board. No sooner had the last man hauled himself up on one of the swinging boats' falls than their little boat was smashed to pieces against the ship's side and immediately sunk. A wild picture met their gaze when they were able to look round. The vessel had been torpedoed abreast of the engine room. The engines had been blown by the force of the explosion to the starboard side of the vessel. Engine room and stokehold were full of water. The chart office on the bridge was then explored. Here everything was found intact — a strange contrast with the desolation outside. There was a chart on the table marked off to a position at which the vessel should have arrived at noon on the previous day. A still stranger sight met them on entering the saloon. The tables had all been

laid for the Christmas dinner which was never eaten.

The little party of four then set to work in earnest and successfully passed a 5-inch hawser from the port bow to the attendant trawler; but, as the derelict's steering gear had been jammed she became uncontrollable.

Another trawler then closed on the derelict and successfully managed to take a wire and keep her in position while the first trawler towed. Shortly afterward the wire parted, and another effort—again unsuccessful—was made to take a rope from the port quarter. This manœuvre was carried out with great skill, as the trawler had to pass very close to receive her rope. Another trawler closed in and took a second rope from forward, and towing was again recommended, with one vessel steering.

The day wore on. Wires and ropes frequently parted, but each time the difficulty was overcome by sheer persistency, and each time new lines were passed to and fro. The afternoon faded and darkness began to shroud the waters. It was an inky night and the wind freshened and continued to blow with ever-increasing violence. The skies seemed to open. Rainstorms swept the seething waters; and lines of foam, discovered by the flickering lights of the patrol vessels as the waves topped their bulwarks, threatened to engulf both the derelict and those trying to save her.

They made very little headway, but steadily plugged on toward a haven where they hoped to be able to beach their prize.

The day dawned, revealing the derelict in very serious straits. The situation was practically hopeless. The seas ran mountains high, and it looked as if she would sink at any minute.

At 6:30 a.m. on December 27 the derelict broke adrift from the last wire that held her. It was now impossible to communicate. Seas broke over her from end to end. She began to lurch very heavily and gave one the impression that her last moments had come. Meanwhile the gallant little four remained at their posts on board. The trawler Leader warned all vessels to clear and then steamed right up alongside. In doing so she struck her quarter against the counter of the derelict and started rivets and plates. The lieutenant in charge had decided that whatever happened he would save the four men who were on board. After clearing his vessel he again closed. His remaining boat was then launched and a heaving line thrown on board the sinking ship. No sooner had the boat been hauled alongside than the Van Stirum suddenly rolled over to starboard and went down by the head, her stem struck the bottom and she remained for fully a minute with her stern in the air before falling over and disappearing. The four men managed to slide down the ship's side just in time to cut the boat adrift and push clear. In doing so the boat was nearly swamped. The trawler again closed and just managed to rescue them; but the boat was swept away from her side and lost.

THE BASIS OF SEA POWER.

Mention has already been made of the memorable gale of December 27, yet the patrol vessels concerned remained on their beat and only returned to port to revictual and repair at the authorized hour on December 29, and were off to sea again two days later.

It is upon such men—not upon modern machinery—that sea power, in the last resort, depends, and the sea power of the Island Empire rests secure in her possession of a vast seagoing breed which today, as in the days of the Armada, occupies [illegible] business from childhood to old age, [illegible] in great waters.

Nor have th[illegible] ancient work [illegible] deep. Man[illegible] curse; but n[illegible] God-fearing [illegible] their kit, w[illegible] for the fac[illegible] not one of t[illegible] the livid cr[illegible] ture. Bat[illegible] Occasionall[illegible] the monot[illegible] nights—one [illegible] what that [illegible] As our pat[illegible] dusk we [illegible] making re[illegible] men on he[illegible] looked like [illegible] indescribab[illegible] eyes, a dee[illegible] even in the [illegible] Cornwell, t[illegible] land battle[illegible] of sulkines[illegible] of thunder [illegible] secret abid[illegible] looked fron[illegible] their insert[illegible]

THE CENT[illegible]

At each [illegible] offices, or [illegible] by officers [illegible] control and [illegible] stant touch[illegible] pening in [illegible] mapped out [illegible] the movem[illegible] marines a[illegible] up. More [illegible] it would b[illegible] one of t[illegible] not only [illegible] rines hav[illegible] marked, [illegible] which the [illegible] wanderin[illegible] traced in [illegible] moment [illegible] telephone [illegible] and nets.

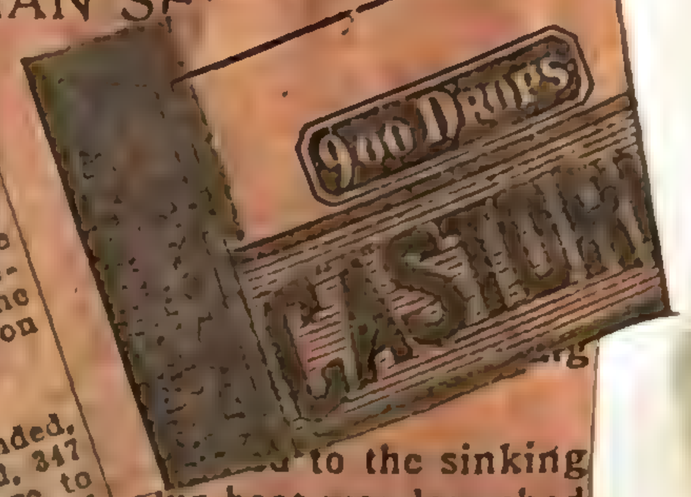
It is no [illegible] these str[illegible] had been [illegible] shell fro[illegible] hurry. [illegible] was the [illegible] pants in [illegible] standard [illegible] perforat[illegible] turned [illegible] sensatio[illegible] the stra[illegible] reduced [illegible] type. Whe[illegible] terse tales of the recent bombardment; there was a dull explosion far out at sea. The telephone immediately began to make inquiries, and a little later the news came that one of our trawlers had been lost with all hands. Faces were grave, but there were only three or four remarks on the subject in the strafe house. The first was: "Traffic must be held up. The second was: "Her skipper was a good chap." The third was: "She must be replaced by trawler No. So and So; not the Stormy Petrel, she had a long spell last week."

And those three remarks sum up the sailor's attitude toward this warfare—duty, sober realization of the hard facts and care for the men.

But the symbol of the whole work that these men are doing was provided by the beautifully polished brass periscope of a German submarine which I saw in the comfortable room of the senior naval officer. It had been turned into a flower stand and carried a crown of English roses. Beauty and civilization sometimes do get forward, even on top of a German periscope.

HUNTING THE GERMAN SEA

(Continued [illegible]



knew what [illegible] to the sinking ship, [illegible] Our boat was launched and [illegible] the Gulflight's bows were well down [illegible] awash, and she looked as if she would sink at any [illegible] She was badly holed in her fore part — the Huns, I thought, had done their work well.

Ten minutes later I saw the patrol vessels racing up for all they were worth, and one of these vessels took off the crew, two of whom were drowned. The captain of the Gulflight died of shock. Soon four patrol vessels were on the spot; and three of these vessels put men aboard with wires in double-quick time. The fourth, a big trawler with wireless (which I now know in naval language as a "trawler leader"), steamed round and round in the vicinity, keeping a careful watch.

In less than two hours the Gulflight, her Stars and Stripes still flying above water, was being towed at a good speed to port with trawlers in attendance. That is all I have to tell; yet my story is perfectly true in every detail.

Later on I went to Penzance, and found that the crew of the Gulflight were receiving every comfort and hospitality from the senior naval officer and were very pleased with themselves. Of course, we met them, and you should have heard their opinions. I would not give much for a German if one happens to meet my American friends. They told me that if they had the chance they would join the British Navy "right away," and were full of praises for the treatment they had received both afloat and ashore.

I myself am now serving my country and have a ship with a gun and many other explosives. Today, July 15, 1916, is the anni-

CAPT. J. R. GAUTHIER.

Capt. J. R. Gauthier, a well-known Montreal doctor, is seriously ill, according to a cable received by his wife yesterday at 244 St. Christophe street. Capt. Gauthier, who, like Capt. Walsh, was a native of Quebec city, went over with one of the first medical units, and had been on duty in a hospital at St. Cloud.

LIEUT. F. D. RAYMOND.

Lieut. F. D. Raymond, wounded, is the brother of C. F. Raymond, 347 [illegible] street. He left Baltimore to [illegible]

Here at last I heard the answer of the British Empire to Germany in that unceasing sound as of rapid-firing guns. Here were hammers engaged in something too mighty to be anything less than conclusive. Is England slow at the up-take? Yes, but the reason was evident here. If she is to exercise her might, it means the diversion or unleashing of half the energies of the human race. Howbeit the word had been spoken, and the terrible process was obviously well on the way here. The driving power behind all these pounding hammers and revolving wheels and swinging cranes was the whole united power of the British Empire, from India to Africa and from Canada to New Zealand. No power on earth could stop it now. There was an impersonal planetary movement behind the process which meant simply one thing—the defeat of Germany.

NEW SHIPS FOR OLD.

England lost eight destroyers in the Jutland battle. I saw a shipyard whence in that same week they had launched fifteen new destroyers. And, what is more, I saw brood after brood of ships, in yard after yard, ready to follow. No sooner was one ship launched than another was laid down. England is an island; a simple fact; but not fully understood in the Middle West of a continent like North America. If England lost control of the sea she would starve in six weeks. And she is taking no risks — none at all. If she lost half her fleet to-morrow she would still have as large a fleet as that with which she began the war, and more, many more, ships to follow. There never was building like this in the history of the world. The English do not use the word "colossal," but if Germany is fond of the word, here is a subject to which she may apply it.

I saw nearing completion in this one cradle of ships a fleet of destroyers, a fleet of submarines, a fleet of battle-cruisers, that in themselves would have constituted a formidable navy for any country. Here, too, were certain "mystery ships"; ships of a new type, round which special screens had been built to guard them from too inquisitive eyes. And if mere size be a quality of the "colossal," I saw several submarines, larger than any hitherto built; and a battle-cruiser that would outstrip any ship in the world and was considerably larger than any battleship in existence.

They already carried their armament, and I knew not which were the most impressive — the great muzzles of the gigantic guns that looked as if they could shatter a world, or the giant chimney-shafts in the background that looked li[illegible]

quisite curves. Here the thousand tiny blades of the turbine motors were each fixed separately at its right angle with the minute care of the watchmaker.

The newspapers have talked much of the labor troubles on the Clyde, for the simple reason that one man in a city who throws his chair through a restaurant window will be more widely advertised by the press than the three million who merely use their chairs in the ordinary way. But I happened to visit the Clyde at the time of the brief annual holiday, which the workers had been asked to forego, and I saw for myself how they were refuting the libel upon them. All these thousands were working and sweating as if their lives depended on the achievement of each minute.

LABOR'S SACRIFICE.

And let nobody think that the abandonment of their brief holiday was a small sacrifice on the part of these "sheltered" workers. Nobody who has been through those grinding workshops will ever again think that. In the munition works, a short distance away, hundreds of women were heaving great shells into the shaping machines, or drawing red-hot copper bands from furnaces; and there was a steady fervor about their work, hour after hour, that seemed as if it would exhaust any human energy. They seemed to lavish all the passion of motherhood upon their work; for this gleaming brood of shells, rank after rank, had indeed been brought forth to shield a denser brood of flesh and blood. "Mothers of the army" was the thought that came to one's mind, though they were of all ages. An army of little mothers, in the Peter Pan sense—but the shells were their terrible brood also.

On my return journey down the Clyde I saw one very significent thing, a quite unadvertised result of the Jutland battle. For two years previously work upon merchant ships had almost been abandoned All the energies of the shipwrights were concentrated upon the navy. Since the Jutland battle, however, work had been resumed on merchant ships. The hammers were rattling on the sides of a dozen great liners. Cargo boats of all kinds were keeping hundreds of men busy, and unless my eyes grievously deceived me the transatlantic service would soon be considerably improved.

I wished very much that a glimpse of this peculiar result of the Colossal German Victory and Downfall of the British Empire, as certain headlines had it, might have been vouchsafed to the party of German burgomasters who visited the Clyde si[illegible] weeks before the outbreak of th[illegible] war. They were [illegible]

MYSTERY SHIPS BUILDING BUSILY IN CLYDE YARDS

Nothing Like British Naval Activity in World's History—Huge New Submarines and Battle-Cruisers Bigger Than Greatest Battleships

By ALFRED NOYES. (Copyrighted.)

Today I heard the unending rattle and roar of the machine guns that are defeating Germany; but there were no bullets apparent and no casualties. It was the sound of the pneumatic riveting hammers, ringing upon a hundred ships in the forest-like yards of the Clyde. The scene from the deck of our launch as we glided from dock to dock and from reach to gleaming reach of the smoke-wreathed river was one of epic grandeur. And here, too, I was strangely reminded of the boyhood of Drake, when he was taken by his father to live on that disused hulk rotting in Chatham Reach to dream his dreams and grow up in a grim nursery, among ropes and masts and cannon.

And all around them, as he heard
The clang and clatter of shipwright hammers rang,
And hour by hour upon his vision rose
In solid oak reality new ships
As Ilion rose to music, ships of war,
The visible shapes and symbols of his dream,
Unconscious yet, but growing as they grew,
A wondrous incarnation, hour by hour,
Till with their towering masts, they stood complete,
Embodied thoughts, in God's own dockyards built,
For Drake ere long to lead against the world.

It was ten years ago that I write these lines—unconsciously also of their possible future application—but the new experience brought them back to me as I watched these great new ships arising and saw my old instinctive experience there before me, like a recollection of a former existence. I could not help wondering whether more thoughts were "in the air" for me then than I knew.

Here, like the ribs of an unimaginably huge leviathan, lay the shipway in which the Lusitania was born, and all around it were the stark Spartan cradles of her avengers. Mile after mile they stretched like a skeleton forest. Men moved like ants among their naked boughs. Dark bulks, embryo battleships, grew and took shape below them among those gigantic wooden ribs. The hammers rattled and roared in a deafening crescendo that drowned all speech. They rang and palpitated and boomed together through all the smoky day, from dawn to sunset, and through all the furnaced night from sunset to dawn.

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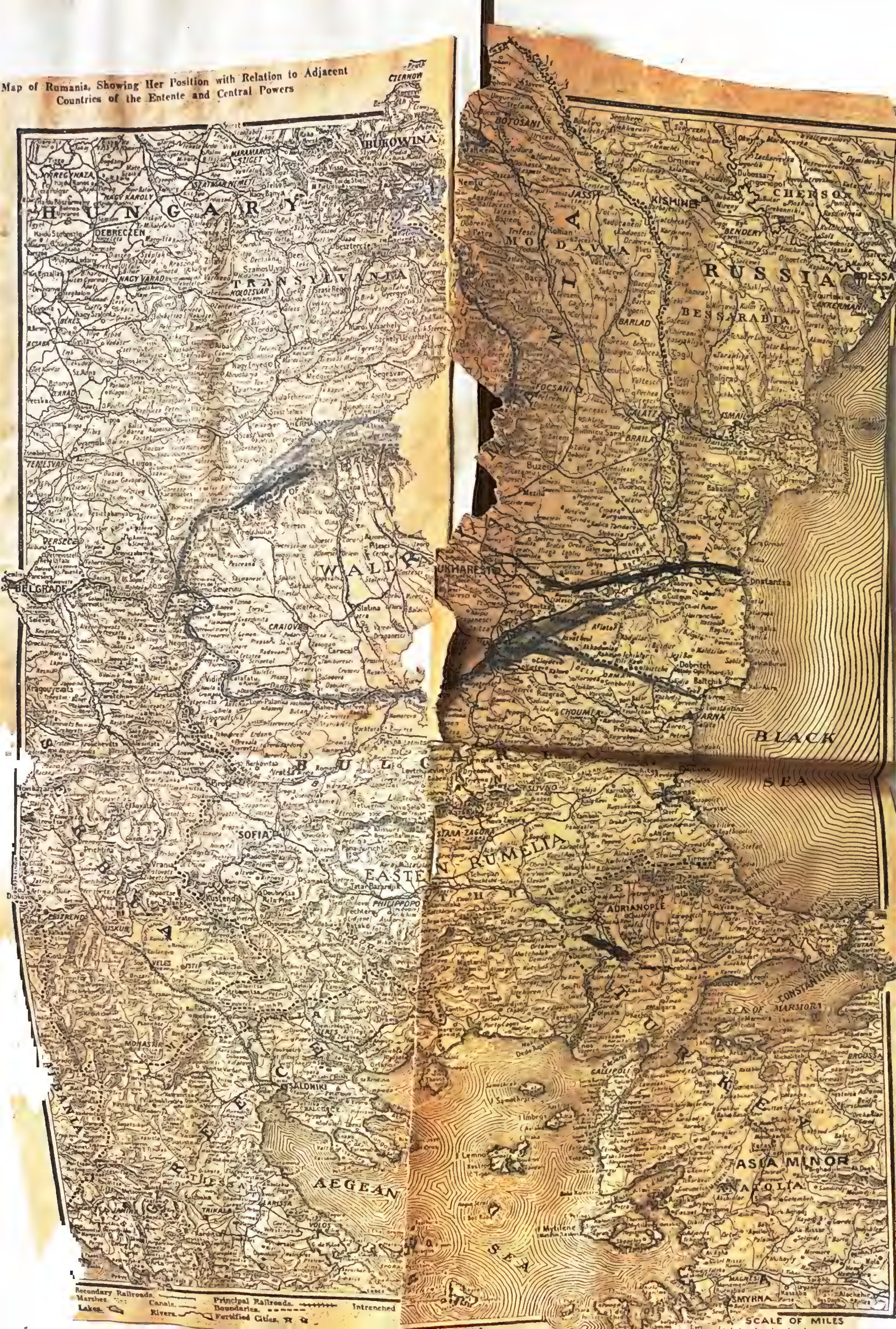
Map of Rumania, Showing Her Position with Relation to Adjacent Countries of the Entente and Central Powers



U. S.
ADVANS

WHEN Germany cast her eyes to the East and saw the possibility of a vast new German empire she realized that the Oriental railroad was the line that would lead her to this place in the sun. Turkey was necessary to the occupation of this line. Turkish troops and Turkish resources mobilized and organized in the interests of Germany were the foundation stones on which this empire must rest. But Bulgaria was the bridge between Austria and Turkey. Without Bulgaria there could be no German empire in the east, as this span would be forever in Germany's way. Therefore, Germany was compelled to propitiate the bridge she needed and must use to cross into the land of the future.

And Germany, winning the diplomatic war at Sofia, induced Bulgaria to lend aid, and the bridge was crossed. But Germany did not look far enough. She spent millions in money and a wealth of men she could not afford to waste in spanning the little gap which stretched from Belgrade to Nish, and opening an uninterrupted line from Berlin to Constantinople. Serbia was sacrificed, destroyed as must all small nations be when they cross the path of a military Leviathan. And it was a useless destruction. Germany forgot that her new bridge into the cherished East rested on abutments of other peoples—Greece on the one side, Rumania on the other. And if either one or the other elected to withdraw its support, the bridge would fall.

Germany's destruction of Serbia was, as I have said, useless. The only part of Serbia of any value to the German scheme was that northeastern corner which contains the Oriental railroad from Belgrade to Nish. With this in German hands, the German desire was fait accompli. But, just as a few months before Germany found herself unable to halt on the line of the Vistula when Russia was all but exhausted, so now, with the Oriental road in her possession, she could not bring herself to halt, but drove on to complete the destruction of the Serbian State and people. This was a sop possibly to Bulgaria, and it is on Bulgaria probably that the full force of the pending Rumanian blow will fall.

Had Germany seen fit to halt her advance at a point south of the railroad from Belgrade to Nish, her position, now that Rumania has joined the Allies, would have been infinitely better than it is at present. She would have been much nearer her bases. This would have meant a shorter and less hazardous line of supplies and she could have thrown troops readily to the support of both Bulgaria and Hungary, depending on which line the Rumanians attacked. It is possible that she might not have been able to prevent the Rumanian advance. But even if defeated, her line of retreat would have been short, and she could have retired with very small loss.

Now the Teutonic allies on the Saloniki front are in truly desperate straits. They are miles away from their nearest base, to which they are connected by the most fragile thread, the line of the Vardar Valley. If anything happens to this supply line they are faced with positive disaster. The great mistake of Berlin is becoming apparent, just as her mistake in moving forward from the Vistula line has been emphasized by the great successes of Russia.

Rumania, the greater and more important of the abutments that have tacitly supported the Bulgarian bridge on the north, has decided to give this support no longer. Greece, the southern abutment, is herself on the verge of a similar decision. One end of the bridge is falling. The other is trembling in its support. When it falls the Teutonic allies in front of Saloniki are faced not with a mere retirement, as they would have been had the Germans halted along the line of the Morava River, but with the possibility of capture or destruction.

The strategical position of Rumania is unique among the powers at war. It is the most advantageous from which to strike any of the belligerents, regardless of the side the Rumanians took. It is most advantageous for an attack against the Central Powers.

A brief study of the map will show just where this advantage lies. Roughly, Rumania may be compared to the open jaws of a pair of pincers, with the Hungarian province of Transylvania between the jaws. The end of the northern jaw is the province of Bukowina, the Austrian crown land. Bukowina is almost completely in Russian control. No definite advices have been received from official sources to show Russia beyond the village of Kimpolung. But Kimpolung is in the extreme southern part of the province, and we know that it is in Russian hands.

Bukowina is, moreover, adequately supplied with railroad communications reaching far down into Rumania and connecting with Bucharest. From Czernowitz south the railroad enters the very heart of Rumania. This road can be used in two ways—either to transport Rumanians north or Russians south. It is more probable that the road will be used first to carry the Russians south. Consider the fact that Russia has

men in practically unlimited numbers. All of these men cannot be used effectively on the Russian front. Then consider the situation of Rumania with respect to her ability to take advantage of this situation and get these men to any point on her frontier she desires. Any point in Rumania can be reached by the railroad from Czernowitz to Bucharest, and reached with very little diversion. The line is straight, and follows the line of the Transylvanian border almost exactly.

There are also other roads from Bessarabia. From Kishinef, in Bessarabia, two roads run into Rumania, one northwest to Jassy and thence to the Czernowitz-Bucharest road, another southwest to Reni and thence to Galatz and Bucharest. Northern, Central, and Southern Bessarabia are thus tapped, and the conduits all lead direct into Bucharest. Better lines of communication could not be asked for. There is, in addition, the Black Sea. As Russia has fully demonstrated in her campaign against the Turks in Asia Minor, she fully controls the water route of the Black Sea. Such Turkish war craft as are there have given practically no trouble. Therefore, the water route to Rumania is also open.

Thus the Russians can send troops up the Danube, or, landing them at Constanta, send them from that point by rail direct to Bucharest, where they can be distributed. Indeed, it is difficult to see how these lines could be improved.

It is an exceedingly difficult problem to transport large bodies of troops over a single railroad system, even though it be double tracked. This can best be appreciated by the realization that it requires 110 European trains to move one army corps with its artillery, cavalry and impediments. Such a condition demands enormous terminal facilities and an abundance of sidings, conveniences which it is doubtful whether the railroads mentioned possess. But this problem is reduced to its simplest terms when there are several lines running approximately parallel, or where, by proper distribution, trains destined for the same terminal may be routed differently.

To return to the Rumanian frontier, the inside of the jaws is lined with the frontier of Transylvania. This frontier has not as yet been reached at any point by the Russians, but is still in Austrian possession. It is a natural defensive wall both for Rumania and Hungary. It is broken in numerous places by passes, but of these only a few are of any interest. In fact, there are only three which could be used for military purposes on a large scale, due to the fact that the others are entirely lacking in railroad facilities, and for the most part are even without good highways. These three are the passes through which the various railroads run from Rumania into Hungary.

Beginning in the north, the first of these is the Pass Gyimes, the second is Tomos Pass, which leads to Kronstadt, and the third Rotenthurm Pass, which leads to Hermannstadt. A railroad also runs from Transylvania to the entrance of Vulkan Pass, but apparently has not yet been constructed through into Rumania. The defensive problem of both Rumania and of Austria, depending on which side is conducting the offense, is practically limited to the guarding of these passes. The situation, geographically, is closely parallel to that of Italy in Trentino. In order to neutralize this entire province, a project in which Italy has been engaged since the outbreak of war, it has been necessary only to block these gateways by which the Austrian troops could find their way into the plain of Northern Italy. Thus, if Rumania elects to deliver her blow at some other line rather than against Transylvania, she can block up the passes, and feel reasonably secure to seek her objective in another theatre.

The southern border of Rumania, that is, the Bulgarian-Rumanian frontier, is entirely different. Here the country is free from mountains and entirely open. It is screened from attack only by the Danube, which is, of course, an obstacle not to be ignored. It is spanned, however, in numerous places by bridges, and although some of these bridgeheads might give the Rumanians trouble in their attempts to advance, it is doubtful if they could arrest progress for any length of time.

But it is not vital to take these bridgeheads and force the crossings of the river. There is a much more feasible scheme of accomplishing the same result should the resistance be sufficiently great to make a detour advisable. Many miles of the lower Danube run entirely through Rumania and do not touch Bulgaria at all. By advancing along the southern bank of the river into Bulgaria, every bridgehead could be flanked and taken without the more expensive frontal attack. This, then, is about all there is to the defenses of the Rumanian border countries. I refer, of course, to the natural defenses incident to the terrain; not to the artificial defenses which have been created in the last few years.

As to the possible lines of attack which Rumania can follow, much may be written. The first that occurs is an invasion of Transylvania by way of the passes across the mountains. Successful operations here would result in the elimination of Austria from the war. If Rumania could force the passages across the mountains, the Austrian army which is opposing the Russians in Southern Bukowina would be taken squarely in the flank and be forced to retreat. This would expose the right flank of the army defending the Dniester passages about Halicz, which, in turn, would affect the entire Teuton line as far north as Riga. Austria would have added to the line which she must defend about 600 miles, which, for defensive purposes, making due reduction on account of the character of the country and its defensive advantages, requires at least 200,000 additional men.

But Austria cannot find these men. The great Russian blows which Austria has had to sustain since June 4, coupled with the losses which Italy has inflicted on her in the counteroffensive in Trentino and the offensive on the Isonzo, have reduced the available effectives in Austria until she is hard pressed to defend her small portion of the Russian-Galician line without adding another 600 miles.

Transylvania offers an attractive field for an attack for still another reason. Rumania covets Transylvania, hopes to get it when the spoils of war are divided and has probably nominated it as part of her reward for siding with the Allies. Transylvania, with Bukowina, is the richest part of Hungary in oils and minerals. It is but natural

then that Rumania, if she has the power to do so, should first occupy that which she most wants.

Against this, however, is the fact that when Rumania entered the war she did so on the same footing as the other Entente Powers. These powers are under the control of the Allied General Staff, which has dictated the recent military policy of the Allies. Rumania realizes that until the war is won there is nothing to divide and that the Allies therefore cannot give her Transylvania or any other territory now held by the Central Powers until they can take it from the Central Powers and have their possession confirmed by the treaty of peace.

Against this move is the difficulty of defending the Bulgarian frontier, whose only natural barrier is the Danube. It is but little over thirty miles from the Bulgarian frontier to Bucharest, so that an invasion of Rumania from the south would be a serious menace to the Rumanian capital. While there is not necessarily any military advantage in the capture of a foreign capital, there is unquestionably a great political and psychological advantage, which might be far reaching.

The greatest possibilities, in so far as they might affect the entire war, could probably be obtained through Rumania working to the south in her offensive, instead of to the west. It must be remembered that the greater part of the Bulgarian Army, as well as an Austrian and German contingent, is operating in the region of Saloniki. As stated above, the supply lines and the lines of retreat of this Saloniki army are few. In fact, they are limited to the railroad which runs up the valley of the Vardar and divides at Uskub. This railroad is reached at [illegible] by the eastern end of the Orienta[illegible] which comes in from Bulgaria.

If, therefore, the Rumanians could reach Nish, the entire defense at Saloniki must collapse. Let us see what this would mean. In the first place, the Teutonic allies would be confronted with the problem of getting their troops out—of withdrawing over a single railroad, which was in danger of being cut at any time by the allied Saloniki army. It would either be this or starve. There would be no other alternative. The losses of the Teutonic allies in such a movement would of necessity be great.

Even in their retreat they would be caught for lack of any place of safety which they could reach. Their only chance would be to get into Austria through Bosnia and Herzgovina. All of Serbia would be cleared and restored to its owners. Thus the Germans would lose all that they won in their campaign of last Fall. Their place in the sun would be gone, their losses sustained in the Serbian fighting uncompensated by any return commensurate or otherwise. Bulgaria would as a military force cease to exist, and with Bulgaria out of the way of the Allies the pathway to Constantinople would be thrown wide open. The great German bridge would have been reconstructed by her enemies. Such a success would mean that first Bulgaria and then Turkey would have to sue for peace, and the great Russian army of the Caucasus would be freed for use upon the front in Russia and France.

The one weakness of the Central Powers is the back door of Hungary, the entrance across the Danube at Belgrade. The Allies saw it long ago, even before Serbia fell, but they were not ready to take advantage of the situation. Their preparedness was not complete. Rumania was not with them, Bulgaria was against them. Therefore, they had to wait until a more favorable opportunity presented itself. Now the time is ripe. With Rumania paralyzing in this fashion the [illegible] system of defense about

[illegible] the entire system of [illegible] Saloniki, all of the allied army now at Saloniki, probably the Greek Army, and surely the greater part of the Rumanian Army, heavily reinforced by Russians, in all (without Greece) a force of a million and a half men; with Greece, another three hundred and fifty thousand would be along the Serbian frontier, ready to rush across the line and plow a way into the heart of Austria and to strike at Budapest and the German country to the north. The shift in the battle line in Russia from Volhynia to Riga can be readily imagined. The result would be a separate peace for Austria—and then the end.

This is not a prophecy or an attempt to forecast what will happen. The Rumanian campaign is in its very first stages, so embryonic in fact that it is not yet possible to tell where she will strike with her main force. But all these things are not impossible; indeed, they are logical results flowing from the addition of much new leaven [illegible] allied camp.

Capt. E. D. Morse, Montreal, is detailed for employment under Supply and Transport.

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METAGAMA HERE, SOLDIERS AMONG THE PASSENGERS

Carrying over 900 passengers, the steamer Metagama (Canadian Pacific Ocean Services), docked here at eleven p.m. on Saturday. The Metagama, which made one of the shortest trips on record this season, had a number of soldiers on board, the majority disembarking at Quebec. Those belonging to Montreal are the following: Pte. E. Fotherby, Pte. Glover, Pte. M. B. Hosie, Pte. A. Holden, Pte. G. T. Lockett, Pte. E. L. Lamountain, Pte. H. Lamoureaux, Pte. F. U. Martin, Pte. A. Oxford, Pte. G. Pike, Sergt.-Major G. R. Slade, Pte. H. R. Skillen, Pte. A. G. Thorpe, Sergt. P. I. Vadboncoeur, Corp. H. P. Ware, Pte. F. Lavole, Pte. G. P. Myatt, Pte. J. S. Matthews, Corp. W. J. Howes, Lance-Corp. C. J. Stewart, and Pte. A. Lavallee.

Of the cabin passengers, there were twenty-six Montrealers. Mrs. S. Baker, Miss M. M. Banks, J. Beard, Miss R. W. Blackwood, W. S. Buckland, Mrs. Buckland, A. Camidge, Mrs. G. S. Cantlie, Mrs. B. M. S. Cantlie, S. D. Cantlie, Miss E. M. Cartwright, F. C. Dobell, Miss M. Goodchild, Miss E. A. Goodlet, Mrs. Gurd, Miss E. G. Hall, Miss M. and Miss E. M. Layton, J. Pullam, Mrs. E. A. Snape, Mrs. N. Toft, J. Toft, H. Toft, Mrs. C. Troughton and Miss L. Troughton.

ONE ZEPPELIN IS WRECKED IN RAID OF 13 ON ENGLAND

Two Persons Killed and Thirteen Injured in Most Formidable Attack on the Country

AIRCRAFT REACH LONDON

Burned Frame of the One Brought Down Found Near Enfield—May Be Reconstructed, Say British Experts

London, Sept. 2.—A squadron of thirteen German Zeppelins raided England shortly before 11 o'clock last night, with London and the eastern counties apparently as their objective, an official statement announces.

One of the raiders was brought down in flames.

The following communication describing the raid was issued by the field marshal commander-in-chief of the home forces at six o'clock this evening:

"Careful inquiries show that the casualties and damage caused by the air raid last night were quite disproportionate to the number of ships employed. The number of casualties which have been reported are as follows:

"Killed—One man and one woman.

"Injured—Eleven men and women and two children.

"No casualties occurred in the metropolitan police district. Latest reports show that in the metropolitan police district 25 houses and some outbuildings were slightly damaged. Two water mains were cut and three horses were killed.

"Elsewhere the damage was very slight, a certain number of cottages being damaged as well as a church, while a fire occurred at some gas works.

"There was no military damage of any sort."

An earlier official statement said:

"Last night's raid was carried out by thirteen airships, and thus was the most formidable attack that has been made on this country. The principal theatre of operations was the eastern counties and the objectives seem to have been London and certain industrial centres in the Midlands.

"The measures taken for the reduction or obscuration of lights undoubtedly proved most efficacious, for the raiding squadrons, instead of steering a steady course as in the raids of the spring and of last autumn, groped about in darkness looking for a safe avenue to approach their objectives.

ONE WRECKED, TWO DRIVEN OFF

"Three airships only were able to approach the outskirts of London. One of them appeared over the northern district about 2.15 in the morning, where she was picked up by searchlights and heavily engaged by anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes. After a few minutes the airship was seen to burst into flames and fall rapidly towards the earth.

"The ship was destroyed, the wreckage, engines and half burned bodies of the crew being found at Cufley, near Enfield. Experts hope to reconstruct certain portions of the frame work. The large amount of wood employed in the framework of the Zeppelin is startling, and would seem to point to a shortage of aluminum in Germany.

ALLIES TRIUMPH IN NEW ASSAULT IN SOMME REGION

Germans Swept From Positions Between La Forest and Clery-Sur-Somme, With Big Losses

TWO VILLAGES CAPTURED

More Than 2,000 Prisoners and Many Guns Taken—French Success at Fleury—Desperate Fight at Vaux

Paris, Sept. 3.—The villages of Forest and Clery-sur-Somme and all the German positions between these two points have been captured by the French and British in a joint attack after intense artillery preparation. More than 2,000 prisoners, as well as twelve cannon and 50 machine guns were taken.

The official statement issued by the War Office tonight making this announcement also reported progress for the French troops in the neighborhood of Fleury, with the capture of 300 prisoners.

The text of the statement reads: North of the Somme, after artillery preparations, French infantry, in conjunction with the British army, attacked shortly before midday the German positions on a front of about six kilometres (3¾ miles), reaching from the region north of Maurepas to the river, with remarkable dash, against which the resistance of the enemy was useless for the moment.

Our troops swept away large enemy forces and carried all their objectives. The villages of Forest, east of Maurepas, and Clery-sur-Somme, are entirely in our possession.

COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL.

North of Forest we have taken all the German trenches along the road from Forest to Combles, as far as the outskirts of Combles. Between Forest and Clery-sur-Somme we also carried all the enemy positions, and crossed at numerous points the road connecting these two places.

German counter-attacks with heavy forces launched against our conquered positions south of Forest broke down under the fire of our batteries, and the enemy retired in disorder, leaving numerous dead.

Up to the present the number of unwounded prisoners in our hands exceeds 2,000, while the captured war material includes 12 cannon taken in the single sector of Forest, and fifty machine guns.

TERRIFIC FIGHT AT VAUX.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the Germans made since this morning a series of violent attacks on our positions at Vaux and Chapitre. Repulsed several times along the whole front with heavy losses, the enemy had succeeded at the end of the afternoon in setting foot in one salient of our line, where the combat is continuing bitterly.

VICTORY NEAR FLEURY.

Shortly after beginning this action we attacked the German positions east of the village of Fleury. Our troops carried several trenches and powerfully organized works. Another attack was made by us northwest of the village of (name missing) and crest from the village to the Thiaumont work. In the course of these attacks we made 300 prisoners.

IMPORTANT BRITISH GAIN

Whole of Guillemont and Part of Ginchy Captured

London, September 4.—The British, with the co-operation of the French on the right wing, succeeded on Sunday in capturing part of the village of Ginchy and the whole of Guillemont, according to the official statement issued from general headquarters late last night. They gained ground also east of the Mouquet Farm, and captured several hundred prisoners. The text of the statement reads:

"In co-operation with the French on our immediate right we attacked the enemy Sunday at several points. We captured part of Ginchy and the whole of Guillemont. Our front now runs some 500 yards east of Guillemont, from Ginchy to near Falfemont Farm.

On the east side of Mouquet Farm we also gained ground. We captured several hundred prisoners.

Between our right and the Somme the French made substantial progress, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. The fighting continues.

Aircraft did useful work, co-operating with the artillery and infantry. The enemy's aeroplanes, which made desperate attempts to interfere, were successfully engaged in many aerial fights

RUSSIAN ATTACK UNPRECEDENTED SAYS GERMANY

Big Battle Rolls From the Pripet to the Danube, Main Pressure Reported Against Kovel

DRIVE HUN FROM POSITION

Several More Heights Captured and Many Prisoners Taken, Says Official Report from Petrograd

(Special to The Gazette.)

Berlin, September 2.—Not unexpectedly General Brusiloff has started a fresh general offensive on the whole line from the Pripet swamps to Bukowina, following close and logically on the heels of the Rumanian invasion of Transylvania. The Russian commander-in-chief has used the past three weeks to bring up fresh masses of human reserves and ammunition, and the early development indicates that the main pressure is again being exerted against Kovel, between Brody and Tarnopol, on both sides of the Dniester and in the Carpathians.

Closely co-ordinate with the Rumanian offensive into Transylvania the new Brusiloff offensive must again be characterized as constituting the world war's greatest offensive, the long battle rolling from the Pripet to the Danube.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Petrograd, September 3, via London.—Furious battles are being fought by Russian and Austro-German forces near Zlochoff and Halicz, to the east and southeast of Lemberg, in Galicia, according to today's Russian official statement. South of Rafailov in the Carpathians and in the region of Dornavatra, on the Bukowina-Rumanian border, Russian troops, the announcement says, have driven the Teutons from fortified positions and have captured several heights, taking three hundred prisoners.

The text of the statement says:—

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2.)

War News Summary

A combined attack by French and British forces, on the Somme front, on Sunday, resulted in an important gain of ground between the villages of Forest and Clery, which lie to the south of Combles and the east of Maurepas, over an extent of nearly four miles. These two places were occupied by the French, while the British captured a part of the village of Ginchy and gained total possession of Guillemont. Thus the advance of the Allies is closing in on Combles, which at present is a powerfully fortified German stronghold.

In the various attacks launched by the British and French upwards of 3,000 prisoners were taken, together with a large number of guns. The artillery action prior to the infantry attacks was of great intensity along the Forest-Clery sector, while both British and French inaugurated further attacks at various other points.

The German positions east of the village of Fleury were also overrun by the French, who carried several trenches and organized works.

The Germans returned to their attacks in the Verdun sector, sending large forces of infantry against the French positions at Vaux and Chapitre, and after heavy fighting gained a foothold in one of the French salients. At points the fighting apparently continues with the utmost fury.

In the Balkans, German and Bulgarian troops have already crossed the Dobrudja frontier, in Southeastern Rumania, doubtless with the object of preventing the advance of the Russians through that territory into Bulgaria, and possibly to Constantinople.

Furious battles are in progress between Russian and Austro-German forces in Galicia east and southeast of Lemberg. Berlin reports the repulse of the Russians, but Petrograd declares that the Teutons have been driven from fortified positions and that several heights have been captured.

The shooting down of a Zeppelin, one of a large number of German raiders on the east coast of England, has caused much enthusiasm among the British because of the indication thus given of the efficacy of the air defences protecting London. The airships, although they dropped many bombs, did very little damage.

Unofficial reports from the Greek capital intimate the early announcement of an important change in the attitude of Greece.

OF 10 THOUSAND IN ATTACK ONLY 2,000 SURVIVED

Germans Mowed Down as They Advanced Wave After Wave on British Beyond Delville Wood

CAPTURED IN BATTALIONS

Friends and Foes Became Literally Interwoven in Encounter Marked by Extraordinary Courage on Both Sides

With the British Army in France, via London, September 3.—Some details are now available concerning the German counter-attack on Thursday night last, against the British positions beyond Delville, or Devil's Wood, which was the most desperate attempt, participated in by the largest force and supported by the heaviest artillery fire, that the Germans have made since the British offensive began. The time chosen was in the midst of a heavy rainstorm when the British were drenched and their trenches were running with water.

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Against a mile-wide front the Germans sent forward the 160th Division of about 10,000 men. Of these it is estimated that about 2,000 men survived.

For six weeks now Delville Wood and the German positions opposite have been under an increasingly murderous shell fire. Anything like deep trenches, with the dugouts, became impossible. On August 24, the British gained high ground looking down on Fleurs, and close to Ginchy, by clever initiative, captured three battalions. The Germans began their artillery preparations for the assault with an unprecedented volume of gas shells.

HUNS MOWED DOWN IN WAVES.

These the British in their gas helmets easily withstood. Then came curtains of high explosive and shrapnel. This attack the British answered in kind. The British stuck to the remains of their crumbling trenches until the wave of Germans appeared through the fog of smoke from shells. Four waves came on before the Germans reached the trenches, each contingent in turn being moved down by blasts from rifles, machine guns and artillery. Meanwhile the British trenches became formless stretches of mud, flayed by German guns much in the same fashion as the German trenches were flayed by the British artillery. It was a question of numbers in this ghastly contest and the side having the most men would have the superior force of survivors and overcome the other.

With the fifth wave of Germans the British gave up a line of trenches and those who still survived fell back into shell craters on the edge of the wood and scattered here and there in the holes which became strong points.

TERRIBLE MAN TO MAN FIGHT.

They took a savage toll of Germans in the fifth wave. Surviving Germans who were also forced into shell craters were unable to advance or retreat as dawn appeared. Thus friends and foes were literally interwoven, a man or group of men in one shell crater not knowing whether the neighboring one was occupied by friend or enemy. The guns from neither side could fire, not knowing the location of its own men. Thus it became a man-to-man fight in that area of fragments of dead, mixed with torn earth.

Using their light machine guns, which are carried forward readily, and having a distinct advantage over heavier German guns, and bombing persistently while their artillery had kept impassable a curtain fire against German reserves, the British have gained a good portion of the ground lost.

Stating his admiration for the courage with which the Germans advanced a British officer said:

"If these are Hindenburg tactics, we welcome them."

There is no evidence of any German forces having been withdrawn from this front since Rumania entered into the war. On the contrary, German gunfire has been increased.

GERMANY'S NEW LOAN

Sayville Hears of Krupp and Other Big Subscriptions

Berlin, via Sayville, September 3.—Subscriptions to the new German war loan continue to come in, although the subscription lists will not be opened officially until September 4. The Krupp Company has subscribed 40,000,000 marks. Four other corporations have taken 50,000,000 marks. The city administration of Berlin has subscribed

RUMANIANS DRIVE FORWARD

Special Cable by United Press.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 4.—The whole Transylvania country of Haromszek and the inhabited region of Sekell, have been occupied by Rumanian troops, it was officially announced today.

The official statement says:

"On our northern and northwestern fronts, after somewhat lively fighting, we occupied the locality of Borszek, and the heights west of that town. We captured four officers and 150 men, and entirely occupied the inhabited region of Sekell (Sz Lelek) in Haromszek.

"On the southern front the enemy attacked along the whole Dobrudja frontier, south of Basardjik, but was repulsed. On the remainder of the front the fighting continues.

"The enemy bombarded Islacz and Kalafat.

"Three hostile hydro-aeroplanes dropped bombs on Constanza. Several children and civilians were wounded."

The towns of Borszek and Szlelek are in the extreme eastern portion of Transylania, and the first-named is the most frequented watering place in that province, and is situated in a romantic valley of the eastern Carpathians. It exports great quantities of mineral water, and has a population of 1,500.

Basardjik is a fortified town in the extreme southeastern portion of the Dobrudjan district of Rumania, while Islacz and Kalafat are Rumanian frontier towns on the Danube river.

CONSTANTINE VEERING ROUND.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4. — The Daily Chronicle prints a despatch from Athens asserting that King Constantine is understood to have expressed himself in favor of Greece abandoning her neutrality in favor of the Allies.

The despatch adds that Greece has officially accepted the demands of the Allies, namely, that control of the mails and telegraphs shall be vested of the Allies; secondly, the immediate expulsion of German agents, and, thirdly, that necessary measures shall be taken against Greeks who are accomplices of the hostile agents and supply the German and Bulgarian armies with information.

Agents of the French and British Governments are today taking over the control of postal and telegraphic communication.

EXPECT GREEKS TO JOIN ALLIES.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 4. — Greece's entry into the war on the side of the Allies, possibly within four weeks, is now looked for by the German public.

Under pressure of the British and French military authorities and diplomats, the Zaimis Cabinet is expected to declare war on the Central Powers as soon as the Greek army can be mobilized. It is estimated that it will take at least four weeks to put the Greek military forces in shape to fight.

German military men are not at all perturbed over the probability that they will face still another enemy within a short time. The majority of the Greek soldiers are believed to be opposed to warring on the Germans.

BULGARS TAKE NO CHANCES.

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Sept. 4.—The Bulgarian Cabinet Council has decided to detain G. C. Derussi, the Rumanian Minister at Sofia, with his staff until S. Radew, the Bulgarian Minister at Bucharest, has returned, says a despatch from Budapest.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Sept. 4.—The week-end casualty lists show 388 officers, of whom 102 are dead, and 5,855 men, of whom 1,610 are dead. The regiments suffering most are the Royal Scots, West Yorkshires, Welsh Fusiliers, South Lancashires, Welsh Regiment, Durham Light Infantry, Shropshire Light Infantry, East Surreys, Warwickshires and Cheshires.

The Seaforths officers killed include Lieutenant Victor Boyd Carpenter, youngest son of Bishop Boyd Carpenter; Lieutenant Robert Burleigh, son of the late Bennet Burleigh, war correspondent; Second Lieutenant C. E. Rogers, previously reported missing, now reported killed, was gazetted to the Royal Flying Corps from the Canadian Militia last January.

Officers wounded include Brigadier-General W. F. Sweeny, a Kingston graduate, son of Colonel Sweeny, of Toronto; Captain J. B. Barron, who was gazetted August, 1915, to the Worcestershires from Canadian Divisional Mounted Troops; Captain J. R. Rosser, who was wounded second time, had rowed three times in the Cambridge eight.

Saturday's casualties were 106 officers, of whom 39 are dead, and 6,314 men, of whom 3,315 are Australians; 1,108 men are dead, of whom 706 are Australians.

Other regiments suffering are the Welsh Fusiliers, Welsh Regiment, Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cheshires, Worcestershires, Yorkshire Light Infantry, South Lancashires and Royal Fusiliers.

Officers killed include Lieutenant Leonard Grey Butler, brother of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and a brilliant Oxford Scholar; Captain Edward Hatt, son of the Mayor of Bath, whose elder son was killed in July; Major Francis Waldron, the only son of Brigadier-General Waldron.

WINDERMERE.

SECOND CAMPAIGN OPENED

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4. — Between the Danube and the Black Sea in eastern Rumania, where the second campaign in consequence of Rumania's declaration of war has been opened, the Bulgarian and German forces of invasion are engaged heavily with the Rumanians all along the frontier.

The Rumanian War Office announces the repulse of the Germans and Bulgarians at Basardjik, in the southeastern portion of Dobrudja, but gives no information as to the progress of the fighting elsewhere.

In this campaign it is expected the Rumanians will have the assistance of Russian forces which crossed the border from Bessarabia into the Dobrudja soon after Rumania joined the Entente Allies.

The Rumanian invasion of Hungary continues. Official announcement is made that the towns of Borszek and Sekeli, in eastern Transylvania, have been occupied by the Rumanians.

The Bulgarians on the Macedonian front made another attack in the region of Lake Ostrovo yesterday. An official announcement from French army headquarters at Salonika says the attack was repulsed by the Serbians.

Baron von Schenk, chief director of the German propaganda in Greece has been arrested and placed on a cruiser of the Entente Allies. Sixteen more Allied warships have arrived at Piraeus.

The Greek Government has accepted the new demands of the Allies and French and British agents have taken control of the post office and telegraph systems.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES IN THEIR ITALIAN CAMPAIGN 450,000

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Sept. 4.—About 450,000 Austrians have been killed, captured or so seriously wounded that they cannot return to the front in engagements with the Italians since the Austro-Italian declaration of war fifteen months ago.

This estimate was made by Italian military authorities today. They estimated that 150,000 Austrians have been killed, 200,000 permanently disabled, and 100,000 captured.

The Italians now hold about 3,000 square miles of Austrian territory. The Austrians hold about 180 square miles of Italian territory in the Trentino zone.

GREEK REVOLUTION HAS SPREAD TO CRETE; 20,000 MACEDONIANS IN REVOLT

Rumanians Take More Transylvanian Towns—Fight Huns Along Border Between Danube and Black Sea—Bulgar Troops Driven Back by Serbs on Macedonian Front

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Greek revolution is reported to have spread to the island of Crete, said a Central News despatch from Rome today.

Twenty thousand residents of Macedonia are said to be in revolt.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—It is reported by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Athens that an official circular issued there today prohibits the emigration of all persons between the ages of 17 and 40.

By Canadian Press.

SALONIKA, Sept. 4, via Paris, Noon.—Bulgarian troops have made another attack on the Macedonian front, west of Lake Ostrovo. It was announced at French army headquarters today that the attack had been repulsed by Serbians.

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By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 12:50 p.m.—Two more British air raids over Belgium have been made successfully, it was announced officially today in the following statement:

"On Saturday the shipbuilding yards at Hoboken, near Antwerp, were successfully bombarded by naval aeroplanes.

"On Sunday the enemy aerodrome at Ghistelles (11 miles southwest of Bruges) was bombarded with effect by a large squadron of our machines.

"All returned safely in both cases."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 3 p.m.—As the result of the fighting yesterday north of the river Somme in France, says the British official statement issued today, British troops captured German defences on a 3,000-yard front for an average depth of 800 yards and including the village of Guillemont.

The whole of Ginchy at first was captured, but the British were compelled to give ground, retaining hold of part of the village despite heavy counter-attacks in the course of the night. More than 800 Germans were taken prisoners.

RUSSIANS SCORE HEAVILY AGAIN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.—The Russians have captured a series of heights in the Carpathian mountain woods on the Hungarian frontier, it was officially announced today.

In the last four days of fighting 19,405 prisoners have been taken, including 1,311 Germans. The booty includes thirteen cannon, seventy-six machine guns and a number of bomb throwers.

In the region of Brzezany (southeast of Lemberg) the Russians captured an enemy position and took 2,721 prisoners and six machine guns.

A fierce battle has developed south of Kovel, near Vladimir-Volynski. Southeast of Baranovitchi enemy gas attacks were repelled.

FRENCH HOLD ALL GAINS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 4. — Bad weather has halted the new French offensive north of the Somme, it was officially announced today.

The French spent last night improving their newly captured positions. The Germans made no attempt to recapture the positions taken by the French yesterday.

Fourteen guns were among the booty taken in yesterday's attack. On the northeastern front of Verdun there was much activity last night.

Grenade fighting occurred east and northwest of Fleury, but the French maintained the positions taken on Sunday. Four hundred prisoners were taken on this sector.

The Germans made several attacks on the Vaux-Chapitre sector, and east of those positions, but were everywhere checked.

DAR-ES-SALAAM, CHIEF MILITARY STATION AND SEAPORT, SURRENDERED

British on Somme Capture Hun Defences on 3000-Yard Front to Depth of 800 Yards—British Airmen Bomb Antwerp Shipbuilding Yards—Russians Make Big Gains

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Dar-Es-Salaam, capital and chief town of German East Africa, surrendered to the British at 9 o'clock this morning, it was officially announced today.

Dar-Es-Salaam is a seaport and military station with a population of about 24,000. It has a good harbor and is the terminus of an important caravan route.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Capture of the villages of Guillemont and Le Forest by the Anglo-French forces north of the Somme was officially admitted this afternoon.

The Germans recaptured lost ground near Mouquet farm in yesterday's fighting, says the statement. The British succeeded in breaking through Foureaux wood, but were later repulsed, the announcement adds.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Sept. 4, via London, 7:45 p.m.—Italian troops have scored additional successes in Albania, east of Avlona, says an official statement given out today.

The villages of Kutai and Brizar have been occupied and Monte Gradist has been taken.

GERMANS ADMIT REVERSES

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 4., via London, 6:55 p.m.—In an extensive and bitter battle developing from the Anglo-French attacks begun yesterday, says the German oficial statement issued today, the Germans remained mastery over all their positions on both sides of the Ancre brook, and recaptured ground which they had lost near Mouquet farm.

South of the Somme, the statement adds, German artillery broke down French attacks, except in the sector southwest of Barleaux.

Between Ginchy and the River Somme, the Germans contested ground by yard the completely destroyed German first positions, which were entered by the British, and, the statement says, stemmed the attack on the second line. Guillemont and Le Forest were captured from the Germans.

AUSTRIANS ALSO ADMIT LOSS.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—(By Wireless to Saysville.)—After violent fighting says the Austro-Hungarian statement, issued at Vienna yesterday Mount Plunke, southwest of Radailovo in the Carpathians, was taken by the Russians.

ALLIES SMASH TEUTON FRONTS

Special Star Cable by Wilbur S. Forrest of the United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4. — The Allies have resumed their great hammer blows against the Teutonic lines in the theatres of war.

A sweeping advance in terrific fighting on Sunday gave the French a grip on the outskirts of Combles and threatens the German hold on Peronne, one of the objectives of the Somme offensive.

Guillemont forest and Clery villages were captured in a forward drive by British and French troops a front of six and one-half miles. Combles is now under heavy attack from three sides.

On the eastern fronts, the Russians, after a fortnight of comparative inactivity, are smashing Austro-German lines in Galicia and in the Car-

reported that the renewal of fighting constitutes the third phase of the great Russian offensive that General Brusiloff is trying to catch Hindenberg off his guard while Austro-German troops are being shifted to meet the Rumanian attack.

The Germans are sending all available men to the Rumanian frontier and into Bulgaria to stiffen the Bulgar lines against an expected attack by the Greeks. The Germans now believe that Greece will join the Allies, and are preparing to meet the new enemy, said Berlin despatches today.

An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Athens today said that the Greek Government has accepted unconditionally all the demands made by the Allies Saturday night. It is believed, the despatch added, that all political factions will now arrange to reconsidering Greece's edgy policy

TERRIFIC FIGHT STILL RAGES IN SOMME REGION

French Make Further Progress East of La Forest, and Start Attack From Barleux to Chaulnes

5,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Germans Repulsed in Severe Counter - Attack Against Newly-Won Positions of British Northwest of Mouquet Farm

Paris, September 4.—A bloody battle is going on on both flanks of the Somme, according to the official communication, issued by the War Office tonight. The French have made fresh progress east of the village of Forest, north of the river, and on the south have successfully attacked objectives along a front of twenty kilometres (12½ miles) from Barleux to Chaulnes.

The village of Soyecourt was brilliantly carried by assault, as well as part of Vermandovillers. Over 5,000 prisoners have been taken north and south of the Somme in the last two days.

Progress was also made on the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) in the Fleury region.

The full text of the official communication reads: The battle, which began yesterday, continued with intensity today on both sides of the Somme. North of the river our successes continue. We progressed considerably east of the village of Forest, overran the hospital farm and occupied the hillside west of Marrieres Wood.

Violent German counter-attacks on our new positions south of Combles, debouching from the village, were broken by machine gun and barrage fire, which inflicted on the enemy the heaviest losses. All the ground conquered has been held.

The number of prisoners taken in two days north of the Somme reached 2,500. We captured today ten machine guns, besides those mentioned yesterday.

South of the Somme the French troops attacked enemy works on a front of 20 kilometres, from Barleux to the district south of Chaulnes. Everywhere the bravery of our soldiers and the power of our artillery enabled us to obtain our objects.

A BRILLIANT ASSAULT.

On the Barleux-Deniecourt front we carried the enemy's first line trenches and established ourselves on the edge of Berney and the northern outskirts of Deniecourt. On the right, Soyecourt was attacked from the north and southwest and was captured in its entirety by a brilliant assault.

Further south, from Vermandovillers to Chilly, after violent fighting, our infantry on a front of four kilometres carried the whole front first line positions of an old German fort, comprising several lines of defense, very strongly organized. The whole village of Chilly was captured, while eastward we occupied Hill 86, as well as the western borders of the Boise de Chaulnes.

The village of Vermandovillers, a part of which we hold, was obviously outflanked from the north and south. Our heavy artillery dispersed enemy forces gathering on the Liancourt road.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken today south of the Somme was over 2,700.

GAINS AT VERDUN.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector), despite a violent enemy bombardment, we increased our gains of yesterday, progressing a hundred metres.

In the district east of Fleury the Germans, about nine o'clock, launched a powerful attack on Chenois Wood. This attack at first succeeded in carrying a small fort on the Vaux road and trenches west of this. But our brilliant counter-attacks enabled us to re-occupy all the territory temporarily yielded and make a hundred prisoners. In the afternoon renewed attacks by the Germans east of Chenois were repulsed.

The number of unwounded prisoners captured yesterday and today in the region of Fleury reached more than 500.

BRITISH STAND FIRM.

London, September 4.—The official statement from General Headquarters issued tonight reads: This morning the enemy made a counter-attack against our newly-won position northeast of Mouquet Farm. He was easily repulsed. North of Falfemont Farm our troops gained further ground during the afternoon. Heavy fighting continues on this portion of our front.

Beyond heavy artillery actions between the Ancre and the Somme there is nothing to report.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

London, September 4.—Two more British air raids over Belgium have been made successfully, it was announced officially today in the following statement: On Saturday the shipbuilding yards at Hoboken, near Antwerp, were successfully bombarded by naval aeroplanes.

On Sunday the enemy aerodrome at Ghistelles (11 miles southwest of Bruges) was bombarded with effect by a large squadron of our machines. All returned safely in both cases.

TRADES UNION PATRIOTS

Tribute Accorded at Great Labor Congress in England

Birmingham, Eng., September 4.—In opening the Trades Union Congress here today the president, Harry Gosling, said that in order to prove that internationalism was not dead the congress was welcoming fraternal delegates from Canada, the United States, France and Belgium. Many things were in the melting pot at the present time of national anxiety, he continued, and in the emergency thousands of members of trades unions had given their lives willingly because they deemed the sacrifice essential for the purpose of national defence.

Referring to the fact that the unions were urging establishment of a Ministry of Labor and the increase of old-age pensions to ten shillings weekly, he said the people had submitted to every form of taxation for war requirements. "To what would they not submit for peace requirements," he asked.

Battle in Macedonia

Salonika, September 4, via Paris.—Bulgarian troops have made another attack on the Macedonian front, west of Lake Ostrovo. It was announced at French army headquarters today that the attack had been repulsed by Serbians.

Artillery Duel on Doiran Front

Salonika, via London, September 4.—An official statement from headquarters says that there has been a considerable increase in the enemy artillery activity on the Doiran front. The Struma front remains unchanged.

CAPTURE CAPITAL OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Dar-Es-Salaam Falls Before Advancing Forces of British and Allies

London, September 4.—Dar-Es-Salaam, capital and chief town of German East Africa, surrendered to the British at 9 o'clock this morning. It was officially announced today.

The statement says that British naval forces, in co-operation with troops from Bagamoyo and Saadani are now occupying Dar-Es-Salaam.

South of Morogoro, 100 miles west of Dar-Es-Salaam, pursuit of the main German forces continues. The southeast main body," the statement adds, "is in the region of Matombo, on the eastern slopes of the Ulguru mountains.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Vandeventer, in command of a British force has reached Kikumi, 42 miles south of Kilossa. Brigadier-General Northey, at the head of another British force, has occupied Neuenlinga."

Dar-Es-Salaam is the most important seaport of German East Africa. Before the war it was the residence of a governor and contained a military station. It is on the Indian Ocean, about 275 miles below the frontier of British East Africa.

The town evidently fell before the British column which has been pushing down the coast, one of several expeditionary forces sent out by the British, French, Belgian and Portuguese, which are gradually surrounding the remaining German forces.

RICH PRIZE FOR MAN WHO WRECKED ZEPPS

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Await Gunner With Proof of His Success

(Special to The Gazette.)

London, September 4.—A sum between $10,000 and $15,000 will come into the hands of whatever gunner proves that he brought down the Zeppelin at Cuffley early on Sunday morning, several prizes having been offered by individuals. Exactly how the raider came to grief has not been officially announced. One theory held in expert quarters is that the Zeppelin's propeller was damaged by a shell from an anti-aircraft gun and that the airship thus was rendered unmanageable.

The bringing down of the raider remains the paramount topic with Londoners, and crowds today were still going out to Cuffley to see the wreck, although practically all the debris had been removed. Reports of competent observers show that the system of searchlights to detect Zeppelin visitors has worked out admirably, with the result that the chances of a raider getting over London without detection are exceedingly slim, even in weather favorable for such a programme.

When the ill-fated Zeppelin was first picked up she made efforts to hide behind banks of clouds, but the searchlights pursued her relentlessly. The concentration of the searchlights is described by an expert as perfect. The whole quarter of the sky in which the Zeppelin moved was illuminated by the rays and into this illuminated area shells poured in a constant stream.

WRECKED HUN WARSHIP

Promotion Likely for Commander John Casement

New York, September 4.—Commander John Casement of the British Navy, a distant relative of Roger Casement, who recently was hanged in London for high treason, arrived here today from Bermuda on his way to London under orders of the British Admiralty.

Early in the European war he commanded the British cruiser Highflyer which destroyed the German converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, off the west coast of Africa. It is said he is returning to England be promoted by King George.

HINDENBURG IS WITNESS OF HIS ARMY'S DEFEAT

In Renewed Attack on Somme Allies Achieve Their Greatest Victory Since Offensive Began

CRACK CORPS CRUSHED

French Straighten Their Line North and South, Reach Outskirts of Combles and Now Dominate Peronne

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Paris, September 4.—"Not a success merely, but a victory—the greatest victory since the offensive began," is the way a despatch from the Somme front describes yesterday's operations.

According to the Echo de Paris, the French have administered a smashing defeat to crack German corps under the eyes of Field Marshal von Hindenburg himself in a regular pitched battle of five hours' duration.

The weather had greatly interfered with General Foch's plans. Twice a postponement was necessary, owing to a driving rain which prevented aerial observation. Twice the artillery ceased fire from the sheer impossibility of knowing whether its objectives had been attained, only to begin again as soon as a gleam of sunshine pierced the low-lying clouds.

It was not until yesterday that the French commander could be certain that his preparations were adequate and gave the order for the attack which, lacking that knowledge, h

The delay had given the German time to mass their forces in the threatened area. From before Guillemont to the Somme no less than two army corps of the finest troops the German Empire can boast were waiting to bar the advance of the Chasseurs, Alpines and regiments of Normandy and Brittany, and their allies.

The Kaiser's heroic Brandenburgers were not again to cross swords with the French regiments, which had torn the Douaumont crest from their grasp one Saturday in February. To the Brandenburgers fell the task of holding Guillemont against the British, and they failed, as they failed at Verdun.

IMPERIAL GUARDS FAIL.

Next to them, at the point of the Allies' junction between Guillemont and Maurepas, the Third Division of the Imperial Guard, under command of the Prince of Prussia, linked up with a half division of Saxons. They, too, tried in vain to check the rush of the Chasseurs and the "Hard Heads" from the northwestern fishing villages.

Between Maurepas and Clery, where the bloodiest fighting occurred, was the Second Army Corps of Bavarians, ever in the forefront of battle, so that the Allied assault was met by little short of 80,000 men.

Although last night's official bulletin spoke of counter-attacks, it is doubtful whether "simultaneous attacks" would not be a more correct phrase for, as the French left their trenches in waves, cheering and singing after their long inaction, the German masses moved to meet them, as if actuated by a common impulse.

In the fierce melee which followed, giant howitzers and field fortifications were forgotten, and the battle was won, like Jena, by French bayonets and light artillery, backed by the genius of French commanders. The French, too, have learnt to excel the Germans in the use of the quick firers, which have become a deadlier weapon in their attack than in the German defence.

At 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon the Germans began to waver. By five o'clock they were in full retreat, streaming helter skelter back across the open country under the fire of the victors. To many of the latter it seemed as if the victory might be followed up immediately, but General Foch's orders were absolute—there must be no advance beyond the objectives defined.

The net results were of the highest importance. The French reached the outskirts of Combles and were firmly established on the plateau overlooking the Bapaume-Peronne state road. Further south they gained a footing on Hill St. Quentin, dominating Peronne itself. The whole line north of the river has been brought level to that at the south, which no longer forms the salient.

Most important of all is the moral effect of the victory, which shows that not even Germany's best troops, in equal or superior numbers, fully expecting and prepared for an attack, can check the French offensive. For future progress nothing can be more significant.

Leaped from Death

Brantford, Ont., September 4.—Robert Friend, of Toronto, with a companion, narrowly escaped being killed by a southbound passenger train this afternoon just south of this city when their automobile was struck at the crossing and smashed into kindling wood. Both men saved themselves by jumping.

Berlin Claims Aerial Success

Berlin, September 4, via London, September 5.—An official communication issued here today says: "German seaplanes raided the harbor works and oil reservoirs at Constanza, Rumania, and also bombed Russian warships. Good results were observed. The raiders returned safely."

GERMANS AGAIN BADLY WHIPPED ON EAST FRONT

Russians Break Across Theniovka River, Capture Important Positions and 2,271 Prisoners

SUCCESS IN CARPATHIANS

Forces Win Mountain Heights and Advance to Hungarian Frontier—Brusiloff Takes 19,405 Prisoners and Many Big Guns

Petrograd, September 4, via London.—The Russians have broken across the Theniovka river, a western tributary of the Zlota Lipa, and seized a position of the Austro-German troops, the War Office announced today. They took 2,721 prisoners and six machine guns.

The Russian forces in the Carpathians, the announcement also says, have captured a whole series of mountain heights and are advancing to the Hungarian frontier.

Between Thursday and Sunday the troops of the Russian commander, General Brussiloff, captured 385 officers and 19,020 men. In this number were eleven German officers and 1,300 German privates. Twelve cannon, 76 machine guns and seven bomb mortars also were taken.

The army of the Caucasus has made further progress, the War Office reports, pushing forward south of the River Elleu. In the region of Ognott 548 Turks were captured.

BRUSILOFF'S BAG

First Day's New Offensive Brings Him 15,000 Prisoners

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Petrograd, September 3.—Brusiloff is once more at work. His first day's operations brought him no fewer than 15,000 prisoners. The Russian successes are not confined to one point on the front. Operations can be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

War News Summary

Keeping up their strong offensive against the Germans north and south of the Somme River in France, the Anglo-French forces have again driven their lines forward and captured important German positions.

South of the Somme, the village of Soyecourt and part of the village of Vermandovillers have been captured, while—seemingly more important still—the French have made fresh progress east of the village of Forest, which lies one and one-half miles southeast of the railroad town of Combles—a gain, which, taken with the capture of Guillemont on Sunday, apparently outflanks Combles and may render it untenable. More than 1,500 Germans have been made prisoners north and south of the Somme during the past two days.

On the British right wing progress is reported north of Falfemont farm, while a German counter-attack northwest of Mouquet farm was repulsed.

In the Verdun sector Paris records a fresh gain near Fleury.

Berlin, in admitting the claims of British and French successes in the fighting of Sunday in the Somme region, says the battle over the 18-mile front from Thiaumont to the Somme was of the greatest ferocity. The Germans held the ground at Thiepval, north of Pozieres and near Ginchy, but Guillemont village and wood were lost, as likewise was Ginchy, but a counter-attack of the Germans won back a portion of the latter town.

Again there is heavy fighting on the front in Russia, west and southwest of Lutsk and north of Zborow and near Brezezany, in Galicia, with the Russians generally the aggressors. Petrograd controverts the assertion of Berlin that the Russians obtained local successes near Brezezany by the declaration that the Russians won a victory over the Teutons here and made 2,641 prisoners.

In the Carpathian region, according to Petrograd, the Russians have captured an entire series of heights and are advancing to the Hungarian frontier.

All along the Transylvania front the Rumanians continue to press their advantage against the Austro-Hungarians. Here they have captured several additional towns and are now said to be bombarding the town of Hermannstadt, which is second in importance only to Kronstadt.

The German and Bulgarian forces are attacking along the entire front between Dobrudja and Bulgaria. Near Coemar, Berlin reports, the Rumanians were driven back with the loss of 00 prisoners.

In Albania the Italians, east of Avona, have taken the villages of Kuta and Drizar and Monte Gradist.

The Germans have surrendered to the British Dar-Es-Salaam, Germany's chief seaport in East Africa.

Considerable fighting is in progress in the Austro-Italian theatre, but without any important changes in terrain occurring.

Berlin admits the loss of an airship on the night of September 2. It is probable that this was the Zeppelin which London reported was brought down during the raid on the east coast of England Saturday night.

AUSTRALIANS WIN MORE GLORY IN NEW ATTACK

Philip Gibbs Paints Graphic Word-Picture of Latest British Advance on Somme

SAD, TRAGIC, WONDERFUL

Defeated Prussian Guards Declare Kaiser Has Issued a Proclamation That There Will Be No Winter Campaign

By PHILIP GIBBS.

With the British Armies in the Field, September 3.—Today many of the British troops were engaged in hard fighting again. All this countryside above the Somme has been filled with the scenes of war which I have described so often since that morning of July 1, when the British began the great attack. Looking back on today's battle pictures, two of them rise, most vivdly, before me now as I write. One of them was just a smoke picture. As I started down into the boiling heart of its cauldron this morning I was in the artillery observation post, from which on ordinary days one may see shells burst above the ruins of Thiepval, and the ragged trees of its woods, and the broken row of apple trees, and a charred stick or two of the Mouquet Farm and beyond very clearly on the ridge, and the conical base of the Windmill above Pozieres. Today one could see nothing of this—nothing at all but the burling smoke of black rising columns through the white floating clouds, all moving and writhing. That was where the British were fighting.

Thousands of shells were bursting there, but one could see no separate shell burst. There was no signal to the human figure, who was dodging death or meeting it. The noise of the guns was as tense as hammer strokes and each explosion met each other at the stroke and gave out an enormous clangor. Dante looking down into the Inferno may have seen something like this and would not have heard such a noise. It was more like the spirit of war than anything I have seen.

A MORE HUMAN PICTURE.

The other picture was more human and less frightful, although sad and tragic and wonderful. It was the field behind the battle lines into which "the walking wounded," first came down, after their escape from those fiery furnaces. Some of the wounded men lay down on the stubble, others came limping between the cornstalks with their arms about the necks of their stronger comrades.

It is too soon to tell the story of this day. The British were still fighting as the sun went down this evening with a red glow in the sky, after a sharp burst of rain. In those wet and broken ditches, which are called trenches, northeast and beyond the Mouquet Farm, and on the right by Guillemont the Germans were still being routed out of their shell craters and trying to rally to counter-attacks. The German guns were flinging out barrages of fire to drive the British back when they could.

At this hour, when all is confused and uncertain except the main fact that the British have taken Guillemont and part of Ginchy, and far beyond Mouquet, with the news from the French on the right—the capture of Clery and 1,500 prisoners—I can give only a few glimpses of the incidents of all this fighting.

BEGINNING OF THE ATTACK.

On the British left the attack was made on the German lines north and south of Ancre. General Haig's troops went over their parapets this morning almost before the first glimmer of dawn had lightened the sky. They could only see the ground immediately before them, and it was, of course, pitted with shell craters, old and new. New craters had just been made by the British hurricane bombardment which had laid the German parapets in shapeless ruins, killing a great number of Germans in what had been their trenches. Their light signals called to their gunners and at the very instant the British came into the open the German barrage was accurate, and swept the British lines, but the men were away, and, as far as I have heard, the line on the left did not suffer uncommonly in the scramble across No Man's Land.

A number of them forced their way into and through the Germans' first and second lines, bayonetting the Germans who tried to resist them, and clearing the ground of strong snipers and machine gunners who played an enfilade fire upon the successful troops across the Ancre. The German artillery was able to concentrate on the ground, but the British held onto the German second line against this overwhelming fire with a most stubborn endurance, but afterwards, when a body of Prussians advanced to counter attack, drew back to get into the line again with the men on their right south of the river.

A PERILOUS PASSAGE.

Much more lucky and valuable was the advance made by the Australian troops on the Mouquet Farm. Their way across No Man's Land, which was about 200 yards, I think, was a perilous passage. There was no level ground anywhere, not a foot of it. It was all shell holes, and the British troops fell in, scrambled out, and fell in again. Some of the holes were full of

(Continued

AVIATOR SMASHED ZEPPELIN

Lieut. W. L. Robinson Is Awarded Victoria Cross

ALSO DAMAGED SECOND DIRIGIBLE

Feat Of British Flying Man Officially Announced

London, Sept. 5.—That another Zeppelin airship was badly damaged in the raid on the English south-eastern counties Saturday night, in addition to the one destroyed, was indicated in an official statement given out this afternoon by the Government Press Bureau. It said:

"An important part of an enemy airship was picked up in the eastern counties. The ship undoubtedly suffered severe damage from gunfire."

King George to-day awarded the Victoria Cross to Lieut. William Leo Robinson of the Royal Flying Corps, for bringing down a Zeppelin while the airship was approaching London Saturday night.

The British Official Press Bureau in making the announcement says that the cross was awarded to Lieut. Robinson for the most conspicuous bravery. Robinson, the statement adds, attacked the Zeppelin under circumstances of great difficulty and danger and sent it crashing to the ground a flaming wreck. Robinson had been in the air for more than two hours and had previously attacked another airship.

BULGARS CONTINUE ADVANCE TOWARD THE AEGEAN

The Bulgar advance toward the Aegean apparently is from two directions. First, along the coastal railway line from Demir Hissar, and, second, from the frontier at the north on a line which would take in both Drama and Kavala. The latter is the more important as a menace to the port, since the former is holding more closely to the line of the Allied defences which culminate at the sea at Orfano. Bulgars are reported only seven miles from this port, which is held by the British.

RUMANIA AND HER POSITION

The map of the Balkans shows the position of Rumania with relation to its belligerent neighbors in the Balkan cockpit, and shows what a menace the kingdom's large army is to Austria and Bulgaria.

RUSSIANS SABRE BULGAR OUTPOST

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5. — Russian troops which crossed through Rumania, have been in action against the Bulgarians for the first time since the beginning of the war, it was officially announced today.

The text of the statement follows:—

"The first encounter between our cavalry detachments and Bulgarian cavalry in Dobrudja took place Sept. 4. A Bulgarian outpost was sabred by our troops, and one officer was taken prisoner."

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5. via London —In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, on the upper Sereth, Volynia, Russian troops in battles lasting from Thursday to Saturday captured 115 Teuton officers and 4,514 men. They also took six cannon, 35 machine guns and four mine throwers.

This information was contained in the Russian official statement issued today, which says:

"In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski in the region of the Upper Sereth, we captured in battles from Thursday to Saturday, 115 officers and 4,514 men. We took six cannon, thirty-five machine guns and four mine throwers.

"In the wooded Carpathians our troops continue to advance. We have taken several more heights as the result of engagements."

Fierce battles are in progress in the region west of Ognott, in Turkish Armenia, the official statement continues. The Turkish troops are said to be retreating hurriedly and are said to have burned their ammunition stores.

The text of this section of the announcement says:

"On the Caucasian front attempted night attacks by the Turks on our position in the region west of Erzingan were repelled by our fire and hand grenades.

"In the region west of Ognott fierce battles are continuing. Hurriedly retreating, the Turkish troops burned the ammunition stores which they had established on their position.

"Persia: In the region southwest of the town of Sakkiz we are pressing the enemy."

BULGARS ENTER RUMANIAN TOWNS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

SOFIA, Sept. 5.—The Rumanian towns of Kurtbunar and Akkadunlar, have been captured by the Bulgarian and German forces, who have pushed forward ten miles in Rumanian territory in their invasion of the Dobrudja region, it is officially announced.

Kurtbunar and Akkadunlar lie almost directly south of the Rumanian city of Silistra and about sixty-five miles northwest of the Bulgarian port of Varna.

The Bulgarian and German armies crossed the whole Dobrudja frontier on a front of about 100 miles Saturday, making their greatest progress in the direction of Kurtbunar.

The statement issued in Sofia on Sunday:

"On our northern front our armies on Saturday crossed the entire Dobrudja frontier, energetically driving back advanced detachments of the enemy. We occupied Kurtburnar after fighting, in which we took prisoner 163 men and two officers. The enemy retreated, leaving on the field hundreds of dead as well as a great number of rifles and a quantity of material. One of our columns occupied Akkadunlar. The march forward is proceeding on the whole line.

"On the Macedonian front there was little activity. We repulsed weak attacks north of Lake Ostrovo and in the Moglenica valley.

"Hostile fleet bombarded the fortifications north of Kavala.

"Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on the villages of Starovo and Hazuatar and on Angista station. Several inhabitants, including women and children were killed."

RUSSIANS CLASH WITH TEUTONS INVADING THE EAST RUMANIAN BORDER

In Advance in Volhynia Czar's Troops Make Another Sweeping Bag of Men and Guns—Bulgars and Teutons Cross Rumanian Border and Enter Towns

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 5, Noon.—Comparative quiet still prevails on the Macedonian front, the official French report of today says.

The statement reads:

"Army of the East: All Along the front there was an intermittent cannonade. There was patrol activity on the left bank of the Struma. No infantry action is reported."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Bulgarian forces have captured the Rumanian town of Dobric, twelve miles inside the Rumanian frontier it was officially announced this afternoon. German airships have again bombarded Bucharest.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Sept. 5.—Russian transports have landed a large Slav contingent at the Rumanian port of Constanza to aid in the operations against Bulgaria, according to advices received here today.

Part of the Russian forces already have joined the Rumanians resisting the German-Bulgar attacks along the Dobrudja frontier.

Rumanian vanguards have entered the Transylvanian city of Hermannstadt, which was evacuated by the Austrians several days ago.

ALLIED ADVANCE ON SOMME A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE OF WAR

Frederick Palmer Describes Remarkable Bird's-Eye View of Gigantic Conflict Between Allies and Germans in Latest Advance on Somme

By Frederick Palmer Associated Press Correspondent.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 4, via London, Sept. 5, 2:15 a.m.—A wonderful spectacle of war was visible today from a high point near the junction of the French and British armies. To the north lay a dark patch—the ruins of Guillemont—fringed by a wavelike earthy line of old, second-line German trenches facing Trones wood across a space of ten city blocks which is veined like a frog's foot with trenches and runways the British had dug.

For six weeks the British burrowed against the Germans over this shell-ruptured, bullet-riddled field. Yesterday was a day of successful British effort to break through this German bulwark. The British artillery had not destroyed all of the deep dugouts, but the curtain of intensified shell fire kept the machine-gunners down, and out of those dugouts after half an hour's work the British infantry turned out some six hundred prisoners.

A little farther beyond Guillemont, perhaps three times the distance from second base to the home plate, is a sunken road, at the north end of which is another patch—the ruins of Ginchy, where the fighting between Briton and German surges back and forth between barricades and cellars and any kind of cover that the men can throw up out of the debris.

The British seem to be firmly established in the sunken road. All night they were digging themselves into holes there. This was just as much their objective as second base is to a baseball player who has just made a two-base hit. If they tried to go further because the going was easy they might be put out. That happened yesterday [illegible]

would get through without being hit was the question. Most of the time they were lost to view in mists of shell smoke.

ARTILLERY WERE VERY BUSY.

Farther south the blue of the French mingled with the khaki of the British as the men, like ants, appeared and disappeared in the earth, and back of the lines of French and British guns and transport, British wounded and French wounded came along the same path with German prisoners.

Sometimes British litter-bearers took Frenchmen while French took Briton, and groups of British cheered the French after their successes of yesterday.

General Foch's steel-throated orators were very busy down there in the green lowland of the winding Somme, where shrapnel smoke lay soft against the foliage, fresh from the night's rain, and across the Somme as far as the eye could see ran this canopy of flashes from tiers of guns that seemed to answer in their regular firing to the touch of some master-hand.

Nearer and nearer Peronne that swath of fire moved with every battle.

"The Germans did not know how many guns Father Joffre had up his sleeve," said a French soldier, "and General Foch knows how to use them."

As indicative of the enormous gunfire, a British officer estimated that the Germans fired 10,000 gas shells in one day.

Tonight the official reports are that the Germans still hold Falfemont farm after the afternoon's scrimmage of charges and counter-charges.

(C[illegible]

ZEPPELIN WAS BROUGHT DOWN BY AN AIRMAN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 5. — King George today awarded the Victoria Cross to Lieut. Robinson, who brought down the Zeppelin in Sunday morning's raid on London, the War Office announced today.

The official announcement, made known for the first time that the Zeppelin was destroyed in a thrilling air fight by an English aviator, and not by shells from anti-aircraft guns.

The official Press Bureau, in making the announcement, says that the Cross was awarded to Lieut. Robinson for the most conspicuous bravery. Lieut. Robinson, the statement adds, attacked the Zeppelin under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, and sent it crashing to the ground a flaming wreck. He had been in the air for more than two hours, and had previously attacked another airship.

Lieut. Robinson will also get the award of $15,000 for the first Zeppelin brought down by aviator or aerial gunner.

That another Zeppelin airship was badly damaged in the raid, in addition to the one destroyed, was indicated in another official statement given out this afternoon by the Government Press Bureau, which said:

"An important part of an enemy airship was picked up in the eastern counties. The ship undoubtedly suffered severe damage from gunfire.

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A.

42nd

Men

49ND BATT
PHC CEF
BLACK WATCH
CASUALTIES
FROM

JUL 2 1916

JUL 2 1916

Casualty List.

49ND BATT
PHC CEF
BLACK WATCH

Until this book (vol 6) is being made up from July 28th '16 — '16

WOUNDED.

Pte. Wilfred Trelawney Still, 4160 Sherbrooke Street.

Pte. Robert Kenna (killed), 2758 Drolet street.

Lance-Corp. V. H. Bellerg (killed in action), 338 Boyer street.

ON CASUALTY LIST

Pte. Frederick Carton, of Montreal. Killed in action.

Pte. William J. Edwards (wounded), 365 Bourgeois street.

Pte. C. H. RAYNON, (Died of wounds), 44 Ryde Street.

Pte. Thomas ADAMS, (killed in action), 445 Casgrain street.

Lance-Corp. CHARLES McKENNA, (Died of wounds), 123 Lusignan Street.

Sergt. C. R. W. Hankinson (wounded), 1021 St. Urbain street.

Pte. Ralph MacKenzie (wounded), 48 Bushbrooke St.

Pte. Burton Simpson (wounded), 30 Charron street.

Sergt. W. J. Kingman, D. C. M., wounded, 42nd Royal Highlanders 1267 Van Horne Avenue.

Pte. John Gray (wounded), 18 Balmoral street.

Pte. F. C. Hill DIED, 2189 St. Lawrence boulevard.

Pte. Frank [illegible] (wounded), [illegible] St. Famille street.

Pte. Harry Brewer, wounded, 1378 Green Avenue.

Pte. James MacKay (wounded), 452 Church avenue.

Pte. G. R. Lecky (wounded), 5 Marlborough street.

Pte. Joseph Anderson (wounded).

WOUNDED.

WOUNDED

Pte. Wm. J. Edwards, 365 Bourgeois Street.

WOUNDED

Pte. Charles Ellison, 2407 Clarke Street.

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Pte. Harry Tudor Brewer, wounded in the right leg, belongs to the 42nd Battalion, and is now in Woburn Hospital. This is the first injury he has suffered. Pte. Brewer was employed by Art Ross before enlisting. He has three brothers and two brothers-in-law on active service. His next of kin, Mrs. C. Norman, lives at 1378 Greene avenue, Westmount.

PTE. FRED. CARTON.

Pte. Frederick Carton, 23 years of age, killed in action, was the youngest son of Thomas Carton, 7 Wellington Terrace, Gratton Hill, Cork, Ireland, late of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He left May, 1915, for overseas with a Montreal Highland battalion. He lived in Montreal with his married sisters, Mrs. J. R. Hoyle and Mrs. E. Brewer, and previous to enlisting was employed by the Steel Company of Canada. His brother left Montreal at the commencement of the war to join his regiment, the Royal Irish, and became a sergeant. He served in the recent riots in Dublin.

Another St. Lambert boy has given up his life for the Empire. Word is received by George Crook, of Pembroke Cottage, that his son, Pte. John Russell Crook, has been killed in action. He was not sixteen years of age when he enlisted in the Montreal Highland Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, and had been in the trenches eleven months without suffering any injury. He enlisted in March, 1915, left for Shorncliffe in June, and landed in France last October. For the last six months he had been attached to the 107th Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers. The flag on St. Lambert Town Hall was floated at half-mast in his honor, when the news became known.

CORP. CHAS. McKENNA.

Corp. Charles McKenna, of the 42nd Highlanders, has died in St. Luke's Hospital, Halifax, Yorkshire, from nephritis and internal complaint. Corp. McKenna was the eldest son of Charles McKenna, of 2017 Clarke street, and was only ill a week. He was buried in Stony Road Cemetery, the body being conveyed on a gun carriage. Corp. Scott. Ptes. Wisley, Smith and Stokes, all wounded men at the hospital, acted as the firing party, in charge of Sergt.-Maj. Auty. Lieut.-Quartermaster Mayell was also present, and about fifty wounded soldiers acted as escort. Father Nicholson officiated.

Pte. Simpson Wounded.

Private Burt Simpson, living at 30 Charron St., who went with the Montreal Highlanders overseas, is in the military hospital at Chatham, England, wounded in the back and thigh. Previous to his enlistment, Pte. Simpson was employed by the G.T.R.

Mr. George Cook, of Victoria Ave., St. Lambert, has been officially notified that his eldest son, Pte. John Russell Cook, 17 years of age, has been killed in the trenches. Pte. Cook enlisted with Lt.-Col. Cantlie's Montreal Highland Battalion, and had passed safely through eleven months trench warfare before making the supreme sacrifice. At the time of his death, Pte. Cook was serving temporarily with the 107th Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers.

Corporal Galbraith enlisted with the 42nd Highlanders in Montreal, and remained with that battalion until wounded in the leg.

Mrs. M. Ellison, of 2407 Clarke Street, has received word that her son Charles is wounded. Private Ellison who was born in Montreal, is 23 years old, and went overseas with the 42nd Batt.

PTE. Ralph MacKenzie of the 73rd Highlanders is in No. 17 Casualty Clearing Station with a gunshot wound in the thigh and is reported dangerously ill. His mother resides at 48 Rushbrooke street. Pte. MacKenzie has a brother with the 42nd Highlanders, also four cousins at the front. Previous to enlistment he was employed in James Robertson & Company's jewelery establishment.

SERGT. MABERLY.

Sergt. Maberly, is in No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital, suffering from a machine gun bullet in the left leg. He is a printer by trade, and was employed by Foote and Son. He was formerly a member of the 5th Royal Hghlanders, and joined the overseas battalion as a private, gaining his stripes before going overseas. He resided at 412 Church avenue, Verdun, his mother residing in Bristol, England.

PTE. H. WREN.

Pte. Horace Wren, who has died of wounds, resided at 108 Plymouth Grove, and was a painter by trade. He was formerly with the 5th Royal Highlanders, and went overseas with the 42nd Battalion. He was a veteran of the South African War, having two medals with clasps, while he had served seven years in the Imperial Army. His parents reside in Blechingley, Surrey.

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ROYNON—Died of wounds, somewhere in France, Pte. C. H. Roynon, 42nd Batt., C.E.F. Royal Highlanders of Canada, and dearly beloved husband of Ellen Bartlett of 44 Ryde street, rear. Point St. Charles.

BLACKADER—On Thursday morning, 10th August, 1916, at the Hospital for Canadian Officers, Hyde Park, Place, London, England, from wounds received in action, Captain Gordon Home Blackader, 42nd Battalion, C. E. F., only son of Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Blackader of this city.

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WREN—Died of wounds, August 11th, 1916, Pte. Horace Wren, 42nd Batt., aged 39 years, son of James and Ann Wren, Blechingley, Surrey, England.

203 3

BELLERS—Killed in action on the field of honor, somewhere in France, on 4th August, 1916, Lance-Corporal J. V. H. Bellers, B. Company, 42nd Batt., beloved husband of M. A. Coats, 338 Boyer street, Montreal, P. Q. (Australian, New Zealand, and London, England, papers please copy.)

McMASTER—At Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on August 26th, Sarah Isabella Perkins, beloved wife of Thomas McMaster, and mother of Pte. Wm. McMaster of the 42nd Battalion, (London, Liverpool, England, and Oakland, San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.)

CROOK—Killed in action in France on August 19, 1916, No. 418395, Pte. John Russell Crook, B Company, 42nd Battalion Black Watch), aged 17 years, beloved son of George Russell Crook, 145 Victoria avenue, St. Lambert. (N. S. W., Australia, papers please copy.)

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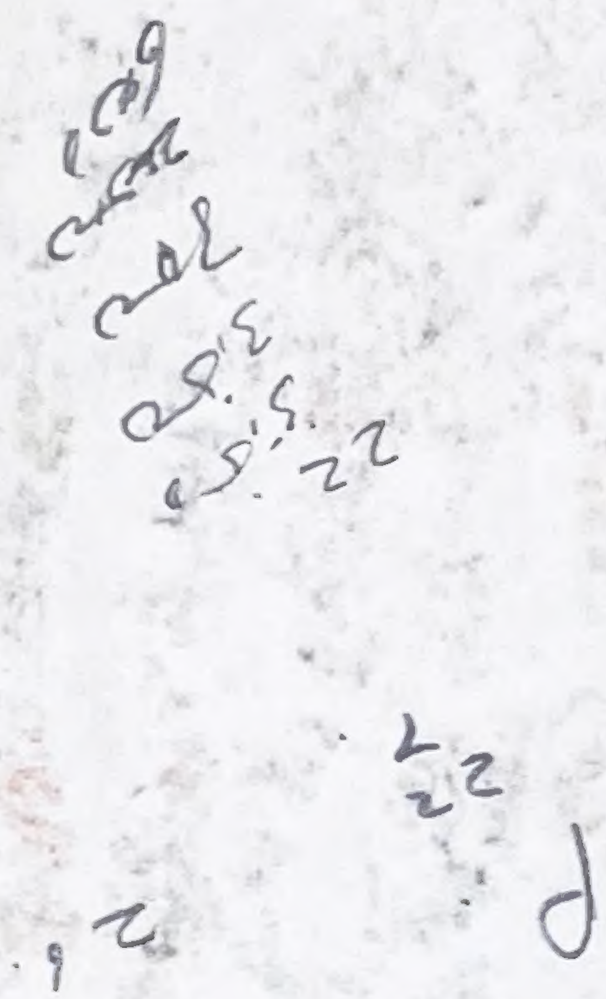
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